

By letters from Plymouth, dated the 7th instant, we have advice that the Maidstone man of war, one of admiral Martin's squadron, was returned to that place, and brought a French privateer in with her: And also an account that the Brest squadron was put to sea.

And on Saturday night an express arrived from Plymouth, dated the 9th instant, with advice that a cutter was come in there, who had seen six French men of war cruising off the Lizard.

As admiral Martin's squadron is to the southward, we expect soon to have a good account of them.

It is said that capt. Boscawen, in his majesty's ship the Hampton-court, has looked into Brest road, which was entirely clear of shipping; so that it is concluded that Squadron was sailed, but whether is not known; but it is conjectured they will steer their course towards Cape-Breton.

The Government have taken upwards of 30 transports into their service, which are to be employed in carrying forces to Flanders; and the Foot-guards have received orders to be in readiness at the first notice, a part of them being to be draughted out in a few days.

The last certain account we had of commodore Bernet was from the Cape of Good Hope, where his ships were refitting, at the end of last summer; and as that was the season to prepare for a passage round Cape Horn, and the place is exceeding proper to sail from on such an expedition, there is great probability that the news of his being now in the south Seas will meet with confirmation. — This is an effectual way for Great-Britain to make war upon the house of Bourbon.

A great number of names now appear in the list of the chief Rebels, that were not heard of in the progress of the rebellion; and we are assured that above forty, besides all those who have been taken, or have already surrendered, will lose their estates at least on this occasion.

*Extract of a Letter from Exeter, May 3.*

"All day yesterday a very smart engagement was fought off Budley, between some English and French men of war, which made the houses shake all along the coast. We heard the firing at Heavy Tree and Exeter. I could distinguish broadside and broadside in my grounds, tho' nine miles from the sea. The fight continued 'til between ten and eleven at night, when the firing ceased; but it begun again this morning at four. The success on either side is uncertain; but late last night three loud huzzas were heard by a gentleman coming over Hall-Down, from on board the ships."

*Letter from Dover, May 11.*

"This morning arrived here the Young Johannes, from Bourdeaux to Ostend, sent in by the Eagle privateer. Soon after arrived the Duke of Kingston, Merrington, from Boulogne, with the late duke of Ormond's corpse on board. She was yesterday brought to, by a French frigate of 24 guns and 900 men, her name is the Galatha. She is supposed to be now at anchor about three leagues to the southward of this place; and the Carlisle privateer is gone to take a survey of her."

We hear the rebel prisoners at Hull, and other places of the country, being upwards of 250 in number, will be tried at the next Assizes in the several counties where they are imprisoned.

They write from York, that several persons who were taken up there on suspicion of assisting the rebels, on their march southward, are discharged by order of the government.

A confirmation is come, that the Woolwich man of war has taken a French man of war of 36 guns, laden with pieces of eight, coming from the Havanna.

The French privateer taken by

necessity of raising by force 20,000 men, to replace as many of the militia as are draughted out to be sent over to that country.

Yesterday the house of lords examined a number of witnesses against the persons that are to be included in the bill of attainder.

We are assured, that his majesty has been pleased to order such of the rebel private men, as his royal highness shall think proper objects of his majesty's clemency, to be transported to some of his majesty's American colonies.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and the prince of Hesse, are expected in town the latter end of next week.

Some regiments of foot, and one of dragoons, are expected in town about the same time; the Clans having determined to keep their men out to scour their country of the fugitives.

Letters from St. Kitts say, that the fleet for England were preparing to sail, under the convoy of a man-of-war of eighty guns, and some others.

Yesterday morning an express arrived from the North, which it is assured brought an account of the young pretender being taken in the Camerons country, together with the duke of Perth. This news was spread abroad, and in general believed.

As party prejudices against every man ought to cease with his life, it is but equitable to say of the late duke of Ormond, (whose corpse is just now, pursuant to his own desire, arrived from France,) that tho' he liv'd in exile for his unhappy personal attachment, he continued to the end of his life a zealous Protestant, and a hearty Englishman: An instance of the latter was seen after the fatal battle of Fontenoy, when he appeared to those about him, more dejected for the defeat of the British troops, than he had ever done for his own misfortunes. An officious Frenchman coming joyfully to tell him that the king's troops had won a victory, and beat the allies; his grace, with a contemptuous frown, answered; Sir, I am not yet certain your news is true; but should it prove so, I am sure my countrymen behaved well, and made yours pay dearly for the honour, (if any) they have gained.

*Extract of a Letter from Rotterdam, May 20, N. S.*

Things on this side the water do not go well at all. The French have taken possession of Antwerp: And it is this day strongly reported, that the Dutch had signed a neutrality, and had actually withdrawn their troops from the allies. A little time will shew what we are to trust to.

*From the [London] GENERAL ADVERTISER.*

"It may not be proper here to enlarge upon the various Methods that may be pursued by his Majesty, to distress the French most effectually in prosecuting the War; but it seems most natural, and with least Expence to employ Foreign Troops on the Continent; and, as few Troops as may be from Britain, except Horse and Dragoons; if wanted; and to reserve our British Foot for Expeditions by Sea, to make Acquisitions in America, or to ruin the French Colonies and Trade.

The French have discovered to us a new Way of making War, by Rebellions and Invasions, wasting and pillaging our Towns; therefore let us, who have a superior Naval Force, retaliate in Kind, by embarking 12 or 14000 Men, alarm their whole Sea-Coast from Boulogne to the Pyrenees, make Descents where they can, pillage the open Towns and adjacent Country, bombard Towns which we cannot take, force them to detach Troops from Flanders to protect the Coast, and when any Number of Forces approach ours, re-embark them and land them in some distant Place, thus their Troops, keep their Men idle, and revenge the insults of