

They write from Manheim, that the Elector Palatine hath accepted a Neutrality, and that of 6000 of his Troops lately employed as Auxillaries in the Elector of Bavaria's Service, only 1400 are returned to Manheim, the rest having been either killed or made Prisoners by the Austrian Army.

*Frankfort, May 5.* The Conduct of the French is more extraordinary than ever: since some of the Ministers of that Court, both here and at Augsbury, have made no Scruple to declare, that his most Christian Majesty will not acknowledge the Grand Duke of Tuscany, if he should be elected; and it is said, a certain Minister has been sent with this Resolution to Dresden, in order to discover what Impression it may make on the Saxon Ministry, as to reviving the Scheme for placing the Imperial Ladem on the Head of his Polish Majesty. We are not much disturbed at it here, since we flatter ourselves the French will feel the Effects of a new Election severely. It is proposed, as soon as the Election is over, to lay before the Dyet all the Exactions, Violences, and Oppressions, committed by the Troops of France since the Death of the late Emperor Charles VI. in the several Countries of Germany, with a Resolution to obtain Satisfaction; or to engage the new Emperor, as Head of the Empire, to enter into a Confederacy with the Queen of Hungary and the maritime Powers, to compel the French to such Terms as may leave the Germanic Body in general, and every Prince in particular, in Peace and Security. As to the Position of the Armies, it is just what it was; the Prince of Conti takes what Care he can to secure the Remains of the Bavarian Army; and Duke Aremberg is disposing all Things to fall upon the French in their Retreat, which cannot be far off; since Count Bathiani's Hussars have already appeared on the Banks of the Neckar, and Baron Berenciau is at hand with a Body of regular Troops to sustain them. Some of the French Emisseries here report, that Count de Segur is put under Arrest, and will be sent Prisoner to Paris.

*Hague, May 16,* O. S. Messieurs Lintelvo, Lieutenant-Colonel of Brakel's Regiment, and Onderwater, Capt. in Schultz Van Hagen's Regiment of Horie, arrived here the 14th in the Evening from Tourray, to acquaint the States-General, that the Garrison having held out to the last Extremity, had been obliged on the 11th in the Evening to beat the Chamade; that the Besiegers having made a considerable Breach in the Body of the Place, and brought fascines to fill up the Ditch, as well as Ladders to scale the Ramparts; in a Word, that every Thing was ready for an Assault; Baron Dorch the Governor had sent to the Camp M. Hagen Van Assendelft, Lord of Heynendort, Colonel of the Regiment of Schultz Van Hagen, and M. Larry, Lieutenant Colonel of the Prince of Holstein Gottorp's Regiment, to treat about a Capitulation: That after several Messages to and from the Camp, they at last came to a Capitulation for the Town, which was signed by both Parties the 12th Instant in the Evening.

All that we yet know of the Articles is, that the whole Garrison have been allowed to retire into the Citadel, with all their Baggage, and every Thing belonging to them: That there should be a Truce for eight Days, and the Governor be allowed to send, in that Interval, one or two Officers to their High Mightinesses for fresh Instructions. Upon which the two Officers above mentioned set out the 13th in the Morning, with French Passports; but were not suffered to pass through the Camp of the Besiegers, nor by the Army of the Allies; but were obliged to take a Circuit by Lisse, &c. Upon the Receipt of this News, their High Mightinesses and the Council of State met early Yesterday Morning, and continued sitting 'til the Evening.

The following are some Particulars we have learned, of what has passed at Tourmay during the Siege.

From the Day the Trenches were opened to the Time they capitulated, the Garrison defended themselves with all the Bravery imaginable, and did the Enemy a great deal of Mischief; so that the French themselves confess that this Siege has cost them 10,000 Men, besides what they lost in the Battle of Fontenoy, during which Action the whole Garrison were under Arms, ready to make a general Sally, in case the Allies had beat the Enemy, and so make a Victory compleat. The Garrison had 1200 Men killed and wounded.

L O N D O N, May 4.

At the Rising of the Parliament, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to several Acts, and amongst the rest to these following; *viz.*

An Act for repealing the present Inland Duty of Four Shillings *per* Pound Weight upon all Tea sold in Great-Britain, and for granting to his Majesty certain other Inland Duties in lieu thereof; and for better securing the Duty upon Tea, and other Duties of Excise; and for pursuing Offenders out of the County into another.

An Act for allowing certain additional Bounties on the Exportation of British and Irish Linnens.

An Act for effectually preventing the Exportation of foreign Linnens, under the Denomination of British or Irish Linnens.

An Act for prohibiting the Wearing and Importation of Cambricks and French Lawns.

An Act for giving a public Reward to such Person or Persons, his Majesty's Subject or Subjects, as shall discover a North-West Passage through Hudson's Straights, to the Western and Southern Ocean of America. And

An Act for the further regulating, and better Government of his Majesty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea; and for regulating the Proceedings upon Courts-Martial in the Sea-Service.

*May 9.* The Accounts from good Authority of the Mortality of the Black Cattle in Argyleshire are very melancholy, it is computed that upwards of 6000 are already lost in that County, and that they still continue to lose.

On Tuesday last, about 12 o'Clock at Noon, a Fire happened near St. George's Stairs, Horsleydown, occasion'd by a Pot of Tar being left upon the Fire, which boil'd over, and instantly set a Work-shop in a Flame, that communicated it to other Buildings; and from thence (being close to the Thames) to the Berwick, Capt. Kemp, a Ship of about 300 Tons, intended to carry Stores to Gibraltar, which was soon burnt down to the Water's Edge, together with several Lighters: All the While the Fire raged on the Shore with Violence; and tho' there were several Engines, and all possible Assistance, yet in less than 3 Hours 22 Houses were burnt down, and most of the Goods and Household Furniture consumed.

We hear from Exeter, that on Monday Evening, as the Methodists were assembled together in a House which they had taken behind the Guild-hall, large a Mob was got together at the Door, who pelted them as they went in, and daubed them with Dung, Potatoes, Mud, &c. Before they came out, the Mob was increased to some Thousands, with the Spectators, who as the Methodists came out, threw them in the Dirt, trampled on them, and beat all without Exception; so that many fled from them without their Hats and Wigs, others without their Coats, or with half of them tore off; and the Women they used most inhumanly, some they lamed, stripp'd others almost naked, and rolled them indecently in the Kennel, besmearing all their Faces with Lampblack, Flour, and Mud; thus they continued 'til near 12 at Night, when they thought fit to disperse.

*May 12.* On Monday last died, at his Seat near Waldon in Essex, the Right Honourable Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk. Some private Letters from the Hague assure us, that the

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