

effect this, they draw in a certain Lady, the Wife of an Ador-
 man of London, to use her Interest to get it recommended; and
 for Encouragement, made her a Present, not only of a very fine
 Sack, but also of another like whimsical Invention; which
 when put on, made her Physiognomy appear like a Sheep's
 Head, with the curl'd Wool playing round the Face. These all,
 Oaf as she was, she approv'd, recommended, and enforce'd
 strongly, that the Point was carried; and thence forward, a
 Kind of new Creation sprung up amongst us; and of English
 Shape, Plainness, and Delicacy, was hid in a Kind of unnatural
 Incumbrance; and the Ladies Faces, as it were, lost in a Cloud.
 When this Point was carried, another took Place, Gallick In-
 vention was not yet at a Stand. The French Priests perceiv'd
 easily enough what the Ladies were driving at; and to make the
 most of them, began to narangue warmly against the new
 Fashions. The Ladies thereupon prayed a Truce, which was
 consented to, on Condition that they took upon them the external
 Appearance of some Holy Order; which being agreed to,
 propos'd this other Whim, called a Capuchin; which recom-
 mended itself here, on Account of the little Hood hanging down
 ready to receive Love Scrolls, or other Masculine Benevolences,
 Gifts, or Intimations. We see now the British Ladies before
 us, transform'd into true Gauds; wanting nothing but their
 painted Faces to render them genuine French Puppies. They
 have, indeed, by Degrees, unshoop'd themselves a little, by
 leaving off the Forward Curls; but there remains enough, upon
 the Whole, to shew that they are still the slaves of French
 Whims, Fancies, and Conceits.

GENOA, October 9.

The English Ships now suffer the Vessels laden with Pro-
 visions to enter the Port, provided they have Passports
 from the Austrian General, or Commissary of War. The
 Fortress of Savona continues to be guarded by the Troops of
 the Republic. The Empress Queen has dispens'd with the
 Government's giving it up, and her Majesty has not thought
 proper that her Troops should join in the Siege of it, they
 being so much wanted to execute other Measures that have
 been concerted.

Paris, October 21. The two Sons of the Pretender pas-
 sed this Day thro' this City in a Coach and Six, in their
 Way to Fontainebleau, to wait on his Majesty. The eldest
 brought with him one Maccordald of Barrisdale, and his
 Son, Prisoners, concerning whom there are various Reports
 and some that are very improbable. The Camerons, who
 are come over with the Pretender's Son, will have Reasons
 settled upon them.

Out of the many Letters that daily arrive from the Army,
 there are but very few that give us any Reputation by the
 Battle of the 11th. It seems we have sacrific'd 8 or 9000
 Men, in order to kill 4 or 5000 of the Enemy, without
 receiving any one Advantage, except that of paying very
 dear for an imaginary Victory.

LONDON, October 25.

Some Letters in Town, of good Authority, say, that the
 King of Sardinia has actually resign'd the Command of the Ar-
 my to Count Brown, the Austrian General, who, we hear, has
 pass'd the Var, and enter'd Provence, at the Head of an Army
 of 40,000 Men; and that another Body of Troops was order'd
 to follow them immediately.

It is said that his Majesty has granted a Pardon to Charles
 Boyd, Esq; who was in the Rebellion with his Father, and that
 he will go to Jamaica, and have 200l. per Annum allowed
 him.

His Majesty's Ship the Ambuscade is arriv'd at Plymouth,
 and has brought in a French Privateer Snow, of 8 Carriage
 Guns, 8 Swivels, and 100 Men, which she took on the 19th
 Instant off the Edition.

The Fly Privateer, Capt. Dyke, is arriv'd at Bristol, from a
 Cruise, and has brought in two Prizes, viz. the St. Esprit, and
 the St. John Baptist, both bound from Bayonne to Nantz.

By private Letters from Vienna we learn, that the Empress
 Queen is extremely piqued at the Facility with which the Dutch
 Generals gave up Namur and its Castle to the French. When
 her Imperial Majesty had heard that the Citadel had surrendr'd,
 she said to Count d'Ulsefeldt, "The Dutch, without doubt,
 pretend to force me into a Peace, by delivering up all my strong
 Places to the French; but they are greatly mistaken; for they

put me, on the contrary, under the Necessity of rejecting all
 Propositions, and of continuing the War in Concert with Great-
 Britain and the King of Sardinia, with more Vigour than I
 have hitherto done. I am but too sensible of what has pass'd,
 even in the least to retract from this Determination, or to give
 Ear to Propositions as contrary to my Glory as my Dignity;
 nor am I apprehensive that my Allies should act differently, &c."
 It was the Baron de Reischach who brought the News of, and
 at the same time made a very remarkable Discourse in relation
 to the Reduction of Namur.

The Right Hon. the Lord of the Admiralty have acquainted
 the Members that the Convoys for the Leeward Islands, will
 be ready to depart with the France in 20 Days from the 23d
 Instant.

Their Lordships have also given Notice, that the Convoys for
Virginia, will be ready to depart in fourteen Days.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague.

So many Affairs are on the Carpet in the Courts interest-
 ed in Peace or War, that things will be in a strange Combustion
 next Year. The Machinations and Contrivances form'd
 by the Courts of France and Berlin, were never of so extra-
 ordinary a Nature as at present, and they will shortly dis-
 cover themselves. In the mean time the Public may be amus'd
 with what passes in the Temple of Concord that is to say at
 Breda. People here flatter themselves, that the Conference
 would have begun after the Preliminents had pass'd, between the
 Plenipotentiaries of England and Holland, and the Minister of
 France; they even expected, that the Affairs of the Armistice
 would have been regulated in the space of eight Days; that
 that Louis, the well Belov'd would, with a good
 Grace, and that he might not be hated by the Republic, have
 evacuated, at least a Part, of the Low Countries, to the End
 that the Allied Army might have been treated with Hospitality
 and had Quarters given it. In short, the Members of the Go-
 vernment have put their Trust in God and their Faith and
 Hope in the Promises and Integrity of the most Christian Court,
 though hitherto France has Granted nothing; and what is
 more, will never grant any Thing of this Nature, as the best
 Advices from Versailles, assure us. Since the Conquest of
 the Low and Citadel of Namur; since the Bishop of Rennes
 has found the Method of bringing over his Catholic Majesty,
 and attaching him as effectually to the Court of Versailles, as
 was Philip the Fifth; since, in short, the strong and hearty
 Assurances which the King of Prussia has, in a repeated
 Manner, and within a few Days, given his most Christian Ma-
 jesty, to make a common Cause with him, the French Mini-
 stry carry their heads very high. The Marquis d'Argenson
 talks in a lofty menacing Strain, and is now whisper'd at
 the French Court, that a new Enterprize is form'd against
 Bohemia and Austria. Beware then, lest Germany pay the
 Price of her Liberty to her Credulity, and lest the Empire
 should be ravaged on the one Side by an Army of
 70,000 French, who, 'tis said, are to assemble on the Rhine,
 and by another still more numerous, who, as Mediators, will
 issue forth from its Northern Dens. This is no chimerical
 Affair, but the Result of serious Meditations and studied Pro-
 jects, which will, we are assur'd, be put in Execution the next
 Campaign by the declared Enemies of the public Tranquillity.

Extract of a Letter from Inverness, dated October 20th.

"We have very bad Weather here, the Mountains being all
 cover'd with Snow, and the Corn uncut below it; but lower
 down the Country the Harvest is all in, and they have a very
 good Crop."

Carlisle, Sept. 27. The Method taken by the Rebels here,
 under Sentence of Death, to make their Escape, is quite new,
 and reckoned a most extraordinary Invention, as by no other
 Instrument than a Case Knife, a drinking Glass, and a Silk
 Handkerchief, seven of them in one Night, had sawn off
 their Irons thus: They laid the Silk Handkerchief single o-
 ver the mouth of the Glass, but stretch'd it as much as it would
 bear, and tied it hard at the Bottom of the Glass, then they
 struck the Edge of the Knife on the mouth of the Glass
 (thus covered with the Handkerchief to prevent Noise) till it
 became a Saw, with which they cut their Irons till it was
 blunt, and then had Recourse to the Mouth of the Glass again
 to renew the Teeth of the Saw; and so completed their De-
 sign by Degrees. This being done, in the Dead of the Night,
 and many of them at work together, the little Noise they made