

And that if there be Occasion for calling any Troops from Bohemia, it may be done in such a Manner as not to prejudice the Operations of the combined Army.

Berlin, August 17, O. S. At the same Time that we received the ultimate Orders for the March of the Troops towards the Electorate of Saxony, the King dispatched a Courier to Baron Mardefeldt, his Minister at Petersburg, with Orders to lay before the Empress the Wrongs his Majesty complains of, and the Hopes he is in, that her Imperial Majesty will take no Part in this Quarrel. His Majesty likewise thought fit to communicate his Manifesto to the British Ministry at Hanover before he made it public.

We have received Advice, that the Prince of Anhalt Dessau has passed by Halle in Saxony, with an Army of 26000 Men; but we don't yet know what Place his Serene Highness is marching to. Our Garrison is to be reinforced next Week by two Battalions; so that we shall then have 28000 Men in Arms in this City; viz. 14000 regular Troops, and 14000 Burghers.

In consequence of the Manifesto published here, the Prussians have entered Saxony; and the Prince of Dessau has forbid all the Inhabitants of the Country to oppose him, upon pain of the severest military Execution. According to the last Advice received here their Camp is at Skinditz, a League and a half from Leipzig. It is said they intend to begin their Operations by laying Siege to Wirtemberg, and that the Army of his Prussian Majesty will enter Saxony on that Side; and it is even reported that they are actually filing off towards the Frontiers, and that the Duke of Saxe Weissenfelds, with the Body under his Command, will be obliged to retire from Bohemia, to cover and defend Saxony.

Berlin, August 18, O. S. As the Uhlans, and other irregular Troops, to the Number of 6000 Men, are in the Neighbourhood of Landberg, about 14 Leagues distant from hence, we are making the necessary Preparations to resist any sudden Surprise; the Burghers, to the Number of 9000 Men, capable of carrying Arms, are assembled and accoutered, and near 2000 of them mount Guard continually.

Frankfort, August 28, O. S. The Elector of Mentz, in the Name of the Electoral College, has sent circular Letters to the Electoral Circle of the Rhine, and to the Circles of Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, and the Upper Rhine, exhorting them to double, and trebble, if possible, the Contingent of Troops they are to raise, in order to maintain the future Election. As it is no longer doubted that the Election will fall upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany, it is already ordered that the Coronation be on the 23d of September, being the Festival of St. Francis, whose Name his Royal Highness bears. We hear from the Austrian Camp, that a Body of Troops, which was detached from it a few Days ago, has passed the Rhine, and cut off Part of the Royal German Regiment in the Service of France. Letters from the Prince of Conti's Army announce great Preparations to come and disturb the Imperial Election.

Genoa, August 27, O. S. Upon the Representations made by this Republic to his Britannic Majesty, touching the Behaviour of his Sea Captains, the King of Great Britain caused the following Answer to be made: That those Officers had done nothing but pursued their Instructions; that whatever they may do hereafter was to be considered in the same Light; and it would therefore be needless to make any new Complaints on their Head.

Dresden, August 19, O. S. The Prussians have already begun Hostilities in this Electorate. They have carried off a Detachment of Uhlans that were quartered at a Place called Cobitz; and seized several Boats on the Elbe. The Duke of Saxe Weissenfelds arrived here the 26th Instant from Bohemia, and we are assured that he will be speedily fol-

lowed by a Body of 18000 Men, both Saxons and Austrian. The King of Prussia has made several Detachments from his Army in Bohemia, in order to act against Saxony.

The King has declared to the Ministers of his Allies, notwithstanding the Invasion of the Prussians, his Majesty would persist steadily in performing his Engagements, not doubting but the Powers in League with him would forthwith furnish the Succours stipulated by the Treaty of Warfaw. The Queen of Hungary's Minister has declared to the King, that she will not only send him a Body of Troops, but even her whole Army, if his Majesty wants it.

Paris, August 29, O. S. The King is expected here next Week from Flanders. We learn from Brest, that two Ships lately sailed from thence with Arms and Ammunition, which is said are for the Service of the Pretender's Son.

Frankfort, August 22, O. S. The Elector of Mentz made his public Entry here the 29th of August; and in order to accelerate the Election, his Electoral Highness has resolved to assist in person at the next Conference.

We have Advice that the Prussians had seized on Naumberg, Capital of the Duchy of that Name; and that they are marching directly to Leipnick, in order to make themselves Masters of that City.

Upon the Protestation, which the King of Prussia has made to the Electoral College, concerning the Election of an Emperor, that College has decreed, That every good Patriot must look upon this Election as the properest Method to free the Empire from the critical Situation it is at present in; that therefore nothing ought to be neglected to bring it forward, or at least to prevent the Time that is fixed for it from being delayed; and that the Importance of this Motive has determined the Electoral College to pursue its Deliberations, without regard to any Protestations or Opposition whatsoever.

Offen, August 24, O. S. The French batter Nieupoert with great Fury, and we have just received Advice of their having carried Viervoet Sword in Hand, whereby they are become Masters of the Shutes of the Town, which, as we apprehend must surrender in two or three Days. Marshal de Noailles arrived here this Day, to settle some important Affairs.

Hague, August 30, O. S. Yesterday the Abbe de la Ville, the French Minister, delivered the following Memorial to the States General.

High and mighty Lords,
All Europe knows, that ever since the present unhappy Troubles, the King has endeavored to make Peace succeed the Calamities of War; the unanimity of his Majesty's Arms has not altered in Heart those magnanimous Sentiments of Moderation and Zeal for the public Good; and at the same Time that the King is firmly resolved to perform, with the most invariable Vigour and Perseverance, what he owes to the Dignity of his Crown and the Interest of his Allies, his Majesty is still equally disposed to listen, in Concert with them, to a just and reasonable Reconciliation. It is to this preferable Object that the King bends his Resolutions, and all his Actions. Being less affected with the Glory which the Success of his military Exploits procures him, than touch'd with the Honour of contributing to the Restoration of Peace, he will cheerfully sacrifice, through his Greatness of Soul, for the sake of his People, and the Repose of Europe, the Advantages which he might expect from the Continuance of the War.

You have, high and mighty Lords, all along made profession of the same pacific Dispositions; and your High Mightsnesses, in detaching all your Forces for the Assistance of the King's Enemies, always caused them to be preceded by the most explicit Declarations of your sincere Desire to see the public Tranquility speedily and solidly restored.