

ABERDEEN'S JOURNAL

FROM TUESDAY December 29 1747, to TUESDAY January 5 1748

From the London Gazette, December 22.

Hamburg, December 19. N. S.



HE Accounts which we receive of the late Hurricane are full of many disastrous Effects; of 30 Sail of Ships, which were lying in the Road of Cuxhaven, two only escaped either perishing,

or being driven a shore. It was feared that the Boat belonging to His Britannick Majesty's Ship the Sheerneck was lost, and the Men in her; but she was driven some Miles up a Creek, and received no Damage. A Dutch Officer is arrived here to enlist Volunteers for the Land-Service of the States-General; and their Minister in this Circle has applied for, and obtained Leave of the Magistrates for that Purpose.

Hague, Decr. 22. N. S. We are now informed from Zealand, that two Dutch Armed Vessels, of 20 Guns each, were lost near Flushing in the Storm of the 12th inst. and that not one of the Men were saved. The Dutch Officers, who were taken Prisoners of War by the French and have had Leave to come home upon their Parole, are greatly alarmed with a Declaration of M. Cluquet, that his Court intends shortly to order them all back again to France. The new Council of War has wrote circular Letters to all the General Officers in the Service of the State, who were employed at Bergen-op-Zoom, or in the Neighbourhood of that Place, to desire they would give in Writing whatever they know with any Certainty relating to the Defence of that Fortrefs. M. d'Envie, Major-General in the Bavarian Troops in this Country, arrived here three Days ago, in order to enter as Lieutenant-General into the Dutch Service.

Hague, Decr. 26. N. S. The Prince of Orange received last Saturday the solemn Deputation from the States of Overyssel, with the Diploma of his Election as Hereditary Stadtholder of that Province, and at the same Time His Highness took the Oaths proper upon that Occasion. The same Day it was publicly declared, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange was seven Months gone with Child. And Prayers have accordingly been ordered in all the Churches for her happy Delivery. The States of Holland, who have been constantly assembled for several Months, separated last Saturday for the Holidays, and are to resume the Assembly on the 10th of next Month. Before they separated, they resolved upon raising Four Millions Three hundred Thousand Florins by Way of Lottery, which is to be opened the 22d of next Month. Their High Mightinesses have lately published a Placart for the Encouragement of Privateers, by which they are not only to be exempted from the Obligation of giving up one Man out of Three for the Use of the Fleet, but are likewise promised, upon taking any of the French Men of War or Privateers,

a Reward of 150 Florins for every Man alive before the Engagement, and likewise the same Reward for every Pound Weight of Bill, computing together the Weight of Metal that each Gun carries on board the said Ships. And as farther Encouragement, all Men of War, Privateers and other Ships thus taken, are to belong absolutely to the Captors, without any Deduction whatsoever. We hear from Paris that the Dragons of Puygnyon, who have been for two Years past in Brittany, have received Orders to march the Beginning of the Spring for Flanders. Letters from Brussels of 20th mention, that Marshal Saxe set out for Paris the Sunday before, and Marshal Lowendahl at the same Time for Namur: and that the Marquis of Contades, Governor of that City, commands there in the Absence of Marshal Saxe.

Admiralty-Office, Decr. 22.

Commodore Moltyn has sent into Plymouth the Grand St. Juan of St. Sebastian, a Privateer of 20 Guns, and 220 Men, which he took on the 7th inst. And also the Thetis of Bayonne, of 18 Guns, and 245 Men which he took on the 9th inst.

From the London Evening Post, December. 24.

Genoa, Dec. 9. The 2d Instant four Vessels arriv'd in our Harbour with some Corsican and French Recruits: They sail'd from Calvi in Corsica the 26th of last Month in Company with 36 Ships more, which had on Board 1500 French and Spanish Troops, and steer'd for the Gulph of Spezzia. We have since receiv'd Advice that they are all safely landed at Porto-Fino, Sestri, and other Ports in this State.

Paris, Dec. 22. Marshal Saxe reckons to spend a Fortnight or three Weeks at Court, during which he is to assist at the Councils to be held on the new Measures that are to be pursued with respect to Military Operations in the Netherlands. As it is resolv'd that the War shall be carried on there with the utmost Vigour, the Court is making the necessary Dispositions for employing three Armies in that Country, viz. one of 60,000 Men is to assemble on the Meuse as soon as the Weather permits; another of the same Force will rendezvous near Bergen-op-Zoom; and the third Army is to be formed in the Neighbourhood of Louvain, in order to serve to reinforce either of the other two, as Occasion may require: Besides which, there is to be a Flying Camp, consisting of the light-arm'd Troops, which will be posted nearer to the Enemy's Frontiers. For the Execution of these Measures a Train of Artillery is getting ready in the Neighbourhood of Namur, which is to consist of 120 Pieces of Battering Cannon, and 40 Mortars, and we are to have another Train at Mechlin. Marshal Lowendahl is charged with the Direction of such Operations as are to precede the Opening of the Campaign in Form. Such are our Preparations for the Land Service, in the Midst of which we do not neglect the Marine. We are told the King has granted the Privateers of St. Malo the Exemption from the Admiralty Fees and Duties which they had been soliciting for some Time past; in Consideration of which they engage to send out a

greater Number of Ships than they have ever yet done. The Jews in this Kingdom have offer'd his Majesty to arm one hundred Ships of Force at their own Charge, if he will but give them Leave to build a Synagogue in this Metropolis: And Letters from Brest advise that the Jews are actually building there, as also at Rochefort, and some other adjacent Ports, twelve Men of War, which are to be ready against the Spring; and that the King is to pay them the Interest of their Money, till he can reimburse them the whole Expence of this Armament.

Paris, Dec. 25 The Comptroller of the Finances sent not long ago for the Farmers General, and told them his Majesty expected they should pay the Prizes in the present Lottery as fast as they were drawn: Upon this they expressed some Reluctance, and desired to have some Time to draw up their Remonstrances. The Comptroller told them, That as for Time it was precious; and as for Remonstrances, they would be vain; the King had already considered the Point, and would be obeyed; but added, That the King did not desire to constrain them, since there were others content to take their Farm upon themselves, and who, to obtain it, would do this and more.

Hague, Decr. 19. We have some private Letters from Hamburg, which say, That the Great Mogul has entred Persia with an Army of 300 000 Men.

As the Publick may be alarmed with the Report that ran so currently Yesterday upon the Exchange, that a Contract is negotiating for the Delivery of 400 000 Quarters of Wheat to our mortal Enemy the French, we hope every Englishman will judge so tenderly of his Neighbour, as not to believe it possible any Merchant can entertain so pernicious a Thought, or be such a Traitor to his Country, at a Time when our Allies the Dutch have totally prohibited all Commerce with that perfidious Nation under the severest Penalties.

However the Report Yesterday might arise, of a particular Contract for sending 400 000 Quarters of Wheat to France, it is certain that an Article from Bourdeaux, in a late Dutch Mail, mentions that a large Number of English Ships, laden with Corn, had put in there, and caused a sudden Plenty in the Midst of Scarcity; adding, that these Ships had sailed under a Pretence of being bound for the Mediterranean. If these were private Traders only, who ventured thus to risk their Fortunes, in contempt of their Duty and Allegiance, the Affair deserves to be particularly enquired into, that the Delinquents, if taken, may be punished. But if their Voyage was in Virtue of a Contract, that is a JOBB, the Business is the more iniquitous, as it must be a Transaction among Persons of no small Distinction. We will not pretend to guess who the JOBBERS may be; but it was very imprudent of the French, who were to be essentially served, to blab a Secret that may prevent their Friends here from making a little more Profit of our present Plenty.

We hear that it having been affirmed, in a certain Assembly, that the Practice of Smuggling would never have arisen to its late Pitch but for the Encouragement of some R-

H. Parsons, ONE, who seemed to be severely wrong, exclaimed loudly on the Occasion, and affected to clear himself and Friends, by calling for such Proof as he knew it was impossible at that time to adduce.

From the Whitehall Evening Post, Dec. 24.

Brussels, Dec. 24. The bad Weather has for 3 Days put a Stop to the Motions which the Troops were making on both Sides, and obliges them to keep their Quarters. In the mean Time the Commandants of the fortified Places are upon their Guard, and the French have every Thing ready to strike an important Blow the first Opportunity.

We hear from Portsmouth, that on Tuesday last the Court Martial pronounced Sentence on Captain Fox; Acquitting him of the Charge of Cowardice; but finding him Culpable as to his Conduct, in lying inactive some Time; with his Mizzen Top-sail a-beck and not bearing down to the Tonnant, alleging Part of his Behaviour owing to the bad Advice of some of his Officers: He was therefore dismissed from the Command of the Kent.

The Court Martial consisted of Sir Peter Warren, President; Rear-Admirals Osborn, Forbes, and Chambers; Captains Martin, Parry, Harrison, Brett, Keopell, Jelse, DeLangley, West, Dennis and Pratten.

We hear that the Mob have rose on the Magistrates of Toulon, on Account of the great Scarcity of Corn.

Frankf. Dec. 23. His Prussian Majesty, it is said is firmly resolved, that his Subjects shall become great Traders, and that himself and his Successors, shall for the future be consider'd in Europe as a Maritime Power. In order to this he is actually taking Abundance of foreign Seamen into his Service, and has sent to all his Ministers, at foreign Courts, a Rescript, conceived in very strong Terms, in Reference to the Respect that he insists will be paid for the future to the Prussian Flag, where and whensoever it appear.

Hague, Dec. 26 The Earl of Sandwich last Night received an Express from Petersburg, the Particulars whereof gave him great Pleasure, and though they are not minutely known, yet we are told that the Body of Troops to be furnished to the Maritime Powers by the Court of Russia has been augmented to 37,600 Men, to whom the Court has sent Orders to march out of their Quarters; and at the Departure of the Courier, these Troops were assembling, and it is thought they are now actually on their March. It is likewise said, that the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel will supply the Allies with 6000 Men, and the Duke of Mecklenburg with 3000 more.

Early on Sunday Morning one of his Majesty's Messengers, who was dispatched Express by my Lord Hynford, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Russia, arrived at St. James's from Petersburg, with the long-wished for Treaty, signed by the Empress, for the actual and immediate March of 30,000 Russian Troops into Flanders.

Thirty Thousand more Russians under the Direction of the English and Dutch, are to be in Readiness on the Frontiers, and are to march when they shall please to order them.

Since our last arrived a Mail from Holland.

Wye's Letter, &c. London, Dec. 24.

The, Orham from Piscataqua; the Duke of Cumberland, Clark, from Antigua for Iſquebo; the Dolphin, Gardiner, from Boston for Antigua; the Glasgow, Gould, from Africa, and the Anne, New, from the same Place, both bound to Jamaica; the Duke of Cumberland, Nevin, and the Sarah, Keppel, from North Carolina, both bound to St. Kitt's, are taken and carried into Martinico the

Charming Betty, Barns, from Liverpool for Jamaica; the May Flower, Douglas, from Philadelphia for Curacao; the, Hubble, from New London; the Anne, Froud, from Millford; the Charming Betty, Smith, from New Hampshire for Antigua; the Werner, Ashar, from Antigua for Barbadoes; the Speedwell, Ashwell, from Antigua; and the Catherine, MacCully, from Philadelphia for Iſquebo, are all taken and carried into Guardeloup.

They write from some Parts of Holland, that the late Tempest has so dispersed, destroyed and shatter'd the French Boats, prepared for an Expedition into Zealand, that 'tis believ'd, it will contribute to frustrate that Project.

Two of our Men of War, sent by Vice Admiral Byng to the Levant Sea, for the Protection of the India Trade in those Parts, fell in with seven rich Merchant Ships, bound for Turkey, three of which they took; and one of them has on board upwards of two hundred Bales of Cloth.

The French Commander's withdrawing himself from his Fleet, and retiring to Eustatia a Settlement belonging to the Dutch, continues to be talk'd of as a Thing certain; and likewise, that he has taken Care to recompence himself for his Services, without trusting to his Master's Bounty, or the common Rewards of such Employments, by carrying with him a great Part of the Booty he made in the East-Indies.

Milan Dec. 12. Orders have been given to twenty five Battalions of the Imperial Troops in Lombardy, as well as to 2000 Horse and 3000 Varaldins, to hold themselves in Readiness to march upon the first Notice; and the general Opinion is, that they are intended for some secret Expedition. In order to compleat the Regiments with more Facility, they are permitted to engage all Deserters.

Brussels Dec. 24 A considerable Train of Artillery has been sent to Sas Van Ghent and Antwerpt, together with a great Number of Muskets of a new Invention, which, it is said, are to be distributed to the Troops that are going to be employ'd in an Expedition by Water.

Hague, Dec. 27. The States General have Publish'd a Placard, dated the 11th Instant, by which they ordain, that all Sailors which shall be taken on Board of French Privateers, in any of their Waters, or Arms of the Sea, or upon their Coasts, shall be put to Death, unless it be made appear, that they were driven there-by Stress of Weather. Their High Mightinesses have likewise, by another Placard, forbidden all their Subjects, and Foreigners who reside among them, to carry any contraband Goods into France, on Pain of being declared Enemies to the State, &c. The Affairs relating to the approaching Congress at Aix la Chapelle have lately taken a favourable Turn: The Difficulties which were rais'd about the respective Passports are removed, and the Court of Versailles consents to grant them in the Manner they are desired. That which relates to the Title of Empress is likewise settled, or on the Point of being so; and for that Purpose one of the Expedients propos'd by France will be accepted of. There remains nothing more than to embrace the Mediation offer'd by the K. of Portugal which the Courts of Madrid and Versailles very strongly insist on but which has not yet been accepted of by that of London. This Affair will not prevent the holding of a Congress, and 'tis thought that our Ministers Plenipotentiary, as also those from the Kings of Great-Britain and Sardinia, will set out in three Weeks Time for Aix la Chapelle.

From the Caledonian Mercury, Dec. 29.

We are credibly inform'd that the Paragraph extracted from the London Gazette, viz. That Sir John Wedderburn's Lady had petitioned for, and got an Allowance to her Family, is without Foundation.

From the London Gazette, December 26.

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION

For a general F A S T.

GEORGE R.

WE taking to Our most serious Consideration the just and necessary War in which We are engaged with the Crown of Spain and the French King; and putting Our Trust in Almighty God, that He will vouchsafe a special Blessing on Our Arms both by Sea and Land, have resolv'd, and do, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, hereby command, That a public Fast and Humiliation be observ'd throughout that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland, on Wednesday, the 17th Day of February next; that so both We and Our People may humble Ourselves before Almighty God, in Order to obtain Pardon of Our Sins, and may, in the most devout and solemn Manner, send Our Prayers and Supplications to the Divine Majesty, for averting those heavy Judgments, which Our manifold Sins and Provocations have justly deserved, and implo'ring His Blessing and Assistance on Our Arms, and for restoring and perpetuating Peace Safety and Prosperity to Us and our Kingdoms. And we do strictly charge and command, that the said public Fast be reverently and devoutly observ'd by all Our loving Subjects in Scotland, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and would avoid His Wrath and Indignation, and upon Pain of such Punishment as We may justly inflict on such as contemn and neglect the Performance of so religious and necessary a Duty. Our Will is therefore; and We charge, that incontinent this Our Proclamation seen, ye pass to the Market Cross of Edinburgh, and all other Places needful, and there, in Our Name and Authority, make Publication hereof, that none pretend Ignorance. And Our Will and Pleasure is, that Our Solicitor do cause print Copies hereof to be sent to the Sheriffs of the several Shires, Stewarts of Stewartries, and Bailiffs of Regalities, and their Clerks, whom We ordain to see the same published; and We appoint them to send Doubles hereof to the several Parish Kirks within their Bounds, that upon the Lords Day immediately preceeding the Day above mention'd, the same may be published and read from the Pulpits immediately after divine Service.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the 24th of December, 1747, and in the 21st Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

Dresden, Dec. 19. The Reduction of the Saxon Army is now resolv'd upon, in the following Manner:

The Second Regmt. of Guards,	} Infantry.
The Regiment of Jarmont,	
Bellegarde,	
Allembeck,	

Of Sunderhausen,	} Cavalry.
Minkultz,	
Renoff,	
Tailwit,	
O'Bern,	

are all to be broke, and the eight Companies of Grenadiers of the four Regiments of Foot are to be form'd into a Regiment for Major General Bellegarde. The rest of the Men are

to serve for Recruits to the rest of the Army : and when all this is done, the Saxon Army will consist of 21,300 Men, besides the 8000 Militia that are all well kept up, and upon a good Footing.

From the London Evening Post, Dec. 26.

Hague, Dec. 29. Marshal Saxe will not remain at the furthest above twelve Days at Court, where he goes as well to give the last Hand to the Plan of Operations for the Winter, which he some Time ago sent to the King, as to give his Consent to the Execution of that of Count Lowendahl. These Letters add, that there is not the least room for People to deceive themselves, in respect to the grand Designs of these two Generals. The first of them, that is to say, Marshal Saxe, has assur'd the King, by his last Dispatches, that he should be Master of Maestricht before the End of February; and that all his Measures were so well taken, that he look'd upon that Conquest as infallible. As to M. Lowendahl, his Plan comprehends several Enterprises, as particularly the Invasion of Zealand, the Siege of Tholen, that of Breda, and an Undertaking against Williamstadt; and as this General will have three Armies under his Command, he flatters himself with deceiving his Enemies, and making such Diversion, as to enable Marshal Saxe to invest Maestricht, before the Allies can make any Opposition thereto with Success.

By Letters from Jamaica we have an Account of the gallant Behaviour of Capt. David Brodie Commander of His Majesty Sloop the Merlin, who, since his going to the W. Indies in the Year 1744, has taken no less than 20 French and Spanish Privateers, on board of which were 823 Men, 154 Carriage and 144 Swivel Guns. Had every Commander on that Station acted his Part as well, we should have had none of those Complaints we daily receive from several Parts, of the great Mischief done by the Enemies Privateers.

No more GAMBOLS.

'Twas merry at Christmas, when Money was Plenty,

And Taxes took off not above Five in Twenty: But how is it possible Mirth should arise? Now all that can make it is under Excise. When Light is not free in the worst of dull Weather; Whetals pay, if we ride; if we fait it, Shoe-Leather.

The Industry, Seagar, from Newfoundland to Pool, is carried into St. Sebastian's, by the St. John Privateer, of 20 Guns, Nine-Pounders, and 270 Men. She was afterwards taken by his Majesty's Ship the Faulkland, and brought by the Inverness into Plymouth. The Captain of the Privateer told Mr. Seagar, that out of St. Sebastian's, Bilbao, and Bayonne, about thirty Sail, equally large, were cruizing 200 Leagues to the Westward of Scilly; and that they threatn'd next Fall to visit the Banks of Newfoundland.

Extract of a Letter from Kingston in Jamaica October 24.

Arriv'd the 13th a Flag of Truce from Leoganne, and brought several Prisoners, among whom were some of Capt. Forest's Convoy. Capt. Stowbridge, of the Prince William, bound to London, was taken by a Letter of Mark Ship of 20 Guns from Marseilles; he was sent into Leoganne, and as several of our Fleet were in Sight, is afraid some may have shar'd the same Fate.

The Court Martial will now soon come on for the Trial of a late Commander, about whose Fate there are various Opinions.

The two French Ships brought in by Capt. Brodie, of the Merlin, bound to Mississippi,

turn out but poorly; yet they are sold, and will be but a poor Recompence for the Loss of his Right Arm in the Engagement. Yesterday, the 13th Instant, arriv'd in this Harbour the Duke of Bedford Privateer, and a Privateer Sloop, Capt. Husk and Capt. Griffith, both of Rhode-Island: They brought a large Spanish Ship down with them, of at least 200 Tuns and 90 Men, bound from La Guerra to La Vera Cruz, who made a stout Resistance; her Cargo consists mostly of Cocoa: The same Vessels brought with them a French Brig.

Arriv'd the same Day the Privateer Galley of this Port, who met with the De Vrouw Dorothea, of Amsterdam, Capt. Blok, (as he says) bound to Curacao; but within 24 Hours Sail of La Vera Cruz. She seiz'd her and sent her into Carolina; But what her Fate will be I cannot tell, but she has a great many Naval Stores on Board to be sure. This is the same that Capt. Forrest brought into this Port, and which was acquitted. The People of the Galley say, that the Mate and some others of the Dutchmen are ready to prove, that they receiv'd Orders from the Captain, to navigate the Vessel into La Vera Cruz, or any Enemy's Port. She is a very rich Ship.

The Brig taken by the Privateers is from Curacao to St. Domingo, and has a good many Dry Goods. They reckon both together will turn out about 30,000 Pieces of Eight.

Paris, Dec. 25. They are actually drawing divers Ordonances at the Admiralty Office, which will be speedily sent down to all the Ports of the Kingdom. In the mean Time, such Dutch Vessels as have taken in their Lading before the 15th of November, are allowed to return home, as for the Congress we shall say nothing about it, as the best Way to avoid Mistakes.

Paris Dec. 20. At last we are assured that a Declaration of War against the Dutch is in the Press, which is to serve for an Answer to the Placarts whereby they have boken off all Commerce with us. Marshal Saxe's Return to Flanders will take Place sooner than we imagin'd; but Marshal Belleisle's Departure for Italy is put off to the Beginning of February.

Herentbols, Dec. 25. The French are actually felling 50,000 large Trees in the Forrest of Ligne, for the Use of their Navy, and are making 800 Carriages for Cannon. They have assembled 2000 Men between Marbay and Sambre, in order to cover Marshal Lowendahl's March, and at the same Time secure a large Convoy which is going from Namure to Brussels.

Liège, Dec. 29. The Light Troops of the Imperial Army, upon the Return of fair Weather, have renewed their Incurfions. A few Days since there was a bloody Rencontre between a large Detachment of Austrian Russians and another of French, which lasted above two Hours; many were killed and wounded on both Sides, but we cannot yet tell who has reason to boast of the Advantage.

We hear from Natur, that upon the Arrival of a Courier from Count Saxe, Marshal Lowendahl had ordered several Regiments in that Neighbourhood to keep in Readiness to march; and it's said that he intends to form a flying Camp on the right Side of the Meuse, in order to make Incurfions into the Dutchies of Luxembourg and Limbourg. On the other Hand, we hear from Verviers, that these and some other Motions, of the French have induced Marshal Bathiani to order all the Troops under his Command, not excepting those in the City and Territories of Cologne to keep themselves in Readiness to march on the first Notice.

Algar Jan. 1. According to some private Advices from London, Sir Everard Falkner

has received Orders to set out forthwith for Berlin with an important Commission, the Nature of which is not mentioned, in those Advices, but we presume it must relate to Trade and Navigation.

From the Whitehall Evening-Post, Dec. 26.

Hanover, Dec. 23. Besides the Recruits sent already into Brabant, 1500 more are set out for the same Place, and great Vigour is used in raising new Regiments, which are destined to act upon the Rhine. Six thousand Men of the Troops of Wolfenbuttle are negotiating for, and it is expected that 3 or 4000 Men will be furnished by the Maritime Powers by the D. of Mecklenburgh.

Antwerp, Dec. 29. We learn from Ostend that one of our Privateers (the French) carried into that Port a Dutch Ship laden with Herrings, for Naples.

Hague, Dec. 21. A Courier is just arrived from Mr. Van Heeren, with News, that his Negotiation with the Swedish Cantons, is in a very favourable Way, and which he believes will be concluded immediately, to the Satisfaction of both the Republicks.

Advices from the Hague say, that it has been resolved to establish there a military school in Imitation of those at Paris and London, to instruct young Officers in the true Knowledge of their Professions, as well as of natural Philosophy, Geography, and the Languages of most general Use.

Since our last, arrived a Mail from Holland,

Wye's Letter, &c. London, Decr. 26.

Some Letters from Constantinople, by the Way of Venice, represent the Revolt in Egypt as a Thing of very great Consequence. They say it has been concerting for eight or nine Years; that the Beys have been all that Time amusing the Porte with a long Negotiation, in Reference to their Claims against the Bashaw of Cairo, whom they likewise amused with a Variety of Intrigues, while they were all the Time filling their Magazines with Arms and military Stores from Barbary and some Parts of Europe. It is said that a French Renegado was their principal Agent; and that the Rebels, after obliging the Bashaw to quit Cairo, have encamped in the Neighbourhood of that City with an Army of 120,000 horse and foot. The Grand Signior has ordered several Bodies of Janizaries to march into that Country from Asia, and is soliciting a considerable naval force to be employed against these Rebels from Tripoli and Algiers.

They write from Paris, that the Apothecary who was to have made an Experiment of a new invented Kind of Gun-powder, in the presence of Marshal Saxe, having employed a Person to dry a Quantity of it for that Purpose, by some Accident or other, it took Fire, and blew up the Operator and the House, and did considerable Damage in the Neighbourhood.

The Benson, Brown, from Liverpool to Antigua, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Guadaloupe.

Early this Morning, an Express was dispatched to the Court of Petersburg, with the ratification of the Treaty for the March of the Russian Troops into Flanders.

A Privateer of Jamaica has taken and carried in there a rich French Ship; in the Engagement, the French lost a great Number of Men.

ADVERTISEMENT:

THAT on the 20th of last Month, were omitted Three promissory Notes, of the Aberdeen & Company, one for 10 l. and two for 20 s. each, and of the Bank of Scotland, two for 20 s. Whoever brings them to the Publisher of this Paper, shall have two Guineas Reward, and no Questions asked.

Savona, Dec. 7. We hear from the Isle of Corsica, that General Madrats, who commands there for the King in the Absence of Count Rivarola, is sat down again before Bastia and hath so blocked up that Capital by Land, that nothing can get into it but what is brought by Sea from Tuscany. The Garrison and People in the Town have made an Attempt to retrieve themselves by a Sally, but were routed and obliged to retire within their Works. There have been some pretty Affairs in the Western Riviera and the County of Nice, in which the Germans and Piedmontese have greatly had the Advantage.

Savona, Dec. 9. The Duke of Richieu, is expected back from the Visit he made in the Eastern Rivers, where he has established strong French Garrisons in every Place: So that these Allies, who 14 Months ago abandoned us to the Mercy of our Enemies, are at present the Masters both of our Capital, and all our other Fortresses. The French have lately had a Reinforcement of betwixt 15 or 1800 Recruits. An Officer was here a few Days ago from Count Brown; but, though the Government has not yet published the Subject of his Commission, we know he has not succeeded.

Genoa, Dec. 11. The Gulf of Spezzia is in as good a Posture of Defence as we can wish both on the Sea, and Land Side; and so is Sarzana and the Hills of Cento-Croci. The Fortifications added to this Capital are quite finished, and the new Works making in the Valles of Bisagno and Polsevera will be perfected before the Enemy can pay us another Visit, which we are in no great Pain about at present, as this City is well provided with Necessaries for a Siege of any, Ships from diverse Parts arrive so fast in our Harbour, that we begin to have plenty of the Conveniencies, as well as Necessaries of Life. The Auxiliary Troops are considerably reinforced. One of our Gallies has just brought in 4 Prizes laden with Corn for the Austrian and Piedmontese Troops.

Milan, Dec. 14. Count Harrach has re-opened Commerce with the Republic of Genoa, at the Solicitations of our Merchants, and those of the neighbouring Countries; In Consequence of this, all Kinds of Merchandizes, that are not otherwise contraband, have Permission to pass betwixt the two States, but not without Passports; and Care has moreover been taken, that the Enemy shall not, by this Means, get any Thing out of these Countries, that may assist them in protracting the War. The Genoese persist in their unjust Resolution, not to release the Prisoners they have of ours, unless their own Hostages be released likewise.

Hamburgh, Dec. 6. The Levies hereabout go on successfully for the Allies. There is a Talk of a Negotiation between the Courts of London and Copenhagen for a Body of Troops; but the Truth of this is hitherto doubted. Several salutary Ordinances will soon appear in the Dutchy of Mecklenberg, particularly one for creating a large Body of Militia, on the Footing of Regular Troops, to be let to the Emperors and her Allies, if the War continues.

'Tis said there is a Project likewise formed for paying the 800000 Crowns, which the Duchy of Mecklenberg, owes to the Electorate of Hanover, and for which eight Bailiwicks are mortgaged. Letters from Hanover mention the setting out of 1500 more Recruits for Brabant, and assure us the Negotiation for the Troops of Wolfenbuttle is very much advanced. New Hanoverian Regiments are raising,

which are said to be intended for the Service on the Rhine.

Vienna, Dec. 20. The Prince of Hildburghausen sets out to-morrow for Styria and Croatia, in order to make some new Military Regulations. An Adjutant-General from Count Brown is arrived here, and is going to England to execute a Commission from his Excellency. For some Time past the public has been stocked with Gold and Silver Coin of the present Emperor; the Reverse of which is an Eagle, with the Motto, *In te Domine speravi.* A Resolution has been taken to pay the Arrears of all the Regiments, and this Week a large Remittance will be made to the Army.

Dusseldorp, Dec. 29. According to the last Advices from Manheim, the Court has taken the necessary Measures, not only for compleating all the Regiments already on Foot, but for raising new ones in Case of Need. We are assured, that divers Princes in the Empire are likewise making Dispositions for compleating and augmenting their Troops. The Bishop of Wurtzburg in particular has agreed to add another Battalion to the two he has already hired to the States General of the United Provinces: And from Bern we learn, that the Dutch Minister has made a Progress in his Negotiation for a Body of Swiss Troops for the Service of their High Mightinesses.

We are assured that the King of Prussia has presented the Prince Stadtholder with 100 piece of Brass Cannon.

It is talked that Sir Everard Fawkener's Embassy is to demand one of the King of Prussia's Sisters in Marriage for the Duke of Cumberland.

We hear that the Lady of Sir Everard Fawkener in St. James's Square, was this Morning brought to bed of a Son and Heir, to the great Joy of that Family.

Several Regiment of Marines are ordered to Portsmouth, who are quartered in Hampshire and Suffex, to embark on board the Fleet: sitting out there.

A Train of sixty Field Pieces and twenty Mortars, are preparing at Woolwich; to be sent to Flanders in the Spring.

Admiral Chambers and Admiral Hawke will soon sail with a Fleet of Ships of War, consisting of Sixteen Sail, on some extraordinary Expedition.

Yesterday came Advice, that the Providentia, Boyson, a Swedish Ship of 400 Tons, laden entirely with Masts, Yards, and other Naval Stores, is taken by the Prince of Orange Privateer, Capt. Stephenson, and brought into Dover.-----This will probably be a valuable Prize to the Captors, but must certainly be so to Great Britain, as it must greatly distress the Enemy in what he want for their Men of War.

Letters from Vienna bring Word, that a Resolution has been taken of forming an Army on the Moselle this Year, with a Design of dividing the Power of France, and making a powerful Diversion in Favour of the Allies. P. Charles of Lorraine is intended for Commander in Chief of these Troops, and Count Schuembourg to command under him. This Army will be composed of Imperial Troops, and according to the latest Advices from the Emperor, the Corps will be soon compleated, as they afford great Reason to believe that the Anterior Circles will conform themselves to what his Imperial Majesty shall request; particularly a to the Safety and Security of the Germanic Body.

We hear from Stockholm, that they continue their Preparations for sending out a Fleet early in the Spring; and as they are informed, that Levies of Seamen are making in diverse Parts of the Baltick for Foreign Powers, the Government has forbid all Swedish Subjects to engage in the Sea Service of any Potentate whatsoever, without the King's special Commission.

The last Lettels from Paris say, that at the opening of the New Year, they expect a larger Military Promotion will be made than has hitherto happened during the War, which is look'd upon as no very favourable Omen for the so much expected Peace. It is thought not a little strange, that People affect to talk very confidently at Court of the taking Maestricht during the Winter, while some inter, that there is really no Design against that City; but that this Rumour is purposely contrived to cover some other Expedition of as great or greater Importance. The general Want of Provisions in almost every Province throughout the Kingdom, facilitates his Most Christian Majesty's Levies very much.

Numbers daily enter into the Service that they may have Bread to eat, which otherwise they know not where to get. As the Crown is in no Condition to furnish Convoys, very few Ships are fitted out, which not only contribute to the manning Privateers, but to the sending hundreds of Sailors into the Service of Marshal Lowendahl, whose great Success by Land in the last Campaign, has given him an Inclination to try his Luck upon the Water. M. de Lage has the Direction of his Gallies, and it is said the Marshal has merrily given him the Title of *Admiral of the shallow Seas*. It cannot be long before the Drift of his great Designs is discovered.

According to Letters from Rotterdam, the Dutch are very assiduous in taking all imaginable Precautions against the flat-bottomed Boats that Marshal Lowendahl is to make use of during the Winter, and have caused Batteries to be erected in proper Places on the Coast of Zealand, to prevent men from landing; and have established Guards at small Distances to support the Boats, who are well furnished with Arms, and are duly exercised twice a Week. Orders have been also issued for securing all suspicious Persons, in order to prevent the Enemies from sending Spies; and a Reward is offered for burning any of these flat-bottomed Boats, or other Vessels, either in their Stations or elsewhere, which is to be paid by the Treasury of Zealand. The new Field-Marshal, Count Maurice of Nassau, is also indefatigable in his Endeavours for the Protection of the Country, and has ordered Huts to be erected for the Preservation of the Men against the Inclemency of the Season.

N. B. The London Gazette of this Post contains little more than a List of the Lent-preachers and Preferments, which we must omit.

In our next shall be inserted and continued an exact List of the Ships that come into or sail from the Harbours of Stonehaven, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Banff and Portlsey.

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