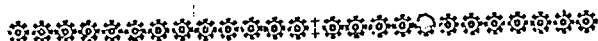


wards to his Wife, told her the whole Story, and intreated her to regulate her own Conduct, declaring he was now fully determined, that no Consideration in the World should induce him to turn his Father out of Doors.



HAGUE, May 3, O. S.

It is said, that the king of Great-Britain has ordered the men of war that convoy the English merchant ships, to take under their convoy such Dutch ships as are ready, that they may take the benefit of their protection.

May 18, N. S. By all accounts from Paris, they were much struck at the news of the revolution in this country: The French king's departure for the army was still put off, and began to be very dubious. M. de Boufflers sailed from Marielles with several Transports, was attacked by some English men of war; some of the transports, and some of the equipage, were taken, and the ship he was in is supposed to be got into Vionaco, or one of the ports of the state of Genoa. The Brest and Rochelle fleets are not yet sailed. M. de Noailles is arrived at Brussels; and it is said that the Abbe de la Ville is along with him. The last advices they had at Paris from Genoa were of the 3d, and the siege was then upon the point of beginning, as the difficulties for bringing forward the heavy train were removed. The quarter matters were sent last Monday from Brullels, to mark out a camp between Louvaine and Mechlin. The French troops were still canton'd, as also the corps under count Clermont, in the neighbourhood of Maestricht. The prince of Orange set out yesterday from hence for Zealand by way of Rotterdam; when he went on board his yacht, and was followed by several other of the states General, and the states of Zealand.

From the Dutch head Quarters at Gravenwessel, May 19.

Our chiefs, viz. the duke of Cumberland, count Bathiani, prince Waldeck, lieutenant general Barnania, accompanied by many others, have been to reconnoitre the neighbourhood of Antwerp, from whence the Enemy made six discharges of cannon on them from a battery to the left of that city; but tho' they approached so near with their escorte, no person received any hurt, their cannon being happily pointed too high.

Flushing, May 24, N. S. Major-general Huske, with the transports, anchored in this harbour yesterday in the afternoon, and the prince of Orange being arrived here, major general Huske immediately waited on his highness, who received him very graciously. The Dutch admiral Schryver, with commodore Mitchell, is to go tomorrow to take a view of the opposite coast, in order to station their several ships. The battalions of the Royals, Bragg's, and the Highland regiment, continue canton'd in South Beveland, under the command of brigadier general Douglas.

Letters from Breda of the 21st instant tell us, that the French court will send Marshal Noailles to that place, with a new plan of accommodation.

L O N D O N.

May 2. The Allied army intirely commands the right of the river Demer, by which the communication of the city of Antwerp with the French army, on that side, is intirely cut off. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland having reconnoitred the country in person as far as Antwerp, even to the glacis of the place, the army, when the last accounts left it, was most advantageously posted in that neighbourhood; the corps of general Trips, consisting of 3000 Hussars, and 2000 Croats, forming the vanguard of the right wing, and Baronai's Irregulars, amounting to about the same number, the van of the left. The garrison of Antwerp consists of about 6000 men, which we hear have retired into the citadel.

According to the best accounts we have of the position of marshal Saxe, his army is posted on the left of the Dyle, from Mechlin to Louvain, from whence extends a line of communication with the corps of count de Clermont, who has with him all the heavy artillery which was lately drawn from Namur. Whatever the designs of the French are, which must be known in a few days, whether to risque a battle, or form a siege, the Allies are sufficiently prepared for either enterprize, and Maestricht is provided with every thing necessary for a vigorous defence, and the garrison considerably reinforced.

Extract of a private Letter from Paris, May 6, N. S.

All our advices received yesterday from the Hague, were so directly contrary to our expectations, that the whole court seemed in the utmost confusion.

And this morning

er on the 3d, and captain-general and admiral in chief of the United Provinces on the 4th.

This resolution of their high mightnesses, at a time when we thought ourselves sure of driving them to a neutrality, has thrown the king and his ministry into the utmost surprize and consideration. And it being not doubted but that they will now soon take some vigorous resolutions to strengthen the Allied army, especially as none of the prince of Orange's predecessors were ever vested with so much power; a council was thereupon immediately summoned, which met at noon; and this evening a courier was dispatch'd to the chevalier Belleisle, to stop his passage of the Var; ordering him also immediately to send all his regular forces to join marshal Saxe's army in Flaners; and after he had burnt a large timber, and destroyed all the other utensils he might have for building bridges over the Var, or any other river, directly to march himself with all the militia up into the country, and there take quarters in the most convenient places 'til further orders.

May 7. The honourable major general Huske is appointed commander in chief of the British forces in Zealand, and will speedily embark on that place. Two battalions out of the First regiment of Guards are ordered thither, and are to embark on Saturday next.

We are informed, that the new raised Highland regiment, under the command of the earl of Loudon, made it their own request to go abroad, in order to have some share in revenging upon the French the mischiefs they have brought upon the Highlands, and upon their deluded countrymen.

Sixty eight of the rebel prisoners who were in the castle of York, and who call lots for Transportation, are carried from thence for Liverpool, guarded by a party of Bland's dragoons.

A Report prevails, that a third Highland regiment will be quickly raised, and the command of it bestowed on a young nobleman of an illustrious family.

From the Supplement to the London Gazette, May 16.

Admiralty Office, May 16. Captain Dennis, of his Majesty's ship the Centurion, arriv'd this Day, with advices from Admiral Anson, giving an account, that on the 3d Instant, the Squadron under his Command, consisting of the following Ships,

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.
Prince George,	Vice Admiral Anson,	90
	Capt. Bentley,	
Devonshire	Rear Admiral Warren	66
	Capt. West,	
Namure,	Hon.—Boscawen,	74
Monmouth,	Capt. Harrison,	64
Prince Frederick,	Capt. Norris,	64
Yarmouth,	Capt. Brett,	64
Princess Louisa,	Capt. Watson,	64
Defiance,	Capt. Granville,	68
Nottingham,	Capt. Saumeres,	60
Pembroke,	Capt. Fincher,	60
Windfor,	Capt. Hanway,	60
Centurion,	Capt. Dennis,	50
Faulkland,	Capt. Barradel,	50
Britol,	Hon. Capt. Montague,	50
Ambuscade,	Capt. John Montague,	40
Faulcon Sloop,	Capt. Gwyn,	10
Vulcan Fire-ship,	Capt. Patugrew.	

Being off Cape Finisterre, which bore South three fourths East, distant 24 Leagues, fell in with a French Fleet, consisting of 38 ships, Nine of which shorten'd Sail, and were drawing into a Line of Battle a Head; and the rest of the Fleet, which appeared to be under their Convoy, stretched to the Westward with all the Sail they could set. Mr. Anson formed his Fleet into a Line; but observing, by the Motions of the Enemy, that their Aim was to gain Time, and endeavour to escape under Favour of Night, he made the Signal for the whole Fleet to chase and engage the Enemy, without any Regard to the Line of Battle. The Centurion, capt. Dennis, having got up with the foremost French ship about 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, began to engage her, upon which two of the Enemy's largest Ships bore down to her Assistance. The Namure, Defiance, and Windfor, being the next Headmost ships, soon enter'd into the Action; and, after having disabled those French ships in such a Manner, that the British ships afterwards must soon come up with them, they made the Sail a-head, to prevent the

them from escaping; as did also several other ships of the Squadron, who were ordered to follow them, and to prevent

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