

had certain intelligence from the state of Genoa, that the Austrians were miter of all the passages to the capital, and almost all the country; that they had shut up all the revolters in Genoa, and that general Kaul had taken post even in the suburbs of St. Pierre d'Arena, where he was continually reinforced. Other advices add, that a large detachment from the army of general Botta had taken post in the suburbs of Bisagno, and that the heavy artillery was advancing with all possible diligence.

The prince of Saxe-Hinbourghausen was on the 30th ult. appointed by their High Mightinesses general of the infantry of this republic, and his serene highness was yesterday sworn into that office. The States General have sent an officer to Willemitadt, in order to make the necessary preparations for the reception of the troops which are expected from England, which are to be quartered in the barony of Breda, until quarters are allotted them.

*Amsterdam, February 2, O.S.* The college of the admiralty, which reside in this city, have just put 6 men of war to commission; viz. two of 52 guns and 300 men, two of 44 guns and 250 men, and two of 20 guns and 150 men.

L O N D O N, January 8.

*Extract of a private letter from Aix in Provence.*

"We are in the utmost confusion here at the aspects of the enemy, and at the situation in which we see our army, and our ourselves, than which it is not easy to conceive a yetting worse. General count Brown has actually 50,000 men under his command; he is possessed of the city of Frejus, and all the magazines that were erected there for our army. Yesterday his forces took possession of Brignoles, and, according to the best accounts we are able to obtain, he has resolved to block up Toulon with one part of his army, and with the remainder to march here directly. Marshal Belleisle has sent a strong detachment to St. Beaume, he has likewise reinforced the garrison of Toulon, so that it consists now of 12 battalions of regular troops, four battalions of militia, and four companies of volunteers. The marshal's head quarters are about five miles from hence, and including the Spaniards, he has not above 20000 effective men. We have a report that Antibes surrendered on the 20th; if so, it must be owing to the bombs thrown by the English, the Austrians having no battering cannon before it. A few days ago here was a pretty brisk encounter between the van of the Austrian army and the rear of ours, in which our people suffered severely. Marshal Belleisle, before he joined the army, boasted that he would keep I weith Lay at Genoa, but it is pretty evident he will not be able to keep his word. We have received a courier from Lyons, with advice, that a considerable reinforcement is arrived there; but very much question whether the marshal must not be obliged to abandon this place, in order to join them."

*Extract of a letter from Italy, dated January 6.*

"The rebellion in Genoa is not over; but since the Savoyards took Savona, they are gone towards Genoa, which city is now encompass'd and shut up on all sides, so that the rabble will soon pay very dear for their fury.—It is known they were let to work by the French, in hopes to expulate the Austrians, and by that means annihilate the expedition into Provence. The beginning is reported to have been very bloody and fatal to the Austrians; the rabble being headed by French officers who were prisoners of war."

*January 15.* Letters from the British fleet in the Mediterranean say, that there are seven English men of war lying off Toulon.

By the advices which came last from Paris, by way of the Hague, we learn, that marshal Belleisle sent the king of France word, that he had fixed on the 21st instant, N.S. for attacking count Brown.

*January 20.* To obviate, on the part of the empress-queen, the designs which the Turks seem, at the instigation of the French, to be forming against the court of Vienna, expresses have been dispatched to Italy and Provence, to make the boldest pushes imaginable in the respective countries against Genoa and France: Forces are gathering together on the side of Belgrade and Buda; and the empress of Russia has directed her generals to have 40,000 men ready to march into Moldavia.

The courts of Vienna and Petersburg are not without their suspicions on the side of Sweden and Prussia; and measures are taken to guard against them, both in Finland and Bohemia.

*January 22.* This morning arrived a mail from Ireland, by which we have advice, that a Portuguese ship from Lisbon (much later than the men of war) was arrived at Cork, by whom we learn, that two English privateers have carried into Lisbon a Spanish ship, valued at 100,000 l. Sterling.

'Tis said the French are fitting out at Brest 20 men of war for another expedition; but whither intended is not mentioned.

The report of a Spanish register ship, with her convoy carrying 60 guns, being carried into Lisbon, gains ground; and it is apprehended will be confirmed by the next mail from that quarter.

*January 23.* Private advices from the Hague say, that when the Austrian irregulars forced the pass of the Bochetta, they were so much enraged at the thoughts of the massacre of their old companions in Genoa, that they fell on the Genoese without mercy, forced hundreds of them into the river, and knock'd them on the head with their muskets, or stab'd or cut them with their swords, as they endeavoured to crawl up the banks, so that the river a moll ran with blood; whilst others set many houses on fire, and burnt many of the poor wretches in them; so that the whole seemed more like a Massacre than a Victory. When the cannon ceas'd up, they are to advance towards the city, which the people seem'd determined to defend; and to that end they had call'd in the Revolters, so that every village, quite from the Bochetta to the city of Genoa, was entirely without inhabitants.

By a vessel arriv'd at Dover on the 25th instant, from Flushing, there is advice, that the French have laid an embargo on all their privateers at Dunkirk, and thereabouts, in order to man their fleet now fitting out at Brest.

We hear that the sum of one million will be raised by way of Lottery, for the services of the ensuing year, which is to be charged on the duties laid on coaches, chaises, h. arries, stage coaches, caravans, &c.

Those who have four wheels are to pay 5 l. per annum; and those who have two, 40 s.

*February 10.* The Eagle man of war of 60 guns, captain Rodney, has taken and brought into Spithead a large French privateer, called the Bourbot, of 30 guns and 300 men. The Eagle gives an account, that a man of war who was in her company has taken and carried into Lisbon, a prize valued at 15,000 l.

The loss of the French and Spaniards in the action at Castellane, appears to have been much greater than that of the Austrians at Piedmontese; notwithstanding the former carried their point by the vast superiority of their numbers.

It was Yesterday currently reported, that General Brown had repaired the War, but we look upon the same without any Foundation. We have it from good Authority, that the said General had thought proper to repair the Lo po, a small River which runs near Grasse, by which Means he will be in an extraordinary good situation, should Marshal Belleisle think proper to march to attack him.

We hear an order is gone to Ireland, for some regiments there to embark for England.

Lord M'Leod (the Earl of Cromartie's Son) when arraigned upon the 20th of December, 1746, address'd himself to the Judges as follows:

My Lords,

I stand indicted for one of the most heinous of all crimes, that of Rebellion and Treason against the best of Kings, and my only rightful Lord and Sovereign. Would to God, my Lord, I could plead not guilty to the Charge: But as I cannot; I beg leave to assure your Lordships, my Heart never was consenting to the unnatural and wicked part I then acted. Remember my Lords, my Youth, and that I am in a state of Life, when even an unhappy Father's Example is almost a Law. But my Heart is full from a deep sense I have of his Miseries and my own: And I shall only add, that as I must and do plead guilty to the Charge, if on your Lordships kind Representation of my Case, his Majesty shall think fit, in his great Goodness, to extend his Compassion to me, what of future Lite or Fortune I may ever have, shall be entirely devoted to his Majesty's Service, on whose Mercy I now absolutely throw myself.

N E W Y O R K, April 7.

By Capt. Schermerhorn from South Carolina, we learn, that just before he sail'd from thence, five sail of Vessels from London