

withstanding the great Number of Domestic and Workmen that were kept ready, in case any unforeseen Accident had happen'd. There were between 350 and 400 Persons at this Feast. The Edifice was suffered to remain four Days, with all its Ornaments, which drew a great Confluence of People to see it, by whom it was generally admir'd and applauded.

The following is an Extract of a Letter, which the late Earl of Kilmarnock sent to his Son the Lord Boyd.

Dear Boyd, Tower, August 17, 1746.
 I must take this Way to bid you farewell, and I pray God may for ever bless you and guide you in this World, and bring you to a happy Immortality in the World to come. I must also give you my last Advice. Seek God in your Youth, and when you are old he will not depart from you. Be at pains to acquire good Habits now, that they may grow up and become strong in you. Love Mankind, and do Justice to all Men. Do Good to as many as you can, and never let your Hars nor your Parties to those in Distress, whom it is in your power to relieve. You'll find more Joy in one beneficent Action, and in your cool Mornings Thoughts, you will be more happy with the Reflection of having made any one Person so, who without your Assistance would have been miserable, than in the Enjoyments of all the Pumps and gaudy Show of the World. Live within your Circumstances, by which Means you will have it in your Power to do Good to others. Above all Things, continue in your Loyalty to his present Majesty, and the succession to the Crown as by Law established. Look on that as the Basis of the civil and religious Liberty and Property of every Individual in the Nation. Prefer the public Interest to your own, wherever they interfere. Love your family and your Children, when you have any; but never let your Regard for them drive you on the Rock I split upon, when on that Account I departed from my Principles, and brought the Guilt of Rebellion, and civil and particular Devotion on my Head, for which I am now under the vengeance judg'd due to my Crime. Let all your Interest to get your Brother pardon'd, and brought home as soon as possible, that his Circumstances, and our Influence of those near us, may not induce him to accept of foreign Service, and lose him both to his Country and his Family. If at any time can be found to support him, I with you would advise him to go to Geneva, where his Principles of Religion and Liberty will be confirm'd, and where he may stay till you see if a Pardon can be procur'd for him. As soon as Commodore Baret comes home, enquire for your Brother Betsy, and take care of him on my Account. I must also recommend your unhappy Mother to you; comfort her, and take all the care you can of your Brothers. And may God of his infinite Mercy preserve, guide, and conduct you and your dear ones through all the Vicissitudes of this Life, and after it may please the Habitation of the just, and make you happy in the enjoyment of himself to all Eternity.

P A R T S, September 23.

WE are extremely impatient to receive direct advices from the Duke d'Anville, in order to give an answer to what is mentioned in letters from America, concerning the success of this cup; viz. that the Squadron under the command of that nobleman, having sailed for North America, made a descent upon Acadia, and has master'd that whole province.
 Sept. 30. The bishop of Reims has intimated to the king, by a courier, that they have been oblig'd to double all the guards at Madrid; in order to prevent the consequences of the fury of the Spaniards, who, since the death of Rudolph V. insulted and wounded all the French they met with in the streets, and that thirty of the principal ministers had already been hang'd.
 Effects, Sept. 29. Marshal Saxe is still encamp'd at Tongren. The Allies on the 20th caus'd a body of 15000 men to pass the Jaar, which drew near to Liege; and entirely cut off the communications of the French Army with that city.
 From the Prizzi of Waldeck's Camp, Sept. 21. O. S. On the night between the 9th and 10th instant, the enemy detach'd a large corps to attack the troops under Count Esterhazy; but they got possession of the villages of Texhe

and Sting, and sent a detachment to begin the attack. They were hinder'd by the picquets which the prince of Waldeck had order'd with that view, his Highness having foreseen the enemy's design, and taken the necessary measures to prevent its effects. The free companies of the Republic began the attack upon the villages, and oblig'd the enemy, after a smart action, to retire to the church yard of Texhe, which, after a short resistance, was also carried, and 40 prisoners taken; but as part of the French had thrown themselves into the houses of the said villages, the free companies had the task to dislodge them from thence, in the midst of a terrible fire. While they were thus expos'd, the prince of Waldeck caus'd the picquets under the command of major general Glentha to advance, who attack'd with so much bravery, that the enemy were every where repuls'd, and driven into the plains of Texhe, where our picquets of horse waited for them. Then it was that bravery surmount-ed numbers; for our people receiv'd the enemy in such a manner, that they were almost all cut to pieces, wounded, or taken prisoners.
 The enemy had on this occasion 153 kill'd, and 151 taken prisoners, who are most of them wounded. General Glentha acquir'd a great deal of honour, having fought like a common soldier, and all the officers and soldiers behaved well. We have had some motions since, and a few skirmishes, in which the enemy was always worsted. The French have entirely abandon'd Liege, and we have got ground upon them in all our movements. The French veterans tell us, that the household troops and the Swiss guards have received orders to return into France.
 H. Gen. Sept. 30. N. S. They write from Vienna, that prince Charles of Lorraine is speedily expected there from the Confederate army in Flanders; that count de Harache is to set out from thence in quality of her Imperial majesty's first plenipotentiary at Breda, on the 5th instant, because it is the feast of St. Francis, and the name of the emperor; and these letters add, that every regiment in Hungary will be augmented with a fresh battalion before Spring, so that each regiment will then consist of 3000 men.
 Sept. 26. O. S. We have nothing new from the army in Brabant, which continues in it's former position, and we are to go, will separate about the middle of next month. According to the letters from Namur, the garrison of that place, before the siege, amounted to 7350 men; of whom 2 captains, 3 ensigns, and 183 soldiers, were kill'd; 2 lieutenants, 1 major, 15 captains, 3 ensigns, and 251 soldiers, wounded. The prisoners made during the siege were 605, and the stray'd and deserters are computed at 2248; so that we reckon the French found at the surrender of the castle, only 3719, not including the wounded.
 Sept. 12. O. S. The following is the purport of the marquis d'Argenson's answer to the Dutch minister's soliciting, that the French army under the command of count Saxe should retire to Brussels, &c. "That the king, in the midst of the success of his army, was giving a manifest proof of his moderation, and love of peace by consenting to open conferences; though he would not have it imagin'd, that he made any advances of that nature, which could not fail of hindering his glory, and being disadvantageous to the French nation: That his majesty would not grant a suspension of arms, until the principal points which should serve for the basis of peace were previously agreed upon; That as it was the intention of the court of Vienna to do nothing without the advice of, and in concurrence with it's allies, the king on his part, had likewise resolv'd to consent to no accommodation whatsoever, but in concert with his allies: That consequently his majesty would propose by his ministers the conditions, upon which an armistice might possibly be agreed upon; That if they were accepted, hostilities should immediately cease afterwards; but that if on the contrary they were rejected, no body ought to be surpriz'd, that the king should make the most of his advantages, and that he should make use of the most vigorous means of inspiring his enemies with peace.
 Our advices from Petersburg say, that the silk manufacture improves greatly in that country; owing principally to the vicinity of the frontiers of Russia to Persia, the convenience of the Caspian sea, and the India trade carried on by the English, by this canal.
 We are inform'd from Vienna, that the court is no longer sensible either their warlike preparations, or assiduity for carrying