

most conducive to the common Good of both Nations; of which we consider the reasonable Declaration lately made by the States to the Court of France, and the Orders given thereupon, as a strong Indication:

Your Majesty's paternal Concern for Your People, appears in nothing more, than in Your sincere Desire to bring about, in Conjunction with Your Allies, an honourable Peace, on just and reasonable Terms. At the same Time that we offer our humble Thanks to Your Majesty, for this gracious Disposition to procure Ease and Repose to your Subjects, for effectuating this great Work, permit us to assure You, that we are convinced by past Experience, as well as by Your Majesty's prudent Declaration, that the only Way to procure a good Peace, is to be prepared to carry on a vigorous and effectual War. For this Reason we cannot but gratefully acknowledge Your Majesty's Vigilance and Care to enter into a timely Concert with Your Allies, in order to be in Readiness for that Event.

We beg Leave, from the Bottom of our Hearts, to give Your Majesty the strongest Assurances of our inviolable Fidelity and Affection to Your sacred Person, Family, and Government; and that we will heartily and cheerfully concur to enable Your Majesty to prosecute the War with Vigour, in case the Obstinacy of Your Enemies should render it necessary; no Difficulty or Hazard being capable of lessening our Zeal and Steadiness for the Maintenance of the Honour of Your Crown, the Independence and essential Interests of Your Kingdoms, and for the Defence of Your Allies.

We will not fail to take into our serious Consideration, what further Provisions may be expedient for better securing the present happy Establishment, extinguishing the Spirit of Rebellion, and for reforming and reducing into Order such Parts of the United Kingdoms, where the Want of Improvement, and due Obedience to the Laws, has remarkably furnished Opportunities to seduce the People from their Loyalty. The Stability of Your Majesty's Throne, the Glory and Tranquility of Your Reign, and the Prosperity of our Fellow Subjects, we have entirely at Heart; and our utmost Firmness, Resolution, and Dispatch, shall be exerted to attain those desirable Ends which Your Majesty has so wisely and graciously recommended to us.

His MAJESTY'S most gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

NOTHING could give Me greater Satisfaction than this dutiful Address. I heartily thank you for it; and do not doubt, but the becoming Zeal you have unanimously expressed, and your ready Concurrence in My Sentiments, will have a very good Effect both with our Friends and Enemies, and strengthen My Hands to pursue such Measures, either of Peace or War, as shall be most conducive to the Interests of My Kingdoms, and the Support of My Allies.

D U B L I N.

Extract of a Letter from King'sale, October 16.

There are now upwards of sixteen hundred French and Spanish prisoners here, who had contrived means to make their escape from their prisons, kill the guards, possess themselves of the town, and make themselves masters of all the arms and ammunition there, and kill all the Protestants of the place.

Monday night, the 12th instant, was the time appointed for the execution of their Project; the manner of it was thus:

Exactly at the hour of one, when all the guards and town were silent, except the centinels, some of the most active in each prison were to rush out, and immediately to kill all the centinels, who guarded the prisoners; and when they had thus secured their keepers, they were to divide themselves into three bodies.

Three or four of the swiftest were to run by the doors of both guard-houses, as if making their escape, in order to decoy the soldiers out of their guard-houses; who being thus suddenly waked and drawn out at midnight, they thought, would most of them bring out no other arms than their bayonets or hangers.

In the mean time, one part of their main body were to push into the guard-houses, and to secure what fire-arms might be there; which would be of the more use to them, as they were sure they were all loaded with ball.

Another party were at the same time to break open the court house, where there are fire-arms and ammunition for 2000 men, and secure whatever they found there.

At the same time the other party were to fly to the barracks, kill all the centinels with the greatest expedition, and least noise possible, that so the greatest part of the soldiers might be surpris-

zed in their beds, or unarm'd; and possess themselves of the arms and ammunition there.

These things performed, the three parties were all to join one body, and fight their way through all opposition, and order all before them; except the Papals, who are very numerous in this part of the country, and from whom they promised themselves some assistance.

What a prodigious scene of blood had here been, if the providence of God had not visibly interposed in the affair. One of the Frenchmen (who was a Protestant, and as many of them all in the first part of the plot, so far as it was only was meditated, but could not bear the thoughts of a massacre) privately conveyed a note out of the prison to the necessary; upon the receipt of which, he was immediately sent and examined, and made a full affidavit (which I had the opportunity of writing, being then present before the command and was sworn before Mr. Bowler the sovereign, and the king of the crown. He said, as he was bred a Protestant and all his family, his soul trembled with the thoughts of much Protestant blood being spilt innocently.

Immediately the drums of all the militia, both horse and foot, beat to arms, and a guard of 50 men was mounted at the house, which still continue; and orders were given to all centinels to fire at any they found attempting to escape. Letters were wrote to the government to send us three or four companies more of men, which were ordered, and are since arrived.

P. S. On Wednesday night, one of the French prisoners attempting to make his escape out of the upper window of a hospital; the centinels immediately fired, and shot him through the body, and as he was falling forward, his foot was between the window-frame and shutter; at the alarm the next came, and seeing the man hanging by one foot, they went to open the shutter, and he fell down and dash'd out his brains on the pavement. This was the only life lost in this affair.

The original letter, from whence the above account is taken, was written by Mr. Robert Ruffel.

A letter from Cork, dated the 23d instant, says, that the help of several instruments, which were carried to the assistance of the inhabitants, who frequently visited them under pretence of carrying them provisions, they had undermined part of the wall of the prison; but as the inhabitants were under the well as the soldiers, all is now easy.

L O N D O N.

October 17. We learn by private letters from Genoa, that many of the nobility become more and more desirous of peace, that they may be delivered from the load of their arms, with whom they have enough to do to agree; and on the other hand, the French themselves are far enough from being satisfied with a service in which they are exposed to continual attacks, which they suffer extremely; as appears from the fate of a detachment lately sent to Corsica, in which there are but than four officers left unwounded and fit for duty.

They write from Milan, that vast magazines are here, the cuchia of Parma and Placentia, and that general expectation is speedily expected there with the forces under his command, which, with other circumstances, renders it highly probable that unless our pacific negotiations speedily take place, we shall hear of another winter campaign in that country; which I should think more probable, from the accounts we have from Genoa, that the Piedmontese head quarters will be suddenly removed to Savona, by which Genoa will be once more in danger.

By a letter from Switzerland we have an account, that has lately been an estimate made of the number of effendi, or able to bear arms, and disciplin'd, in the thirteen cantons; it appeared there were upwards of 300,000; and that two thirds of them are Protestants.

We have from Breda a very curious account of the expedition of one M. Uliat, who had lately raised an independent company, by a commission from his serene highness the stadtholder. He advanced it seems in the night between the 1st and 8th towards the village of St. broek, where part of the wing of the enemy's army had taken post, with 1000 men, 20 Hussars, and not quite 100 foot; he surprized all the centinels and advanced guards, and then, followed by 300 men, enter'd the village itself, in which, besides the city of Beaufobore, there was a considerable body of foot. As he was the grand guard calling to him upon his approach, he had an order on the part of the king for general Beauvoisine, desiring he might be shew'd his quarters, into which he went alone, leaving his men at the gate. The general was awakened upon his coming into the room. M. Uliat