

whether there be any likelihood of an accommodation; and to take measures accordingly: The members of the government thinking it necessary to consider whether, in waiting for their expected succours, they are in a condition of defending their frontiers, and whether it be not of greater importance to consult the immediate preservation of the republic, than to waste time in carrying on fruitless secret negotiations.

*Lisbon, May 27, N. S.* By advices from Madrid, the duke de Noailles was to set out as on this day for Paris, with M. de Bussy.

*de Camp, June 10, N. S.* On the 7th instant we had certain advice, that the enemy were sending off one detachment after another towards Louvain and Brussels, to proceed towards the remaining barrier towns, and give out, that they will make themselves masters of all the three before we are in a condition to interrupt them in their career. Between 30 and 40,000 remain still about Antwerp, and to put a better face upon their affairs, this same body made a march this day towards us, and encamped their right at St. Grevon Wesel, and the left at Chapellen. The 8th the Abbe de la Ville passed at Moordyke for the Hague. We have an account from Antwerp, that the pretendor's youngest son, who goes by the name of the Chevalier de Albany, had quitted the French king's army, and was gone off, but whither was not known. His camp equipage and his bed were sold, and his retinue consisted only of a valet de chambre and two servants. By the accounts of this day, the count d'Essex was encamped yesterday near Binch, and had blocked up the avenues of Mons and Charleroy, and a body of the enemy had done the same thing at Namur. The last division of his Britannic majesty's Electoral troops will have joined our army in five days at furthest.

*Peterburg, May 17.* Upon the earl of Hyndford's having lately received a courier from London, he immediately repaired to court, and had an audience of the empress, wherein he expressly renewed the instances, on the part of the king his master, for causing a considerable body of Russian troops to enter into the pay of Great-Britain. It is assured that her Imperial majesty answered him, That she would not fail of literally fulfilling her engagements with his Britannic majesty. There are letters from Siberia, which give an account of the death of the late duke of Courland.

*Warsaw, May 25.* They write from Kiow, that all the Russian troops, both regular and irregular, which were to march towards Smolenko, are arrived there, and that part of them have already begun to set forward for Livonia.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

*Hoyne, June 25, N. S.* An express is this minute arrived from prince Lichtenstein, with the following important news; viz. That upon the 15th instant, N. S. at 11 at night, the combined army of Spaniards, French, Neapolitans, and Genoese, under general count de Gages, had attacked the Austrian army before Placentia; and that the battle lasted with a continual fire 'till between 9 and 10 the next morning; when the empress's forces repulsed the enemy, and obtained a complete victory. The number of the slain on the part of the enemy was not yet known, but the Austrians had taken above 10000 prisoners and standards, 100 piccos of cannon, and above 100000 pieces of baggage, and the rest part of them wounded, and among them several hundred officers, particularly the general of the regiment of Wurta, and some Brigadiers. The French general Guillaumoff suffered most. The loss of the Austrians was 10000 men killed and wounded. Amongst the latter was lieutenant general Kiehl, the colonel of the regiment, and some other field officers. The colonel of the regiment was killed, and col. Budel of the Sclavians was

The courier sent by prince Lichtenstein adds by word of mouth that marshal Maillebois had joined general Gages before action; and that both his corps, and all the rest of the Austrian army, were shut up in and about Placentia; and that they could not now get off without a second action; and especially that the king of Sardinia was advanced already, upon the day the battle, as far as St. Giovanni, and was expected the day the messenger's departure upon the Trebia.

*Hague, June 28.* Letters from Italy, since the arrival of prince Lichtenstein's courier, make the loss of the French and their allies, in the action of the 15th, to amount to near 100,000 men; and represent their circumstances, since that victory, desperate.

*Hague, July 22.* The sudden death of the king of Spain confirmed by all the letters from Paris of the 18th instant.

L O N D O N.

*June 21.* 'Tis assured, that one of the prizes taken by commodore Bernet, was a Manilla ship, laden with treasure and money.

*July 15.* On Sunday last two expresses arrived to his majesty at Kensington, with an account of the death of Philip King of Spain, who died at Madrid of an Apoplectic fit, in the 63d year of his age, being born at Versailles the 9th of December, O. S. 1683.

He came to the crown of Spain in 1700, upon the death of Charles II. and married, first, Mary, sister to the late duke of Savoy, August 21, 1701; who died February 3, 1714, aged 26. He had issue, 1. Don Ferdinand, prince of Asturias (now king of Spain), who was born at Madrid September 12, 1713, and 2. Mary, the present queen of Portugal, who was born November 23, 1711, and married December 30, 1728.

She had another son, viz. Lewis, born in 1707, in whose favour Philip the father abdicated the crown, the latter end of the year 1723; and upon whose death, the 20th of August following, the said Philip resumed the government.

He married, December 13, 1714, to his second wife, Elizabeth Farnese, daughter to the duke of Parma, who was born October 15, 1692. By her he had, 1. Don Carlos, king of two Sicilies, born January 9, 1716, and married to Maria Amelia; daughter of the present king of Poland; 2. Don Philip now in Italy, born March 2, 1720, who has been high general of Spain since 1737; 3. Don Lewis, born July 1727, who is now archbishop of Toledo, and a cardinal; 4. Maria Theresa, infanta, born May 1725; 5. Maria Antonietta Ferdinand, infanta, born November 25, 1729.

It is reported that the king of Spain's death was for some time considered, in order to push a little farther the projects of his ambitious and turbulent consort, who must now be excluded from all share in the administration. Don Ferdinand, prince of Asturias, who succeeds to the crown of Spain and the Indies, and is thought well affected to the English nation, is about 17 years of age, and was married in 1728 to the infanta of Portugal, Donna Maria, by whom he has no issue. As this prince from the treatment he has met with, can have no affection either to his step-mother or her offspring; in all probability the vast expence of blood and treasure that has been incurred to secure an establishment for Philip, will now be at an end, and his majesty Don Lewis may want protection, in case the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily should be attacked.

We hear that several ships are more will embark for the Indies the latter end of the week; and that the duke of Cumberland will make a campaign there. Last week three regiments of soldiers were shipped on board the transports at Spithead, to Cape Breton.