

believe, that if there had been any Wind, the French would have left the Spanish crippled Ships, as most of them had suffered greatly.

That in the Afternoon Capt. Watkins of the Burford join'd the Fleet: He had been in Hieres Bay the Day before, and hearing the Reports of Guns, and seeing the Smoak, he made directly for it.

That at Night the Admiral brought-to, that the Sternmost Ships might get up with him. That he saw the Enemy again the next Morning, but at a great Distance.

That after the Admiral had lost Sight of the Enemy's Fleet, and found all his Endeavours to rejoin them, or to procure Intelligence of them, ineffectual, (they being gone, as he supposed, down the Streights) he laboured for several Days, against contrary Winds and Storms, to get back to the Bay of Hieres, which however he found impracticable, and was obliged to put into Port Mahon, where he was at an Anchor on the 29th past, and proposed to get again out to Sea the first Moment that the necessary Reparations could be made of the Damages sustained by several of his Ships, as well in the Engagement with the French and Spanish Fleets, as in the constant Storms and foul Weather he had since met with.

As the Admiral had not then had his Returns from the several Captains who were engaged, of the Losses they might sustain in the Action, he was not able to send the Particulars thereof by this Courier.

All that he mentions upon that Head, besides what is above, is, that the Marlborough lost in the Action 43 Men, her Captain and Master included, had 96 wounded, who had been sent to the Hospital in Minorca, and 30 slightly wounded, who remained on board, and would soon be able to do their Duty,

*Naples, March 3.* From Calabria the Accounts of the Sickness continue favourable. The City of Reggio, it is said, is quite free from it, and at the Village of Rosali, and some few others, it daily decreases.

*Florence, March 10.* The Troops of the King of Naples increase daily on the Confines at Monte-Casino, and in the Neighbourhood of Ceperano, with a Design, as it is strongly suspected, to advance in that Part into the Ecclesiastical State, and to form an Encampment between Valmontone and Zagarolo, which, it is said, is already marked out for 800 Foot and about 3000 Horse. An Order has been sent from Rome, to forbid the Inhabitants of those Provinces to transport any Provisions out of them. An Order has been likewise given to transport Provisions to Marca di Fermo, and the Neighbourhood the Sea Coasts.

*Paris, March 25, N. S.* The last Letters from Brest, bring an Account of the Death of M. Roquefeuille, Commander in Chief of the Squadron, which sailed lately from that Port, and is now reported to be returned thither: He died on board his own Ship.

*Turin, March 18, N. S.* By our last Letters from the Austrian Army in the Ecclesiastical

State, we are informed, that Prince Lobkowitz was pursuing the Spaniards with the utmost Diligence, and that near 3000 of them had already deserted to him. When those Letters came away they had passed Sinigaglia, and sented by their Dispositions to design taking the Road by Ascoli, and through the Abruzzo, into the Kingdom of Naples, whither it is thought by some, that the Austrian General intends to follow them. It is written from Barcelona, that the Neptune, one of the Spanish sixty Gun Ships, was come into that Road, but in so wretched a Condition, as to be deemed entirely unfit for Service, having lost most of her Masts, and being very much damaged in her Hull, besides the Loss of her Captain, most of her Officers, 180 Men killed, and the greatest Part of the rest wounded. We hear from Toulon and Marseilles, that they are fitting out what Shipping and Gallies they have left in their Ports, and that a considerable Number of Transports are daily coming down to Antibes, to which Place the Enemy's Infantry was in full March.

*Williamstadt, March 31, N. S.* The whole Body of 6000 Dutch Troops ordered to England have been now embarked at this Place. The Regiment of Brederide went on board the 26th, that of Mulert the 30th, and that of La Lippe this Day.

*Ostend, April 2.* The two Men of War and the two Frigates which have been so long in the Road of Dunkirk, sailed from thence the 27th past about Noon. The Transports had also, as we hear, Leave to depart, being dismissed from the French King's Service, and are supposed to be gone from Dunkirk. The Regiments of Monaco and Gondrin, making together five Battalions, had Orders to hold themselves in Readiness to march towards Valenciennes, and were to set out the 29th or 30th; after which, the Garrison of Dunkirk will consist of seven Battalions, and one Regiment of Dragoons.

*Harwich, March 23, O. S.* M. Smiffaert van Sandenberg, Commander in Chief of the 6000 Men granted by the States General to his Majesty, is just arrived here from Holland, in Company with Major General Wentworth. The Sixth Regiment of those Troops sail'd by this Evening for the River.

*Whitehall, March 24.*

By Letters from Mr. Thompson, his Majesty's Minister at Paris, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 28th Instant, N. S. there is an Account, that the French Secretary of State, M. Amelot, had, on that Day, notified to him in Form, that Things were now come to such a Pass between the two Nations, that France could no longer avoid declaring War against Great Britain; and that the Motives which were the Occasion of France's taking that Step, would appear in a Manifesto to be published very soon for that Purpose.

And by Letters from Dover there is Advice, that the Mate of one of his Majesty's Packet Boats, which came in there late on Wednesday Night last from Calais, had brought Word, that War was actually declared at that Place against Great Britain the same Morning.

*Whitehall,*