

Frankenstein. The Corps of our Troops under the Command of the reigning Prince of Dessau, is very quiet in the Camp at Diskoup on the Frontiers of Saxony; from whence it is concluded here, that an Accommodation between the two Courts is on the Anvil; however they continue making Preparations for a vigorous Defence here.

Brussels, September 9, O. S. We see here a private Letter from Paris, an Extract of which is as follows:

"Since our being at War with England, our Trade is actually ruined. Never were Bankruptcies so frequent in the Kingdom. We beat the English, and they ruin us. May God turn the Hearts of Princes, and make them desirous of restoring Peace to their Subjects. — We are tired with Rejoicings in this City; every Week produces new ones. Our Monarch has made so many Conquests this Year, and with such Rapidity, that Posterity will hardly believe it. The Grand Duke's Election to the Imperial Throne does not seem to promise us Peace; at least we very much question that such an Event will conduce thereto. The Chevalier de St. George's Attempt in Scotland makes a great Noise here: Men of Sense judge that it will not succeed; and that the Design has been formed only to create Disturbances in Great-Britain, and so make the Allies divide their Forces.

Dublin, September 10. We hear that the Furnace Bomb, in her Cruise near Lochabar, run close in Shore under French Colours, and was saluted by the Rebels with loud Huzzas; when in an Instant the Commander hoisted English Colours, and fired a Broad-side with Cartridge Shot, which killed and wounded several of them, and put the rest to Flight.

Extract of a Letter from a foreign Minister at Paris to another at the Hague, dated August 24.

"Notwithstanding the Animosity which reigns between the French and British Nations, the Court of Versailles and the People of Paris cannot help admiring the Generosity of his Britannic Majesty, in sending the Marshal Bellisle, and his Brother the Chevalier, to France, upon their single Promise in Writing, and not previously requiring Assurances from his most Christian Majesty, that the English Prisoners of War should be released, pursuant to the Cartel of Francfort. Most People expected that Messieurs Bellisle would have gone by Way of Holland, and would have staid there 'til the Ransom of the English Prisoners should be regulated with France before returning thither; but that Affair seems to be left entirely to the Honour and good Faith of Messieurs Bellisle, who, it is not doubted, will be so far from failing therein, as that as soon as they arrive in their Country, it will be immediately put out of their Power to return as Prisoners to England, which must inevitably be the Case; unless France should be wanting in Point of Gratitude and good Faith, and, in short, fail in performing the Articles of the Cartel settled at Francfort.

Other Letters from Paris to private People at the Hague intimate, That notwithstanding the Court affects to have intirely laid aside all Thoughts of any Enterprize against Great-Britain, and contrary to the external Appearances of Things, it has incessantly been employed in carrying on that Design, it thought proper to put on this Disguise, with a View that Great-Britain might not be intimidated from sending Reinforcements from time to time of Troops and Artillery to it's Army in Flanders, and by that Means more essentially weaken itself, than by any other Method. France could put in Practice; otherwise his Majesty might, as these Letters allege, easily have hindered the Transportation of Troops, &c. by causing some Men of War to cruise in the Channel: But this, by the Advice of M. Maurepas, and Marshal Saxe, has been carefully avoided; both whom having constantly represented, that by leaving the Navigation open, England would in a short Time be what

it was like. wife with this View that the Port of Ostend had been always hitherto left open to the English.

Extract of a Letter from a foreign Minister at the Hague to a Magistrate at Amsterdam, September 10.

"Since my last I have been informed by Persons of good Credit, that the Cause of Ostend's holding out no longer than it did, was, as hath appeared by the Letters to the British and Hungarian Ministers here, a Want of a perfect Understanding between the Governor and the Garrison. The Letters to the former of these Ministers intimating, that Count Chanclos the Governor had taken improper Measures for the Defence of the Place, and had not acted in Concert with the Commanders of the Men of War sent to assist him.

On the other hand, the Baron de Reischach's Letters assure, that Count Chanclos could not make the Garrison obey his Orders; that he was therefore obliged to capitulate sooner than otherwise he would have done; that moreover, as the Place was but indifferently provided with Artillery; and as there was a Want of Gunners, he would have taken some from the English Men of War, but that the Captains refused to consent thereto without an express Order from the British Admiralty. But these Ministers however agreed in declaring, that the French would draw less Advantage from the taking of this Place than they had promised themselves, or than they had done from others, seeing the Garrison had capitulated upon honourable Terms, and was at Liberty to go and reinforce the Army.

L. O. N. D. & N.

September 5. Yesterday a fine new Ship of 400 Tons (taken from the French) now call'd the Duke of Bedford, commanded by Capt. Jobbar, fell down the River, to the Downs, and join'd the Ships bound to Cape-Breton. She has on-board 20 Thirty two Pounders, and 30 Twenty-four Pounders, and a great Quantity of Shot. She is also to take in 1000 Barrels of Gun powder, and other Military Stores.

Last Friday Col. Warburton arriv'd here from West Chester he being speedily to set out for Cape Breton, his Regiment now lying at Gibraltar, being ordered here; as is Col. Fuller Regiment, from the same Place.

The Leviathan, Capt. Breeding, a new Privateer of Bristol, has taken the Diligent, Vivres, from Bayonne, for Martineco, laden with Provisions, and valued at 60,000 Livres, and carried her into Lisbon.

They write from Madrid of the 23d of August that the Credit of the French Ambassador began to sink extremely at that Court; that Orders had been given for hastening the Recruits in all Parts of the Kingdom, and to dispatch them, as fast as raised, into Catalonia; from whence it is said, they will be transported to Italy; and that the Ferrol Squadron was not yet sailed, nor in any Condition to sail.

Sept 9. All the Foot Guards in Flanders, and six Regiments of Foot, are on their March to embark for England.

To the young Chevalier.

Presumptuous Youth! to Kingdoms quit thy Claim;
Charles, Francis, James, or John, whatever thy Name;
Fly, and thy Flag no longer dare display,
In fancy'd Triumph o'er the warty Way:
Tell faithless France, and unrelenting Spain,
HEAV'N guards our Isle, and all their Arts are vain.

Two Swedish China Ships, bound to Gothenburgh, arrived at Dover on Friday last, and bring Advice, that they left the 10th of June fourteen English India

Commodore Governor a Sterling.

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