

The Officers belonging to the Militia throughout Great Britain, are immediately to repair to their Commands; and a Reward is published for discovering where any Arms are concealed. The first of October is appointed for the Trials of the Two Admirals.

As to the Invasion, tho' we do not chuse to insert every Report, yet if common Fame be true, the Party who have presumed to disturb the Repose of this Kingdom, are increased to 3000 Men; that they have erected their Standard; that they have taken a Captain of his Majesty's Forces Prisoner, belonging to Guiso's Regiment of Foot, at Fort Augustus, and that tho' several are in a Disposition to join them, if they have not actually done it; yet many Chiefs of the Highland Clans have generously engaged to raise their Dependents, and will endeavour to prevent their Progress; and as General Cope, with a considerable Body, is already advanced as far as Crief, in his Way to attack them, 'tis expected that those Disturbers of the Peace will have cause to repent their rash Attempt.

They write from Greenock of the 20th Instant, That early that Morning the May of Glasgow, John Orr, Master, and the Successor, of ditto, William MacLintock, both from Virginia, arrived there; and declare, that in their Passage they touched at the North-West Highlands, where they received Advice of the Pretender's Son being actually there, and that his Party had seized three Vessels, one of which is the Princess Mary of Renfrew, laden with Meal for that Port. It was given out that he had raised 10,000 Men, and that he had sent Word to the Governor of Fort William, that he would give him his Breakfast that Day.

We are told that two Troops of Dragoons will be quartered within this City, and that the Excise Office will be removed to the Castle.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Argyle set out for London.

August 27. We hear from Russia pretty dark Accounts of a new Conspiracy, and of the apprehending many Persons in consequence thereof; some of whom have already suffered the Knout.

The King of Sweden, of whom Great Britain has already hired 6000 Hessians, is said to be in Treaty for letting us such another Number.

In Bohemia, where the Austrians and Saxons are now superior, both Armies have been in Motion, but without attempting any thing of Consequence; But all Appearances seem to confirm what we have been so long told, concerning the great Blow to be struck by the King of Prussia; and it is no longer doubted, but that Blow will be against the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony; against whom a Kind of Manifesto is already published. It is threatned both on the Sides of Saxony and Lusatia.

In the mean time his Prussian Majesty seems not without Apprehensions of being himself attacked, and is preparing for a Defence. Even the Burghers of his Capital are order'd to take Arms, and other Precautions are taking for the Security of that and other principal Cities.

Affairs upon the Rhine do not at all seem to put on a better Appearance. Tho' most of the Electoral Ministers are by this Time assembled, and perhaps the Archbishop of Mentz is at the Head of them; it is feared the Brandenburg and Palatine Manifestos will prove great Obstructions to the Imperial Election, which all the Friends of France seem still resolv'd shall not fall upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

It is observ'd of his Prussian Majesty in general, that how unjust soever the Motives of his Measures may be in Fact, he has the Art of always throwing a good Light upon them in Writing.

As to the Armies of the Grand Duke and the Prince of Conti, if latest Representations may be depended on, the former is not over heady, and the latter has had such Reinforcements

as may enable it soon to repass the Rhine, in order to support such Candidates as his most Christian Majesty shall please to commend.

The Loss of Ostend is such a Thunder-bolt, that we would not willingly expect more bad News from the Netherlands; And yet the last Motion of the French Army towards the Rupell, which perhaps has put it in their Power to reach Antwerp when they please, seems to have but a very ill Aspect with Regard to the common Cause.

Could we have such a bad Opinion of our Allies, as to think them capable of Collusion with the Enemy, it would be no improbable Conjecture, that the Removal of Artillery from Antwerp to Dodrecht, was in order to provide for it's Security, upon Notice given of what was next intended.

Some Letters intimate, that this withdrawing Artillery will be soon followed by a withdrawing of Troops.

Great Pains are said to be again taken in Italy, in order to detach the King of Sardinia from his Alliances: But that Prince seems hitherto inflexible, notwithstanding his Inability to make head against the united Armies. Serravilla, after a very gallant Defence, has been obliged to surrender, and the Garrison is made Prisoners of War. Tortona was invested when the last Letters came away, and we expect by the next to hear of the same Thing concerning Alleffandria.

The Austrians have retired behind the Po, and broke down their Bridges, as if despairing to save any Thing on the South of that River. Even the Duchies of Modena, Parma, and Placentia, are threaten'd with Reduction from an inferior Army, while the main Strength of three Crowns is employ'd against the Milanese.

Admiral Vernon is supposed to have failed in Quest of the Ferrol and Brest Squadrons, and as his Fleet consists of 18 Ships of the Line, besides several 20 Gun Ships and Tenders, it is not doubted but he will give a good Account of them.

By a Letter, dated from the Camp of the Allies, August 12th, O. S. we learn, that the French had been so near them for some Days past, that they could distinctly hear their Drums, and that Morning attack'd an Out-guard that was posted in an old Castle on the other Side of the Canal; the firing began about seven in the Morning; the Duke took Care to march directly himself, at the Head of the Guards and Highlanders; the firing lasted till One: The Issue of the Engagement is not well known; but just now 'tis said, that a considerable Body of Officers and private-Men, are carried Prisoners to Brussels. The Letter was wrote at 3 o'Clock the same Day of the Action, and the Duke was not returned from the Engagement.

Affairs on the Continent seem to be much in the same Situation as by our last Advices. Antwerp is threaten'd with a Siege; but it is said such Precautions are taken to cover the Place, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, that it will prove a Work of Time to reduce it. The Allied Army is reinforced with upwards of 3000 British, who were Prisoners, and now ransomed, agreeable to the Cartel. Marshal Belleisle set out for Flanders directly on his Arrival in France; he presented the Colonel who convoyed him over, with a Gold hilted Sword, the Captain of the Yacht, with a Gold Snuff-Box, and the Crew with Fifty Guineas.

A Danish Ship just arriv'd at Leith from Copenhagen, and drove here by Strefs of Weather, spoke with a Vessel from the same Port, which came off a few Days later, and assures, that 12000 Danes, Horse and Foot, are actually ready to embark on the first Notice, for the North of Scotland, and the Franchports already prepared.

We are impatient for some News which may be depended on from the Highlands; yet little of Certainty, as to the Number of the Clans in Arms, has arrived. A Gentleman reports,