

by in the Ground; When your Flax is some Inches high, lay from Stick to Stick a light cross Pole, and this will support the Flax, and hinder it from lodging. Some use Ropes instead of Poles, but they yield too much and answer but imperfectly.

THE Gentleman concludes by assuring the Society, that this Method is in common Use abroad; however we leave it to Experience to set a Value on it, and shall wait 'til then to encourage the Farmer to pursue it.

THE second Direction wants less Time to recommend itself, and may probably be more readily complied with.

HIGH Winds are so common in this Country, that there is Reason to apprehend that the Dutch Method of laying your Flax loose upon the Ground, would be attended with considerable Inconveniencies. I believe the Method I pursue is safer. I gently tie each Handful as close as may be to the Heads, and then spreading out the Ends, set it upright on the Ground: Three or four of these together make a Stook, and into such small Stooks I divide all the Flax I have. They dry soon, because the Wind has free Access to the Stalks, as the Sun has to the Heads, and the Rain cannot lodge in any Quantity upon them.

[No. XLV. of these Essays, which contains Directions to the Flax-Dresser, will shortly be inserted in one of our succeeding Papers.]

ROME, March 6.

ON the 23d of last Month there was an Earthquake at Spoleto, which overturned some Steeples, Houses, and other Buildings, and damaged several others.

Milan (a City of Italy), March 6. The Army of Prince Lobkowitz is, we hear, to be reinforced with 34000 Men, and that the Troops which are, to compose this Reinforcement, are already on their March.

They write from Imola, that 16000 Austrians were every Day expected there, who were coming from the other Side of the Mountains.

Bologna (a City of Italy), March 16. A Detachment of Austrian Hussars have quitted Fano, and having taken away or destroyed the Provisions that were there, are gone to join Prince Lobkowitz, whose Head Quarters are still at Imola.

Prince Lobkowitz has received Orders to go to his Government of Transylvania, and General Bathiani is to succeed him in the Command of the Army in Italy.

Vicenza (the Capital City of Austria, and the Metropolis of all Germany), April 3. The Departure of Prince Charles for the Army in Moravia, remains fixed for the 9th of this Month. On the Representations made by a Person sent by the Elector Palatine, that it was hard to levy Contributions in the Territories of a Prince who was willing to embrace a Neutrality, during the present Troubles; Answer was immediately given, 'That he might be free from those Inconveniencies, by renouncing this Alliance with the Queen's Enemies; and that he might, if he pleased, enter into a Negotiation for renewing his Neutrality, with Mr Palm, her Majesty's Minister, who had Powers for concluding a Treaty on that Subject.'

A Courier is arrived from Silesia with Advice, that the Insurgents have defeated the Prussian Regiment de la Motte, and the Black Hussars, near Oppelen, most of whom were killed, and the rest escaped over the Oder. The King of Prussia has caused the Body of Troops which was at Troppau, to return to Neiss. General Bathiani has sent the Queen 22 Pair of Colours, taken at Villhoven, where the Austrians took 333 Men, and 400 Horses. On the 1st Instant, 200 Bavarian Deserters arrived here, and entered into her Majesty's Service; and each of them received 3 Ducats Advance Money.

Giesenfeld (a City of the Upper Rhine in Germany), April 16. A Courier just arrived from the Austrian Head Quarters at

Schrobenhausen, brings Word, that a Battle was fought Yesterday at Pfaffenhoven, in which 5000 French and Palatines were killed on the Spot; and the Remainder, amounting to 4000, entirely dispersed. He adds, that the Austrians lost some Hundreds of Men in the Action.

Hague, April 17. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is just arrived here, in perfect Health, after an uncommonly quick Passage.

April 27. The News of the Victory gained by the Austrians over the French and Palatines, near Pfaffenhoven, on the 15th Instant, is confirmed from several Quarters. As yet indeed, no particular or minute Relation of that Advantage has reached this Place; but to judge by the Enemy's Loss of all their Artillery and Baggage, M. de Segur the French General being made Prisoner, M. de Rupelroede killed, and M. Zastrow the Palatine General wounded, it must have been a very bloody and decisive Action. A Courier just arrived from Bonn, has brought us the important News of the Conclusion of an Accommodation between the Queen of Hungary and the Elector of Bavaria; but the Conditions of it are yet unknown here. There is a flying Report of the Austrians having come up with and entirely routed the Remnant of the French and Palatines, on the 16th and 17th, in the Neighbourhood of Donawert.

Mentz, April 22. By Letters from Augsburg and Munich, we learn with Certainty, that the French and Palatine Troops in Bavaria, commanded by M. Segur, were entirely defeated and dispersed, on the 15th Instant, by General Bathiani, at Pfaffenhoven, a few Leagues from Ingolstadt.

Rotterdam, April 27. After the French, Hessians, and Palatines were entirely routed, a large Body of them was cut to Pieces. The French have abandoned the Siege of Mons, and are retiring. The allied Army begin to draw out this Day, and will certainly fall upon the French. In Germany the Allies stood 48 Hours in Order of Battle, but the French thought fit to retire.

Lisbon (the Metropolis of Portugal), Feb. 19. O.S. In the Night between the 10th and 11th of this Month, a Magazine of Gunpowder blew up, which shook the whole City. Several Houses were overturned, and 28 Persons taken out of the Ruins, besides 86 dangerously wounded.

Florence (a City of Italy, the Capital of Tuscany), March 6. We have certain Intelligence from Genoa, that they were preparing there a large Train of Artillery, with every Thing necessary for a Siege. They affect to conceal the true Design of all this; notwithstanding which, we readily comprehend that it is on the Behalf, and at the Expence of the Court of Spain.

LONDON, March 22.

Yesterday-Morning at 6 o'Clock, a Body of about 60 Smugglers, arm'd with Blunderbusses, Pistols and Cutlasses, with 100 Horses unloaded, march'd in Procession over London-Bridge, and along the Borough of Southwark, where they pick'd up a Drummer, whom they made to beat before them; and at Kent-Street Turnpike, they fired at the Sign of the green Man 'till they shot it down, and then marched on the Kentish Road.

April 20. Orders are issued at St. James's to get all Things in Readiness, his Majesty designing to visit his German Dominions about the Middle of next Month.

It is assured that Admiral Rowley has taken 7 Spanish Xebecs, having on board 600 Recruits for Count Gage's Army.

April 6. We have Advice from Amsterdam, that the Dutch will have this Summer a considerable Fleet at Sea, under the Command of Admiral Graev, and Rear-Admiral Schryver.

The following are the French Ships taken by Admiral Martin, and sent into Plymouth, viz.

Amiable Jane. — from St Domingo for Bourdeaux, Burthen 200 Tons. 14 Guns, 34 Men.