

17th, the Imperialists have lost 400, the English 500, the Hanoverians 1200, the Hessians 800, the Dutch 1349, and the Bavarians 534, together 4783; which number daily diminishes by the stragglers that continually join the army. We have also lists of the loss of the French, according to which it exceeds 8000 men, amongst whom are 2 lieutenant generals, 3 field marshals, 465 officers, including colonels and ensigns. At present we are ignorant of the number of our officers who have fallen into the hands of the enemy; but it is imagined to be very small.

Hague, October 24. By several letters from Paris we have advice, that they had received news by express from Britany, that an English Squadron had landed a body of men at Quimperlay; who, after plundering some rich convents and villages, in that neighbourhood, which refused to pay the contributions demanded, marched to Port L'Orient the 4th or 5th instant. That the principal commissary of the East-India company, with an officer of the port, and a captain of horse who was in garrison there, went out thereupon to confer with the English general upon the articles of capitulation for the surrender of the place; but that not being able to come to any agreement, the English attacked, and entered the town on the 6th, and had done such damage to the magazines of the company, as, according to some letters, amounted to three millions of livres; tho' our accounts say, they found no considerable quantity of merchandize there. That the British troops, after having spent seven hours only at Port L'Orient, marched to besiege Port Louis.

That the French court, upon the receipt of the above news, had sent orders for raising the ban and ariere ban of the province, in order to oppose the farther progress of the British troops; and that the city of Paris was in such consternation, that the exchange was shut up on Saturday the 8th instant, and the actions of the East India company bore no price.

Amsterdam, October 28. By letters from Paris of the 24th instant, the English troops, under the command of general St. Clair, had intrench'd themselves strongly on the peninsula of Quiberon. They had erected three batteries, and the fleet had a good bay to ride in, and was secure from all winds. They had also made a cut through the isthmus which joins the point of Quiberon to the continent. Some letters mention, that after having landed the troops, the English Squadron was failed, in order to lay siege to Belleisle. It was added, that the English had not committed any outrages, but that the alarm among the merchants was renewed; and that the duke de Penthièvres was upon the point of setting out for Britany, the marshal la Farre was already gone thither, together with Messieurs Rotelin, de St. Prix, Cocleagan, and de Contrades; and that the duke de Rohan was getting together 1000 gentlemen of that province.

We have letters from Vannes of the 20th instant, which say, that four days after the English troops had reembark'd, their fleet appeared off the castle of Quiberon, and summoned the governor to surrender, threatening, in case of refusal, to use the garrison with the utmost rigour; and that the governor had thereupon surrendered to them. That the town of Vannes was in the utmost consternation, the guards of the coast having retired with precipitation upon the landing of the English troops; that by their position, all communication with Belleisle was cut off; and that several English men of war were cruising off that Island, in order to prevent any supplies being sent from the coast thither; that an order was arrived from court, strictly prohibiting any ship of what nation soever, from going out of any of the ports of Britany.

L O N D O N, September 8.

To his most Excellent Majesty G E O R G E the Second, King of Great Britain, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the Pastors of the Churches in his Majesty's Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, in NEW-ENGLAND, assembled in BOSTON, at their Annual Convention, May 28, 1746.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Pastors of the Churches in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New England, beg Leave to take this first Opportunity to express our utmost Detestation of the unnatural, wicked, and traitorous Rebellion, rais'd in Great Britain, and abetted by the grand Supporters of the Papal Interest, against

your Majesty's Royal Person and Crown, in Favour of an abjur'd Pretender, train'd up in the Bigotry and Tyranny of the Romish Principles and Practices, utterly destructive to all true Religion and Liberty; and to assure your Majesty, that as in the Days of your Royal Father, so in the present Day, we know not a single Man belonging to any of our Assemblies, but what is firmly attached to your Royal Person and Illustrious House. At the same Time we congratulate your Majesty upon the Success of your Arms, under the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke against the insatuated Men, whom Heaven indeed has righteously made a scourge to the British Nations, while yet, they are but the vile and contemptible Tools of France and Spain. And in the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, we make it our fervent Prayer to the Supreme Ruler of the World, that all the Enemies to your Majesty, and the Protestant Succession in your Royal House, may be clothed with perpetual Shame.

We beg leave also joyfully to congratulate your Majesty upon the wonderful Success God has given to your American Forces, in the Reduction of that important Key of North America, Cape Breton, to your Majesty's Government; which we can't but hope and trust in God, shall never be wrested out of your Royal Hands.

We cheerfully rely on your Majesty's Royal Goodness, under God, still to protect us and our Churches, in the Possession of our invaluable Rights; and that our Province, which have so signaliz'd their Loyalty, shall always find Favour in the Eyes of our Gracious King, while we constantly present our hearty Prayers to Almighty God, for the long Prosperity of your Majesty's Reign, and the Continuance of your Crown in your Royal Family, throughout all Generations.

Signed in the Name, and by the Appointment of the said Pastors,
JOSEPH SEWALL, Moderator.

September 20. According to private Letters from the Hague, his Sardinian Majesty is inclin'd to acquire the Kingdom of Corsica, by accepting the Offer of it from its Inhabitants, by which Accession he will become a more considerable Power in Italy, and a more useful Ally to Great Britain, and her Fleets will then be able to succour his Dominions with Ease, and enable him to sustain the Balance of power in Italy, which by this Augmentation of Territory must be put into his Hands.

September 27. Last Tuesday Night two messengers arrived at Baron Wassenaar's, and it is said, among other Advices, brought an Account, that the King of Sardinia and General Brown had order'd 36,000 Austrians, under the command of the marquis de Botta, to march directly to Provence in France.

M. D'Argenson told count Wassenaar at parting. That possibly some Powers might be in no Haste for a Peace, and if they were not, it should not be forced upon them; that it was true his matter wix'd it, but would stay till other Folks wix'd it as well as he. 'Tis believed this relates to the Courts of Vienna and Turin, of whose Plenipotentiaries we hear nothing with Certainty.

Our advices from the Hague speak, at the same time, of the Negotiations being push'd briskly forward at the courts of Peterburgh and Munich, for Troops to support the Interest of the common cause; when at the same time they tell us, that a peace is on the point of being concluded; which is again remarkably contradicted by the Queen of Hungary's refusing to accept of any Terms; nor does it seem at all more likely, that the court of Great Britain will accept them. The Article of Dunkirk only is a sufficient Bar in the present Situation of Things; but the important point of Cape-Breton not to be furnished.

It is said, by the same canal, that the British Ministry would give up Cape-Breton for an Equivalent; but an Equivalent is not in the power of France to give, no, not if they would give us back all our old possessions; nor is there any Thing in the West or East-Indies, any thing like an Equivalent; from whence it is concluded, that if any such Answer has been given to that point, it really meant no more than a genteel Refusal of the Terms propos'd.

Upon the whole, there is nothing so clear and obvious, as the Impracticability of a peace with the French, until they are beat to their Hearts content, and Great Britain is possess'd by Assent of all North-America; from whence it may be justly inferr'd, that there is more Truth in the News of the Negotiations, than in that of a peace being on the carpet.

Admiralty.