

Room to doubt but that he had put in the full Charge of Powder we gave him; but to our great Amazement and Surprise, we saw him stop the Ball with his Hand; the Ball fell directly down, in short, and he received no Hurt. Some of the Company judged he had done this, by putting in a false Ball made of hollow Pasteboard, but on examining it we found it the very Ball we had given him; so that it was plain there was no Cheat.

On the whole, after a thousand random Guesses about the Way in which this was done, the Man offered for a certain Sum of money, to tell us the Secret; which we joined to purchase, and found it to be this:

When you have the proper Quantity of powder for a Charge, put a very little of it into the Cannon; then put in the Ball, and over it put in the rest of the Powder; then put in the Wadding, and ram it down hard, as usual. This is the whole Mystery, and a Cannon thus charged will not carry the Bullet Twenty Yards. The Report of the Cannon this Way is as loud as a y other; for all the Powder is fired, the Ball not filing the Barrel to exactly as to hinder it's catching; and the effect of the Ball is almost nothing, because the Ball is only thrown forward by the small Quantity of Powder that is below it, that which is above rather drawing it back than forward.

When we had purchased the Secret, we tried it several Times, firing against the Deal board, without hurting them; and for Fear of Accidents, that, I think, is much the best Way of making the Experiment: And as I thought it no little Curiosity, I judged it might not be unwelcome to your Readers. I am, Sir, Your constant Reader, T. W.

LIEGE, May 30.

THE body of Austrian troops, consisting of about 1000 men, that lay at Halem, and had like to have been cut off by the count de St. Germain, major-general, has retired to Hattel; since which, M. de St. Germain has continued his march towards Westerlo, and pick'd up about 150 Hussars on the route. The corps under his command consists of near 8000 men.

Head Quarters at Bourvel, June 13. The Imperialists and French generals, appointed for settling the exchange of Prisoners, have had several meetings within these few Days; and for the security of both parties, a cessation of hostilities was agreed on within such a distance, which was between Duffel and the right of Lier; tomorrow the cessation is at an end. The Imperial troops which will be released on this occasion, are intended to join the army, and will amount to six or seven Battalions.

The recruits for the Austrian cavalry arrive daily; they are perfectly well mounted and armed, and make a fine appearance.

Paris, June 12. About ten this morning arrived an express from the marshal Belleill, with letters dated the 5th instant, which contain the important news, that in the night between the 2d and 3d he passed the river Var with the whole army under his command; upon which the enemy had abandoned Nice, and it was believed, would quit their retreatments at Villa Franca also. The last letters from the king's army say, that they are preparing with the utmost diligence for a general engagement, the news of which is expected here with the utmost impatience, and at the same time with the utmost concern.

Our actions keep fluctuating, and bear no settled price, for want of buyers.

LONDON, May 21.

Tuesday his Grace the Duke of Bedford, first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, Vice Admiral Anson, and capt. Dennis, had the Honour to dine with his Majesty at Kensington Palace.

His Majesty was pleased to desire admiral Anson to thank, in his Name, all the officers and private Men, that acted under him in the late Expedition, for their Bravery and Conduct, with which he was well pleased and satisfied.

Some of Yesterday's Letters say, that a large Spanish Register ship, and three French Privateers, are taken by two English Privateers, and carried into Gibraltar, but don't mention any other Particulars.

The following is the Order of Battle of the Allied Army. The first Line consists of 59 Squadrons, and 50 Battalions; viz. 5 English Squadrons, 14 Hanoverians, 4 Hessians, and 35 Austrians; 6 English Battalions, 8 Hanoverians, 3 Hessians, 10 Dutch, and 23 Austrians. The second Line is composed of 48 Squadrons, and 50 Battalions, viz. 6 English Squadrons,

12 Hanoverians, 4 Hessians, and 26 Austrians; 6 English Battalions, 8 Hanoverians, 3 Hessians, 9 Dutch, and 24 Austrians. The Corps de Reserve contains 28 Squadrons, all Dutch. Thus the Allied Army is composed of 135 Squadrons, and 100 Battalions; of which 12 Squadrons are English, 26 Hanoverians, 8 Hessians, 28 Dutch, and 61 Imperialists; 12 Battalions English, 16 Hanoverians, 6 Hessians, 19 Dutch, and 47 Imperialists. The Dutch Regiments lately arrived from Boissac, Nimeguen and Grave, are not compriz'd in this Number.

We hear that an Express arrived last night from Flushing, with advice that the Hussars and Irregulars of the Allied Army, had gained some considerable Advantages in an Inaction they had made, and took some officers of Distinction Prisoners.

The Spy Privateer, of Bristol, capt. Burford, is taken and carried into St. Maloes by a French Privateer of 26 Guns.

Commodore Boscawen, who behaved so gallantly in the late Action under Admiral Anson, off Cape Finisterre, is made an Admiral.

Yesterday his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Governor of Nova Ceirena, or the New Jerseys, set out from hence for Portsmouth, in order to embark for his Government, in the Warwick Man of War, lying at Spithead.

The Warwick will afterwards be stationed at Cape Breton. The Lark and Scarborough Men of War are to sail with the Warwick Tomorrow, if the Wind will permit; the latter to be stationed at New York, and the Lark to bring over the Lady and Family of Admiral Warren.

May 28. Upwards of 20,000 men, besides 9 battalions of the Prince Stadholder, are marching from all Quarters to join the Allied army. And we hear a declaration of war from the States General is not far off, since orders have been already sent for fitting out privateers in all the ports of Zealand, that they may be ready to cruize upon the French as soon as the declaration comes abroad, which it is expected will not be long delayed, after the return of M. Van Hoey from Paris.

If the freshest accounts we have from Madrid may be depended upon, the Spaniards have laid aside all thoughts of peace, and are resolved to carry on the war for another year at least, with greater vigour than ever.

Admiral Warren, before he sail'd gave a grand entertainment at Portsmouth, to Monsieur Jonquiere, the French admiral, and the other officers of the men of war, lately taken by him and admiral Anson.

Admiralty Office, June 8. His majesty's sloop the Fortune, commanded by Capt. Jekyll, of 110 men, 10 guns, and 14 swivels, being employ'd off of Yarmouth to protect the pack are fishery, was chased on the 2d instant, about 10 leagues East from Yarmouth, by the five following privateers; viz. the Charron of 85 men, 10 guns and 8 swivels; the Subtle of 95 men, 8 guns and 8 swivels; the King David of 50 men, 4 guns and 6 swivels; the Fly of 36 men, 4 guns and 8 swivels; and the St. Louisa of 40 men, 4 guns and 6 swivels. Capt. Jekyll stor'd from them 'til he had cleared the sloop for action, then tack'd upon and weathered them; upon which they all run away, taking different Courses. He pursued the Charron, which appeared the largest, and took her after 9 hours chase. They came together from Dunkirk two Days before, but had taken nothing.

BOSTON, August 17.

Yesterday arrived here, under a Flag of Truce, a large Ship from Quebec, in Canada, with 171 English Prisoners, Men, Women and Children. They had been out three Weeks, and inform us, that another Vessel with about 90 Prisoners, mostly seamen and soldiers, taken at different Times, was to sail for Louifburgh a few Days after they came out: That there would then be left in Canada about 20 of our People, most of them sick in the Hospitals; and, that about 70 of the English had died since they have been in Captivity. They also inform us, that 8 or 9 of the Vessels under the Convoy of the Marquis de la Jonquiere, which escaped from Admiral Anson, were arriv'd at Quebec, the People of which called Admiral Warren a Devil, and said he had ruin'd their whole Fleet. It was upon Advice of that Disaster, that the Governor of Canada sent away our People, and said he did it by an Order from France.

Besides the Squadron under Admiral Warren, Commodore Coats is said to be out on the Cruize with another of 11 Sail of Men of War.

We have Advice from very good Hands, that the Charge of the Expedition against Cape Breton will certainly be paid; that the Bills drawn on Account of the Canada Expedition were readily accepted for Payment; and that the American Colonies were highly in his Majesty's Favour.