

men, not a third escaped. The heavy artillery found in Savona, has been conveyed by an English Squadron to gen. Brown. The revolters of Genoa have coined money with a device, and this motto round it, *Senatus Populusque Genoensis.*"

Florence, January 3, N. S. It is publicly reported, that the court of Naples has refused to comply with the solicitations of the Genoese to enter into their affairs; which opinion is confirmed, by seeing that there is no motion in the Neapolitan troops. Great numbers of people from Genoa still continue to arrive at Leghorn, so that the town is quite crowded. Madam Brignoli, with several others of the principal Genoese ladies, are expected here soon. And it is said that some of the chief velvet-weavers, and other manufacturers, will settle at Pisa, and other parts of Tuscany, which must produce a great advantage to this state.

Hague, January 24. There are letters from Geneva of the 13th instant, which mention a smart encounter between 32 companies of grenadiers, sustained by a body of other troops of M. Belleisle's army, and a large body of Austrians, to the great disadvantage of the former. By a letter from general Brown's own hand, of the 24th past, it appears, that he had at that time taken upwards of 40 field-pieces, and raised 300,000 livres of contributions.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, January 6.

"The Genoese minister, before he went from hence, demanded an audience, in order to make some remonstrances to their majesties, but was refused, that both he and his masters might know what was thought of their proceedings, and that quite other conduct was expected from them after the favour that had been shewn them; for the republic had been entirely preserved in its form of government, the regulation of its revenues, arsenal, and magazines, a greater liberty of commerce, than it before enjoyed, and less was required of it in contributions than the continuation of the war had cost; whereas, by making the most of the rights of victory, the allies of the republic had acted quite otherwise in the Low countries and Savoy, and the republic had assented to do the same in Placentia, the Parmesan, and the Milanese. This gentleness and moderation, it was perceived, had driven the Genoese into the measures they had taken; but if the victors had done all in their power, they must have been content with submission and obedience, which now perhaps was the only favour the empress had in her power to grant them, after all the violences they had committed."

Vienna, December 31. An account has been drawn up here of the damage sustained by the body of troops under the marquis de Botta, on occasion of the insurrection at Genoa, by the loss of their baggage, equipage, ammunition, artillery, magazines, and military chest; and the whole estimated at upwards of twelve millions of florins of the empire.

Paris, January 13. The king of Spain, in the midst of the greatest professions of sincerity to his engagements, has given us in the space of a week three causes of inquiet. First, in not sending positive orders for his troops to join M. Belleisle; next, in taking his affairs out of our hands, and appointing M. Macanaz his plenipotentiary at Breda; and lastly, in recalling the Walloon and Spanish guards, to Madrid.

Turin, January 21, N. S. We are assured from very good hands, that a great part of the Spanish infantry daily embark'd from Marseilles, some for Spain, and some for Naples; though the season will not allow the British ships to keep constantly on their station in those parts, yet we have advice that some of the transports are fallen into their hands. Upon some advices received from admiral Medley a few days since, of a design marshal Belleisle had formed to send a small body of French troops by sea into Genoa, under the command of a chosen set of officers, in order to animate the people in the city, and keep up the spirit of the revolt; he has stationed the English men of war employed on the Genoese coast in the best manner for intercepting such embarkations.

L O N D O N, January 4.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated January 4.

"I take this opportunity of acquainting you, that 18000 Dutch troops are returned to the Garrison towns; these have not returned in one body, but in small numbers; and have had an opportunity of doing so, from the necessity the French were under of weakening their several Posts, to send troops into Provence. You may depend upon this for fact, since it agrees

with the returns made by the Dutch officers to the King. These men are now forming into regiments, and appointed to command them. A few days ago two Regiments of Jaegers arrived at the gates of Maastricht, with 40 men each, who had slipped the French in the above manner."

The advices from Marseilles positively assert, that six Regiments of war had been seen cruising off that Port; which has given them great apprehensions for their trade, which is expected from the Levant; there being no visible means of escaping.

The marquis of Granby, and Lord Edward Manners, the duke of Rutland, and several Persons of distinction, are preparing to go Volunteers with the duke of Cumberland's Landers.

Extract of a Letter from Holland, dated January 6.

"The solicitations of the Earl of Sandwich, in order to engage the States General to take upon themselves part of the charge of the body of troops that were to be hired of the Elector of Cologne, as well as to augment their own Forces, had not their desired effect, till the arrival of his Royal Highness the duke of Cumberland, their High Mightinesses seeming to come coming to any Resolutions upon these points, before they were well assured whether count Brown was able to keep Ground in Provence. But his royal highness soon after his arrival found means of removing the difficulties started by the States General, by representing to them the necessity the public was in, of taking troops into its pay, and forming an augmentation, in order to dissipate the dark clouds which were gathering about its frontiers, and threaten'd even the republic with the loss of its Liberty. It was without doubt, a consideration, which determined the States of Holland and West-Friesland to take to warm and vigorous a Resolution as did, immediately after the above representation; which resolution was carried in the Assembly of their High Mightinesses. The purpose of it was, to pursue such means as were most likely to drive the French from the frontiers of the State, and to dislodge them from their conquests in Brabant and Flanders. To this end measures are taken for having 140,000 men in the next spring in the field, that is to say, 60,000 Austrians, 40,000 English, Hanoverians and Hessians, and 40,000 Dutch. The duke of Cumberland, who is to have Marshal Bathian at his Elbow, as a sage Mentor, to counsel him, as often as there shall be occasion for it. 'Tis probable that the Prince de Waldeck will command the Dutch troops, as in the two last campaigns. The High Mightinesses will thus continue upon the footing of Allies, and it is said, in the Resolution delivered to his Royal Highness, that besides using their utmost military Efforts to support the interest of the Allies, their high Mightinesses would not abandon the Thoughts of Peace, but would push Negotiation on with the same Vivacity as they did the war, to the end that they might penetrate into the interior sentiments of the court of France. His royal highness, and the minister the empress queen, appeared to be quite satisfied with this resolution of the States general, and immediately sent it to the courts of Vienna and London.

Some private Letters mention, that the French fleet lately returned from their unfortunate expedition against Cape-Breton are order'd to be fitted out against early in the spring; and that the troops order'd to hold themselves in readiness to embark."

They write from Edinburgh, that Lady Ogilvy's escape from the castle of Edinburgh was effected in the following manner, viz. Her Ladyship called a Soldier into her Room, and told the Fellow, that it was long since she enjoyed a Man; she desired him to come to bed to her, the honest Red coat immediately embraced the offer, and went through the Mantle Exercise, but before he could rest his Firelock, in order to come to a Recover, her Ladyship slipped out of Bed, where her Servant Maid stood Incog. ready uners'd to supply her Place in the Interim the Lady put on the Soldier's cloaths, and without being any Ways suspected by the Guards, soon facilitated her Escape.

January 17. 'Tis said an express arrived on Wednesday from Sir John Ligonier, and that it brought news that the French are in motion in Flanders, in order, 'tis said, to besiege Maastricht.

February 3. We hear that the privateers and transport ships, which have for some time past, and are daily taking into his majesty's