

mine. A few days before his departure for the army, his excellency went to take leave of the marquis d'Argenson, who no sooner heard that the Dutch ambassador was coming to visit him, than he went to meet him, took him very civilly by the hand, conducted him to his closet, and said; 'I should, Sir, be less sorry to part with you, if there was any room to hope that what we should have amicably agreed upon here, will be concluded 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 desire 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 Vilvoorde, which was no ways advantageous to you, can any thing be more irritating than the conduct of the prince of Waldeck, who to strenuously endeavours, tho' without ability, to traverse the designs of his majesty's troops, in the sight of an army six times as numerous as that under his command. If it is not to vanquish us, as there is no probability it should, it is to insult us, that these things are done. 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 insinuations 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 will; 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 yourself, 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 substance of count Wassenaer's answer to this intemperate declaration, which I believe I shall be able to procure."

*Extract 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 profound silence all the time that the marquis was speaking, when he had finished, said; 'That so long as there was no suspension of arms, according to ordinary custom, military operations must continue on both sides: That if the French had, under the like circumstances, pursued the same 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 the very method which the court of France itself took immediately after the death of the emperor Charles VI. nay, at the same 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 the utmost it's engagements with it's allies. That moreover the States General imagined they had given a sufficient proof of their consideration 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 to respect his majesty out of the veneration which they have for him, and the respect which they owe to the venerable memory of his ancestors.'"

majesty could not easily forgive the Dutch, seeing by such a conduct they obliged him to employ all his forces to remove the obstacles which they were continually throwing in his way: That it was therefore high time the republic should determine upon something, especially as his most Christian majesty was now, and indeed had been to for a good while, thoroughly convinced, that the end and intent of all the delays which it made of coming to a positive resolution, was only to gain time for the Allies to assemble a powerful army in the Low Countries; but that his majesty was not to be thus duped, and that if the States General did not come to a definitive resolution, and such a one as should be satisfactory to his majesty, 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.

L O N D O N, *May 22.*

This Morning came Advice, that the Dursley Privateer, Capt. Organ Furnell, of Bristol, late his Majesty's Ship the Dursley Galley, was taken in the Latitude of 47 by two French Frigates, of 24 and 30 Guns, after an obstinate Resistance of four Hours and a Half, in which Capt. Furnell lost thirty Men: She is carried into Port Louis.

Yesterday Advice came that the New Ranger, Lawler, bound from Montserrat to London, is taken by the French, and carried into Brest. She is said to be the most valuable Sugar Ship ever yet bound to England, having 881 Hogheads on board.

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

*Abstract of a Letter from an Officer under the Duke at Inverness, to his Father in Somersetshire.*

"As by his Behaviour the Duke soon became the Terror of the Rebels, so it rendered him the very Idol of the loyal Scotch, whom he still treats with distinguishing Marks of regard, and which they really deserve; for notwithstanding my strong Prejudice against the Scotch before I left England, I am now convinced that they, at least the far greater Part of them, are as brave and loyal as any in the King's Dominions; of this they gave the strongest Proofs before our Arrival, by their steady Sufferings, and since we came have clearly shewn it by their Actions: But there are some more deserve the Esteem of all honest Men than the other Partons. I don't presume to judge of the Ability of the Scotch as Politicians as Divines, but they have undeniably proved themselves Men of great Courage and Resolution, firmly attached to his Majesty, 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, tho' they for the most Part pretend to be Protestant Episcopals; but in Fact they are rather, I believe, Papists in Disguise, 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 to the City from the Tower, in a Coach guarded by six Foot-Guards, to be examined by a Committee