mine. A few days before his departure for the army, his excellency went to take leave of the marquis d'Argenton, who no focuer heard that the Dutch ambaliador was coming to vifit him, than he went to meet him, took him very civilly by the hand, conducted him to his closet, and faid; 'I should, Sir, be less forry to part with you, if there was any room to hope that what we should have amicably agreed upon here, will be conoluded upon in the army; but I am far from thinking it will, as the king has such superior force in his hand. Is there not the utmost reason to think so? Confess, Sir, I defire you, that if the Dutch have not done us the greatest mischief they possibly could, it was because they had it not in their power. Without calling to your remembrance what passed at Vilvorden, which was no ways advantageous to you, can any thing be more irritating than the conduct of the prince of Waldeck, who to threnuously endeavours, tho' without ability, to traverse the designs of his majefly's troops, in the fight of an army fix times as numerous as that under his command. If it is not to vanquist us, as there is no probability it should, it is to insult us, that these things are code. Add moreover to this, what the republic continues to do, in order to oppose the designs of his majesty. The States General are continually concerting projects with the enemies of the king; they exert themselves, and put every method in practice to cause troops to come from every quarter, by contrivances and infinuations spread, not only among the princes of the empire, but at the courts of the north. They draw all their troops out of the strong places of the republic, in order to join them to the Allied army, to the end it might be supported 'til the arrival of the reinforcements, coming from Germany and elsewhere. What, Sir, can we infer from all this? Nothing less, in my opinion, than that you bear us great ill rall; and that if your rulers have not done the highest injury to the king's affairs, it has been only for want of power. Judge then yourfelf, Sir, what courses the king has a right to take, if he accepts the will for the deed. ' I will, in my next, endeavour to give you the subfance of count Wassenaer's answer to this imperious declaration, which I believe I shall be able to procurs.

Extrast of a Letter from a foreign Minister at Paris, to a

Minister at the Hague, dated May 27. " According to my promise in my last, I now send you the substance of the answer made by count Wassenaer, to the insulting declaration made to him by the marquis d'Argenson. The count, who had kept a protound filence all the time that the marquis was speaking, when he had fivished, said; 'That so long as there was no suspension of arms, according to ordinary euftom, military operations must continue on both sides: That if the French had, under the like circumflances, pursued the fame conduct, the States General would have been very far, from complaining of, or even from being offended at it: That. they had no reason to expect to be found fault with on account. of their negotiations with the princes of Germany, seeing it was Protestant Episcopals; but in Fact they are rather, I believe the very method which the court of France itself took immediate ately after the death of the emperor Charles VI. nay, at the fame time marched it's troops through Germany. That the case of the republic was in other respects different from that of France, because it was obliged to fulfil to the utmost it's engagements with it's allies. That moreover the States General image gined they had given a fufficient proof of their confideration and respect for his majesty, in not declaring war against France, as they were actually obliged to do by the treaty of 1678; and that they have in no point whatever ceased " his maiery the go of the venerat control they have for the 

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majesty-could not casily forgive the Dutch, seeing by such , conduct they obliged him to employ all his forces to remove the oblincles which they were continually throwing in his way. That it was therefore high time the republic thousd determine upon formething, especially as his most Christian majesty was now, and indeed had been to for a good while, thoroughly con. vinced, that the end and intent of all the delays which it made of coming to a politive resolution, was only to gain time for the Alles to assemble a powerful army in the Low Countries: but that his majefly was not to be thus duped - and that if the States General did not come to a denvitive resolution, and such a one as thould be fatisfactory to his majefty, before the end of May, he should have an army of more than 120,000 men to take care of the frontiers of the republic.

LONDON, May 22.
This Morning came Advice, that the Durfley Privateer, Capt. Organ Furnell, of Briffol, late his Majefty's Ship the Durfley Galley, was taken in the Latitude of 47 by two French Frigates, of 24 and 30 Guns, after an obitinate Refillance of four Hours and a Half, in which Capt. Furnell lost thirty Mer: She is carried into Port Louis.

Yesterday Advice came that the New Ranger, Lawson, bound from Monterrat to London, is taken by the French, and carried into Breit. She is faid to be the most valuable Sugar Ship:ever yet bound to England, having 881 Hogheads on board,

We hear the Gentlemen trading to Scotland defign to make his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland a Present of his Picture set with Diamonds.

Abstract of a Litter from on Office under the Duke at his vernefs, to his F. ions in Some fetthire.

" As by his Behaviour the Dulie foon became the Terror of the Rebels, to it rendered him the very Idol of the loyal Scotch, whom he full treats with dithiguishing Marks of Regard, and which they really deferve; for notwithflanding my firezg Prejudice against the Scotch before I left England, I am now convinced that they, at least the far greatest, Part of them, are as brave and loyal as, any in the King's Dominions; of this they gave the frongest Proofs before our Arrival, by their steady Sufferings, an came have clearly shown it by their Actions: But come more deserve the Esteem of all bonest Men ! Partons. I don't presume to judge of the Ability of the content as Divines, but they have undeniably promissions of Men of great Courage and Refolution, finally attached to his Majody, and the hearty Friends of Englishmen: Don't be surprized at this last, nor question the Truth of it, for here great Numbers of living Witnesses besides myself, for whose Lives and Liberty some of these Gentlemen generously hazarded their own. On the other Hand, the Rebels shew'd the utmost Rancour to our Country, as well as our Cause and Religion, the' they for the most Part pretend to be Papifts in Dilguide, if they are any Thing. The Duke finding their Meeting houses to be only Dens of Sedition, where they met to curse their King, instead of worshipping God, has ordered them to be shut up, except only such as have Licenses from our Bishops,

May 29. We hear that the thirteen Regiments of Foot, and two of Horse, raised by the Noblemen to suppress the Rebellion, will be discharged in about a Fortnight.

May 31. Yesterday the Earl of Kilmarnock was carried u. City from the Tower, in a Coach guarded by 2 Fort-Gi e. to be examined by, a Committee of

be found to I rug remmed sesides a Qu all which hav Milin a Fiel are informed. Hay in the Y seral Places ci Kaza, wh Earrels of French Brand ike Mantioa Maclcod of the Rebel Pr the Lard Pro to hold the Dullin, besige, is el dands on the Sumbre; th Citadel, T. much as o tre French I which he pr liam retook Success pro laigue tha l

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mained to Charles VI. Victories, by Force of Whitehal Royal High Advices.

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