

to Fort William. Since we have no Foot Regiment in this Place, there are two Troops of Horse ordered to be quartered in this City.

*Extract of a Letter from the same Place, and of the same Date, to a Merchant of this Town.*

"It is pretty certain, that there is a Rising in the North, but I presume they are not very numerous as yet. Sir John Cope is gone to the Highlands with 1800 Men, to disperse them, before they come to any Head. This Day there is a Letter from the Lord George Murray, intimating that M'Donald of Cap-poch, at the Head of a Party of M'Donalds and Camerons, had attacked two new-levied Companies of General St. Clair's Regiment, that were going from Fort Augustus to Fort William, and had killed five Men, wounded Capt. Scott, and made the rest Prisoners."

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Edinburgh, to his Friend in this Town, dated August 24.*

"Two Companies of the Royal Scots are taken Prisoners on their March to Fort William. A Man that came from the Northward last Night made Affidavit, that he saw ten Ships land 3000 Men, with white Cloths faced with blue and red; and also landed some Cannon, and the Day after encamped, and a large Body of Highlands joined them. General Cope is gone to attack them with 3000 Men.

On Sunday Morning General Blakeney passed thro' this Town, in his Way for the Camp at Sterling."

*Hague, August 17.* Our Accounts from Munich seem to intimate, that either the Court of Vienna undertook too hastily for the Subsidies promised to his Electoral Highness of Bavaria, or the State of Affairs is so altered, that these Subsidies cannot be so easily supplied by the maritime Powers as they promised some Time ago; which will be attended with vast Inconvenience in that Electorate, where there was always a strong Party against the separate Peace, and the new System. The Munster Troops are said to be going into Quarters, which is not well received here; but our Minister has Orders to tell their Elector, that the maritime Powers expect from him an immediate and punctual Performance of his Treaties; in which Case they are willing to comply with his Demands: But after so many Disappointments in regard to these Troops, they could be no longer put off with good Words.

But notwithstanding these Disappointments, the States General are far from slackening their Zeal for the common Cause, or neglecting any Measure that may be serviceable thereto. This appears manifestly from the Declaration made, on the Part of the States, by the Baron d'Aylva to the Bishop of Wurtzburg, amounting to this: That their High Mightinesses, not only regarded him as a very wise and powerful Prince, but as one of the warmest and most zealous Patriots in Germany; and that therefore they depended chiefly upon him for putting in Motion that great Wheel upon which the approaching Election must turn, and with it the Fate of Germany. That, in short, a Resolution must be obtained of the States of the Circle of Franconia, to march 20,000 Men to become the Centre of any Army of Observation; which once in Motion, would enable the Allies to act effectually for themselves, and, in spite of their late Advantages, compel the Ministers of France to a Peace on good Terms. In this Measure (the most essential in this Conjuncture) the maritime Powers are equally earnest; and if they succeed, a sudden and lasting Change in Affairs will ensue. How far my Advices may differ from those in our Gazettes, I cannot say; because I seldom read them, as drawing my Intelligence from other Sources; but you may be assured that Events will certainly justify the Informations that from time to time I send you.

*Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, to a French Minister at the Hague, August 1.* "The Resolution which his said the King

of Sweden has taken to go to Cassel does not proceed from the Necessity there is of that Monarch's Presence in Germany, but from quite a different Reason, supposing that this Journey actually takes Place. For more than six Months past the King of Sweden has had the Mortification to see, that a great Part of the Grandees of the Court, and even those who were under the highest Obligations to his Majesty, seem to desert him, and to make their Court without Reserve to the Prince Successor. The Princess Ulrich his Consort, has in such manner captivated the Minds of most People, that she has actually gained an unbounded Credit; she has the principal Hand in the Transaction of all important Affairs. All Dispatches are very exactly communicated to her, and Copies of every Thing are given her. In short, one may truly say, that this Princess reigns before the Coronation of the Prince her Consort. On the other hand, the Influence, or rather the Credit, of the Court of Berlin is so greatly increased in Sweden, that every Thing there is directed by it, not according to the Views of the reigning King, but according to those of his Prussian Majesty. The Prince Royal is, 'tis said, so prejudiced in the Favour of the Princess his Spouse, that he in no Respect opposes the Ascendant she has gained at Court and in the Public; tho' few People say any Thing relating to this Subject. The Generality of Mankind are however of Opinion, that if his Swedish Majesty has Cause to be discontented at the Sights put upon him, the Prince Royal is well pleased that most People think the Princess his Consort is rather the Occasion of it than himself. Be this however as it will, it is far from being certain that his Swedish Majesty pushes things so far as to go into the Territories of Hesse, for fear lest a too long Absence from his Kingdom of Sweden should cause an absolute Change of the Affairs there.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

*Dantzick, August 4.* Dagenaer the Swede, being forced to leave the Port of Pillau, put 25 of his Men on board of the Dispatch, wherof James Meody was formerly Master, on board of which Ship he had mounted 30 Guns, and commanded her himself; he divided the rest of his Men in three other Ships. All four Ships being carried the 30th past out of Pillau Harbour, by Prussian Pilots, into Pillau Road. Dagenaer stood with his Ship out to Sea, expecting that the other three would follow him. But one James Lamb, Master of the Hope, George Dougal, Master of the Jannet, and some Masters and Sailors of British Ships, lying in Pillau, having manned Boats, rowed off the Road to observe Dagenaer's Motion; and seeing him at some Distance from the other Ships, Capt. Lamb row'd towards his Ship the Hope, which the Swedes on board of her seeing, abandon'd the Ship, took to the Boat and row'd aboard the other two Ships; so that on Capt. Lamb's boarding of her, he cut the Cable, hoisted the English Flag, and set sail directly. Capt. Dougal seeing Capt. Lamb's Success, made what haste he could towards his Ship, and the third Boat with English Masters and Sailors, row'd at the same time towards the third Ship the Prevention, which the Swedes so soon as they were aware of abandon'd both Ships, took to their Boat and row'd ashore. Capt. Dougal took possession of his and the Master and Sailors of the Prevention, both set sail directly and followed Capt. Lamb, all the 3 Ships arrived in our Road the 31st past. Yesterday we had a Report in Town, that Dagenaer's Men having forced him to come to an Anchor on the Pomeran Coast, with the Dispatch the fourth Ship, which he commands, they all left him except 4 Men; so we hope the next News will be, that he has abandoned his Ship likewise.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hague, August 17.*

Upon the coming out of the Report which has been current here, that his Prussian Majesty was on the Point of entering into an Accommodation with her Majesty of Hungary, Mr. An-