

whose confused and menacing uproar denounced some fatal catastrophe. This mob ran in a crowd to the square before the ducal palace, and took possession of all the avenues and doors, crying aloud for arms to defend themselves, or they would no longer pay any regard to dignity. Some senators, who happened to be at that time with the Doge, endeavoured in vain to oppose this popular fury, which was too much animated to give ear to Remonstrances.

In the height of this rage, they ran to the Arsenal, broke it open, took out the arms and ammunition, even the artillery, and then spread themselves into all the parts of the city, crying out, that the Austrians must be extirpated. Every one of these unhappy men, who chanced to be in the streets at that time, or in public Houses, were sacrificed to the resentment of the populace.

The marquis de Botta immediately ordered troops into the city to subdue this fury: But, besides the arms which they had gotten before, they were now masters of several gates, and the principal batteries. On the 6th these tumultuous commotions continued with double violence. On the 7th it was just the same. They attacked with artillery the Austrians at the gate of St. Thomas, and drove them from it, putting to the sword those who made any resistance.

The attention of the government, on the 8th and 9th, had such success, that it was then concluded, a Truce was as good as agreed on between the populace and the Austrians. But this imagination was vain. On the 10th in the morning they appeared in arms in the valley of Poisevera and Biagno. Twenty thousand men, or more, joined those of the city, and the Austrians were attacked on every side. They were forced not only to abandon the posts which they still held in the city, but even the suburbs of San Pietro d' Arena, having abundance of men killed and taken prisoners during the whole affair.

At last the insurgents got possession of all the magazines and artillery.

To day, the 11th, we begin to take breath again in the capital, after five days of most terrible commotion; but the general scene of things is not changed. The carnage is only removed into other parts of this state, and extends itself along both the Eastern and Western coasts. The Austrians are getting back to the Desiles, and the passages of the mountains, pursued still by the subjects of this republick, who seem resolved to force their way to Savona, in order to raise the siege of that citadel.

On Thursday Evening last arrived at Oxford the Ship Ruth, Capt. Hodgion, in eight Weeks from Whitehaven; by whom we have the following Advice in the public Prints.
F I E N N A, December 21.

ALL the Imperial troops in Lombardy are in full march towards Genoa, as well to recover it, as to be at hand to reinforce general Brown afterwards in Provence, and to push the operations there with the greatest vigour.

Hague, Decemb. 30. The letters from Italy, by the two last posts, continue full of accounts of the late tumult in the city of Genoa. In the several skirmishes, which lasted 9 days, between the Imperial troops and the inhabitants, the first lost about 500 men, and the last above 2000. The Imperialists, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to abandon the city; and M. Botta retreated towards the pass of the Bochetta; from whence he sent orders to all the Imperial troops in Lombardy to come and join him immediately: The inhabitants of Genoa finding themselves masters of the city, vented their fury on all sides, and played the cannon of the sea-batteries upon all the ships that were in the port; among others, a British man of war had been much damaged, and forced to cut her cables, and stand out to sea: And the armed peasants from the mountains were called into the city, to contribute to its defence. Upon the news of this event, the king of Sardinia immediately sent his militia into the Genoese territory, there to live at discretion. Letters from Paris this day mention the surrender of the fortresses of Savona to his Sardinian majesty. We have advice, that the island of St. Marguerite was actually taken by one of his Britannic majesty's ships, and a detachment from the army; the fortifications of which they have blown up, and made 140 men prisoners; and the combined army had taken possession of Castellane and Draguignan, at which last place the duke of Caulsoil would have maintained himself, but was driven away

with great loss, amounting, as some letters mention, to above 2000 men; and upon this, M. de Bellisle was retiring towards Toulon.

Extract of a Letter from Geneva, Decemb. 20.
Letters from Provence say, that the English men of war before Antibes made a furious firing upon that place, in order to support the Austrians, who had opened the trenches before it the 6th in the night; and that several other men of war, with two fire ships, were before Genoa.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, January 6.
Tho' his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was not successful in his solicitations for the States General to declare war against France, wherein he was likewise powerfully seconded by the earl of Sandwich, who spoke upon that subject as cogently as the most zealous minister could possibly do; yet the duke succeeded in every other point his royal highness was desirous of gaining, their high mightinesses consenting to do every thing in their power to promote the interest of the common cause: That to this end, they would furnish the Allied army the next campaign with 40,000 men, in the following manner; viz. 12000, which they have actually now ready; the like number who will be at liberty to re enter into the service, by the expiration of the capitulations of Tournay, &c. which is just now come about; and 16000 which they are going to raise, in order to augment the regiments. A negotiation is carrying on by the Dutch minister to the Helvetic Body, for some more Swiss regiments to be taken into Dutch pay. Besides all this, the republick will have 26 men of war ready to put to sea by the end of February. So that there is the utmost reason to believe, that the States General are disposed to use their most vigorous efforts the next campaign, in order to make it decisive, and force the common enemy into a reasonable peace.

His royal highness the Duke of Cumberland was received here, by their high mightinesses and the foreign ministers; with all the marks of respect and distinction due to his high birth and dignity; and the republick has intreated his royal highness to accept of being generalissimo of its troops, and of having prince Waldeck to command under him. It is assured, that his royal highness will be upon the same footing as the late duke of Marlborough was.

L O N D O N.

December 16. Last Friday, when the subscription was opened for subscribing the sum of four millions Sterling, at four per cent for the government's service, the same was filled up with such expedition, that before the books had been open 4 hours, there was six millions of money subscribed for; which was two millions more than was intended.

Commodore Smith, commander in chief of his majesty's ships on the coast of Scotland, is appointed commander in chief of his majesty's ships at Jamaica.

Decem. 18. We are informed, that towards filling up the late subscription, Mr. Vanneck subscribed 1,200,000 l. and Mr. Gideon 600,000 l.

December 20. This day came advice, that commodore Barret had taken a rich Manilla ship in the East Indies.

We learn from Nice, that the Forage necessary for the Austrian and Piedmontese cavalry will be supplied by land-carriage from the magazines, 'til they can receive it from the fleet; and it was for this reason that Antibes was attack'd, general Brown being resolved to make it a place of arms, for the convenience of his troops, during the Winter campaign; and such magazines will be erected there, as are necessary for the supply of the army during the siege of Toulon.

We hear that next campaign prince Charles will take on him the command of an army, consisting of 25000 men, which are to act on the Rhine nearest the confines of Lorrain; while the duke commands in Flanders; and the king of Sardinia, or general Brown, in Provence: By which the French will have work enough cut out for them without thinking of invasions.

Decem. 25. Yesterday the third and fourth troops of Life-Guards were disbanded at their stables by general Cadogan.

His majesty's generous care for lessening the expences of the nation, has such a general influence on all ranks of people; that several members of the house of commons have signified an inclination to part with their privilege of franking letters, for the benefit of the public revenues: Which glorious example it is to be hoped will be followed by all who enjoy the like privilege.

Decem. 27.