

ing; that if he was not speedily reinforced, his army would be ruined, and he should be obliged to raise the siege.

The history of the marquitate of Bergen-op-Zoom is in few words this: It was erected by the Emperor Charles V. in 1533, in favour of Antonio de Glines, his favourite. Since that time it has descended by heirs female to several good families; the last heiress was Mary-Anne, of the Bouillon family, who married John Christian, Prince Palatine of Sulzbach, by whom she had issue; the present Elector Palatine, who is consequently, in right of his mother, Marquis of Bergen-op-Zoom; but the States General have a right to keep a garrison there for the security of their frontiers. It is very remarkable that Lewis XIV. in 1672, did not care to risk the glory of his arms by besieging this Place.

July 25. The last Letters from Paris contain some very important Particulars; in the first place it is said that they have received advice there of the Dutchess Dowager of Parma, Mother to the Queen Dowager of Spain, died in the 77th year of her age; that they had also advice of the Death of King Stanislaus suddenly in Lorrain; but that it was concealed for fear of affecting the Queen; that Marshal Saxe had complained to the King of the Behaviour of several Lieutenant Generals in the late Battle, which had occasioned much Confusion, and that it was generally believed neither the Marshal nor Count Lowendahl would be able to keep their ground, if the attack of Bergen-op-Zoom failed.

There is an Account from Madrid, that an Express was sent to Chamberry, to order that no more of the Spanish Troops should join the French.

Yesterday Morning the Right Honourable the Earl of Sandwich embarked at Greenwich for Hol and.

Exiles, near which the Battle was fought between the French and Piedmontese, is the Key of the Valleys upon the River Doria, which runs by Susa and Avigliano, or Veillane, to Turin, the Capital of the King of Sardinia's Dominions.

They write from Cologne, that they had certain Intelligence from the French Camp of the Arrival there of a Courier from Marshal Belleisle, which had thrown the Court into a great Consternation, by bringing Advice of the total Rout of the French Army at Exiles, wherein the Chevalier Belleisle, with 300 Officers, and several Thousands of Men, were killed on the Spot; and that unless a speedy and considerable Reinforcement was sent to the Marshal, it would not be possible for him to maintain his Ground, or prevent the Austrians from returning to the Siege of Genoa.

It seems the King of France very narrowly missed being burnt to Death at St. Tron, occasioned by the Straw that he and his Nobles lay on catching Fire whilst the King was asleep, which burnt the House down in a very small Time, and the King was forced to escape in his Shirt.

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, July 29.

"Count Lowendahl sent to the Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom to demand a Suspension of Arms, in order to bury the Dead; and the Answer returned was, that if he had attacked the Place according to the Rules and Rights of War, his Demand should certainly have been granted according to the usual Custom; but that having begun the siege like a mere incendiary, and by setting Fire to the City, a Resolution had been taken neither to demand or grant to him any Suspension of Arm."

August 11. We learn by private Letters from Lisbon, that the Spanish Queen Dewager's Retreat was altogether involuntary. She had a Mind to revive a dormant Law, in Favour of a presumptive successor, by which Arragon, Navarre, and Catalonia, should have devolved to Don Carlos, and to facilitate her Design, was carrying on very dangerous intrigues in the first-mention'd Kingdom, for which, it is said, some Grandees, who were embark'd with her, will be call'd to a severe Account, as she is little belov'd by the Spaniards in general, though from particular Indulgencies granted with that View, she has a strong Party in Arragon.

The Queen Dowager of Spain keeps up her spirits to such a Degree under her Disgrace, as to turn her Retreat into a kind of Triumph. Before she left Madrid, she went to take her Leave of their Catholic Majesties, and was accompanied when she left the Place by the Cardinal Infant and the Infanta. We are farther told, that she was saluted by the Crowd, (perhaps a Mob hired for that purpose, as hath been frequently done in other Countries,) with loud Acclamations of *Long live Elizabeth Farnese, and her illustrious Family*. As yet she has not fix'd upon the Place of her Retreat, but for the present she is gone to reside at St. Idelfonso.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 15.

Last Tuesday arrived at Hampton, the Ship Prosper, Capt. Sinclair, from Bristol, in 32 Days; by whom there are Papers to the beginning of September, the Particulars of which will be in our next, having Room only for the following.

Extract of a Letter from Rotterdam, dated September 11.
Since my last we have had no Cessation of firing of large guns till last Night: This Morning our Letters arriv'd from Bergen-op-Zoom, wrote Yesterday at Noon, and all agree, that every Thing to that Time went very well; that we had suffer'd the French to erect a Battery nearer to our Works than any they had yet rais'd; and, when ready to play, blew it up, and that were upon it; the Number destroy'd were at least 500; it likewise sprung two more Mines with very good Success. It is generally thought the French attacking Shik Fort by Kijk en Pot, is to secure a Passage to a Well near it; on the Mouth, which is overflow'd at high Water, but when the Tide is out, is very good fresh Water; and this has been so scarce in the French Camp, as to sell for three Stivers a Bottle, which they have been oblig'd to fetch from this Well at the Hazard of their Lives. General Baronial's Party has fallen in with one of the Convoys coming from Antwerp, and destroyed it, and was very near taking a General Officer Prisoner, which one of the Russians wounded; a Detachment of French coming up, they were forc'd to leave him. On Wednesday last the Detachment made by the Duke arriv'd at the Oudenboich, as did several Battalions of Zealand, which makes that Army near forty Battalions strong, and at least ten thousand Horse, with the Irregulars; and it is generally thought they will get between the French Camp at Antwerp, in order to cut off their Convoy, which sometimes consist of 800 Waggon: All the Horses, Waggon, and Boon, in that Part of Flanders, are press'd for the French Service, and a fine Harvest must rot on the Ground. But notwithstanding all the strength we have had, and all their Efforts, we now look upon it as a Thing impossible for them to take the Town, and expect every day to hear of the siege being broke up; but can make ourselves at all uneasy should they stay longer before it, knowing it must ruin their Army, and, without an unforeseen Accident, have no Success.

General Chancelos commands the Flying Army, and we are in momentary Expectation of some great good News. It was reported the French had got a Reinforcement of 20,000 Men, but it is not believed, knowing that Saxe could not spare so many. It is generally thought he has been forc'd to send a Reinforcement to Italy. All this great Good must be in a great Measure attributed to England, and the good Conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. The French have now made a Detachment from their Grand Army to Lowendahl, so we have been before-hand with them. I hope in my next to give you an Account of the French being gone.

A N N A P O L I S.

The following is a Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Joseph Cress (who went in Capt. Campbell's Company from this Place, to assist at the Reduction of Canada) to a Gentleman in Virginia.
S I R,

THE News-papers have inform'd you of my Misfortunes at Saratoga. We were indeed overmatch'd, yet our Men behaved ill; some threw away their Pieces, without ever firing of them; others fired once and ran off. The Enemy consisted of about 320 French and Indians, commanded by Mons. St. Luc, who used me very genteelly, as did many other Officers. I was carried to Crown Point; from thence to Mount Real, and from this Place I went with the Captain of the General Guards to Quebec. Here I was used a little roughly, being lodged in a House 20 Feet Square, where I made the 18th Man. Our House and Yard were palisaded round: The Yard contained Half an Acre; in it were three long Tents covered with Plank, where the other Prisoners lodged. Our Louging was a small Blanket, and a straw Bed; and whenever it rain'd we all were wet. Our Allowance was a Pound and a Half of Bread, Half a Pound of Beef, and a Gill of Rose per Day: We in the House had a further Allowance of 15 sols per Day each, on which we might have liv'd very well; could we have had the Liberty of laying out the Money; but those that had it did what they pleased. I had had extraordinary Fortune; first in being the only Man of our who received the Fire of Forty of the Enemy unhurt, and then to be so soon relieved. On the 27th of July we had Quebec, 170 in Number, many of them having been Prisoners above two Years.

CANADA