

ed in June last to advise his Majesty to reimburse the Province what should appear to be due to it upon that account, and to recommend it to Parliament to make provision for doing it accordingly; and that the Agents are directed for that purpose by their Lordships to lay an account of the Province's charge before the proper Officers. — This, Gentlemen, gives me a great pleasure; and you may be assured that it gives effect to the desire wanting from me to bring this affair to an happy issue for the Province.

I can't conclude without observing the providential turn of events, which seem most visibly to have conspired to disappoint every part of the enemy's late scheme upon these coasts. — applicable to the present occasion is what was applied to the defeat of the Spanish Armada, that it may be as truly said of the French fleet, *APPLAUS DEUS, ET DISASTRUM.* — These events which have thus wrought our deliverance out of this Armament, in its full equipment and design a very formidable one, have need to pass an appearance of having been directed by the same sovereign Providence which in the last year prepared and ripen'd all events for the succeeding of our small force against the enemy, and deliver'd them into our hands, that they loudly call for the most solemn attention of the people of New-England; and demand their most grateful acknowledgements.

Quincy Chamber,
Nov. 7, 1746.

W. SHIRLEY.

PARIS, September 19

AS the King does not acknowledge the Emperor, our Ministry have demanded to have the Queen of Hungary's Ministers excluded from the Conferences, 'till the Signature of the Preliminaries, in which the Acknowledgement of that Prince shall be stipulated. This Pre-ention was raised, because the Ministers of the Queen of Hungary could not be admitted, and treated with, without granting them the Honours due to the Minister of an Empress, which would be in Fact, to own the Imperial Election; whereas, our Court intends to stipulate some Advantages for itself, as the price of such Acknowledgement. We were assur'd, that the Dutch Ministers had insinuated, and even promised, that this Exclusion of the Ministers of Vienna, and even from Turin, should meet with no Difficulty on the Part of the Republic, nor even England: But since, it is said, the Britanick Court hesitates thereupon, and refuses to enter into Conferences; if the Ministers of all the Powers interested in them, are not admitted from the very Beginning. No Doubt but our Court has other Motives, independently of the Acknowledgement of the Emperor, for insisting upon these Exclusions; but this is the only Reason given at present.

Hague, Sept. 15. We learn from Delft, that on the 13th at Night, a Fire broke out in the Yard belonging to the East-India Company at Delfshaven, which, notwithstanding all the Pains that were taken to stop it, entirely consumed the Magazine of the Chamber of Delft, and all the naval Stores therein. They had however the good Fortune to save a new Ship belonging to the said Company, which was almost ready to launch. Two or three Barrels of Powder, and some loaded Grenades, which they had not Time to take away, unhappily blew up, by which Means the Fire was communicated to four or five Houses, which were likewise reduced to Ashes.

Heidelberg, Sept. 16. During the Abode of the Imperial Troops in our Neighbourhood, some little Difference arose between the Court of Mannheim and the Imperial General, and even with the Ministry at Vienna. The latter demanded back their Deserters, and required to have Provisions delivered to them at the cheapest Market; but all their Representations could not prevail upon the Palatine Ministry, either to send back the Deserters, or to sell to them under 45 Kreuzers each Ration. Upon Complaint that this Price was exorbitant, the Answer was, that the Duke d'Arenberg paid the same in his Passage. It was replied, that the two Courts were then involved in a War; but that every Animosity ought to have been forgotten since the Peace of Dreiden, and Things put upon the ancient Footing. This made no Change however in the Sentiments of our Ministry, who insisted that the Country had already suffered too much by the frequent Passages, and long Abode of the Troops.

Paris, Sept. 16. The Duke de Huefcar, Embassador from Spain, has received a Courier from Antibes, with advice that the Infant Don Philip was arrived there, and was preparing to set out for Madrid. Our Court is actually concerting Measures with that of Spain, in order to obtain a Settlement for the Prince. A Courier was lately sent upon this Subject to Madrid, and is just returned with an Answer to his Dispatches. In Consequence of which, Instructions have been sent to the Marquis de Rayneux, to treat about this Affair at the Congress at Breda.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Allied Army,
dated at Bremen, Sept. 25, N. S.

There has been but little Variation in the Position of the Army, since my last Return: as any Thing material happened (except a few Skirmishes, in which both Sides generally claim the Advantage) On the 20th at Night came in Capt. Rosenkrantz, an Officer in General Trips's Corps, who, had he not come on the Trooper's Horse, and brought with him the Officers' Watch, and many other Things, both from the Trooper's Camp, as put the Affair quite out of all Dispute, not one single Person in the Army would have believed what he related, notwithstanding he is allowed by all to be a Man of Honour, and a resolute brave Officer. The Case was this; On the 16th Instant, N. S. in the Evening, a very smart Action happened between a Party of the enemy and General Trips's Corps, near the Town of Hoesfeldt, upon the River Demer, wherein Trips was wounded, having lost about 7 Men kill'd, near double that Number wounded, and about 18 taken Prisoners, among whom was this same Captain; who being a Man of good Understanding, and the only Officer taken, the French thought it might be of Service to send him immediately away to Count Saxe, who was then at Tongres, imagining that he might get something out of him; accordingly an Officer and four private Men were appointed to conduct him thither, being about three English Miles and a half; but when they got upon Kiefan Moor, within less than two Miles of Tongres, he snatch'd one of the Men's Carabines out of his Hands, and directly shot the Officer, which so terrified the Soldiers, that they all four ran away to a Post they had at Rapenne, about three quarters of a Mile off; where having told what had happened, the commanding Officer ordered a Party of Troopers to go out upon the Moor, two and two, in Quest of them; but he not suspecting any such Thing, fired and killed the Officer of his Watch, Ammunition, &c. and then loaded, and was got near two Miles on the Moor, when two Troopers came up to him, told him what the Soldiers had declared, and commanded him to surrender; this he refused to do, and immediately shot one of them in the Breast, who dropping from his Horse, the other rode off as fast he could; whereupon Rosenkrantz took what little he had about him, mounted his Horse, and made off cross the Moor, and round the Country for Homeian, from whence he came to our Camp, not daring to go near Bruen, as he knew the left Wing of the French Army had reached and took in that Place. As this is looked upon as a very bold Affair, all the General Officers have ever since taken great Notice of him.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 13. We have had two famous Trials here, which have engross'd all our Attention, viz. that of John Henderson, a Rebel Captain, and Thomas Keppoch, the Rebel Bishop of Carlisle. These two, yet terms, piqued themselves very much on baffling all who should appear against them. The first of them had a Trial which lasted Yesterday six Hours, and the latter this Day had a Trial about five Hours: These two Heroes, after their long Trials and great Boastings, were both found guilty of High Treason. The Bishop appear'd in all his Sacerdotal Robes.

Sept. 27. The Abbe de la Ville, late the French Minister at the Hague, and now Clerk to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been admitted a Member of the French Academy, on which Occasion he made a very florid Speech on the Virtues and Qualities of his Monarch, his glorious successses in War, and his pacifick Inclination in the midst of Victory, one Passage in it is however a Proof that his Court has no Thoughts, or at least would fain make the World believe she has none, of retaining its new Conquests; for, speaking of the Towns lately taken, and the King's magnificent Entries into them, "They envy us, says he, nothing but our Matter, and are only afraid, while