

Venice, April 15, N. S. On the 3d Instant General Brown detached General Pallavicini, from his Camp near Sorbolo, with a large Corps, consisting of all the Grenadiers of the Army, and some Cavalry, to take Post near Parma. On the 4th he marched thither himself with the whole Army, and summoned M. de Castellar to surrender before the Arrival of the Artillery; but as M. de Castellar answered, that his Orders and Intentions were to defend it to the utmost, it was resolved to attack the Place in Form, and Bridges were ordered to be thrown over the River Parma, but the Overflowing of it from the late Rains had much retarded the Operations: However, we are informed by Letters from Cremona of the 9th, that a Cannoning had been heard all that Day, from whence it was concluded, that the Austrians had begun to batter the Town. General Nadaffi was posted on the great Road between Parma and Piacenza with 8000 Men, to oppose any Succour that might be sent to the Relief of the Town. General Brown was in continual Expectation of Prince Lichtenstein, by whose Junction the Austrians compute their Army will consist of 46000 Men. M. de Gages is in the Plaisantin with 20000 Men and a large Train of Artillery. Frequent Skirmishes happen between the advanced Parties of both Armies; and as the Spaniards give out that they will keep their Ground, it is the general Opinion that there must soon be an Action.

Stockholm, April 8, O. S. On Friday Evening last his Swedish Majesty gave a great Ball and Entertainment on Occasion of the Princess Royal's Recovery from her late Lying-in. The same Evening the famous Pyrate Dagenaeer made his Escape from the Prison, where he had been confined, since he was brought hither from Stralsund: A Reward of Five Hundred Plates has been publish'd by Beat of Drum for whoever shall discover and secure him again. Count Gyllenborg, the President of the Chancery, lies so dangerously ill, that without a very quick Amendment, 'tis thought he cannot live many Days.

Vienna, April 20, N. S. By all that is to be learnt of the Affairs of Italy since the last Post, it appears, that General Brown, after having been joined by General Bernclau, whom he appointed to block up Parma, with nine Battalions, 1000 Waradiners, 400 Hussars, and Cohari's Regiment of Dragoons, had marched with the greatest Diligence to the Taro, where, upon his Arrival he had found M. de Gages's Avant Guard. The Taro is one of the most considerable Torrents in Italy, capable in six or seven Hours of swelling with such an Inundation as no Bridge can withstand, and of falling in the same Space of Time, so as to be in many Places fordable. With this uncertain River between them, especially at this Time of the Year, when both the melting of the Snow in the neighbouring Mountains, and the Rains, occasion very frequent and sudden Floods, neither the Austrians, nor the Spaniards, have, it seems, dared to attempt the Passage, so that General Brown, with his Head Quarters over against Castle Guelpho, is expecting the Surrender of Parma; and in Case of the Loss of that Place, it is supposed either that M. de Gages, who is at Fiorenzuolo, will endeavour to retreat with the 22000 Men, which make up all his Corps, out of the Plaisantin by the Mountains of Bobbio, or join M. de Maillebois,

who is at St. Agata on this Side of Novi, with 13 or 14000 French and Genoese. There is no News as yet of the Surrender of Valentia, which the King of Sardinia is besieging, with whom Prince Lichtenstein has left 6000 Austrians under the Command of General Platz.

Vienna, April 21, N. S. Count Brown gives the greatest Hopes of his being Master of Parma in a few Days, where, according to his Accounts, M. de Castellar is shut up with 6 or 7000 Men.

Berlin, April 23, N. S. On Wednesday last his Prussian Majesty arrived in Town from Charlottenburg, whither he returned the Day after, and gave a great Entertainment to Mr. Villiers, the Swedish and Dutch Ministers, Margrave Charles, Count Schmettau, and several Generals and Gentlemen more, besides the Princes his Brothers. The same Evening his Majesty repaired from thence to Potsdam.

Copenhagen, April 23, N. S. A new-built Frigate of 30 Guns was launched here the 21st Instant, and received the Name of Christiansburg. The same Day Proof was made of some Mortars and Bombs, which are to be put on board the three Men of War designed for the Mediterranean. These Ships, they say, will be ready to sail about a Fortnight hence. The Talk of a farther Equipment is quite dropt. The King of Denmark's Health continues much in the same Way. His Majesty has begun to drink the Waters of Seltz with Milk.

Antwerp, April 28, N. S. The six British Squadrons, which have been cantooned since their Return to Brabant, marched Yesterday into this City. The Scotch Greys have been here about a Month, and were reviewed by Marshal Bathiani. They performed their Exercise both on Horseback and on Foot, with which he seem'd greatly pleased. The nine British Squadrons remain here till the 2d of May next, and are then to march and cantoon in the Villages of Duffel, the two Wavres, and Putte, in the Neighbourhood of the Camp, in order to be at Hand in Case there should be Occasion for them.

Hague, April 29, N. S. The Allied Army, though the Weather continues very unseasonable, is near formed on the Left of Malines, with a small Corps of Observation on the Side of Antwerp. The Rendezvous, Designs, and Force of the French are variously reported. By Letters from Italy of the 15th Instant, it appears, that Prince Lichtenstein had effectuated his Junction with Count Brown, and lined the Banks of the Tanaro with such a Force, that it was thought M. Gages, sooner than attempt passing it under such Disadvantages, would be obliged to leave Parma with M. Castellar's Corps in it, to take their Fate. We have Advice from Brussels, that great Preparations are making in that City for the Reception of his most Christian Majesty, who is expected there by the 5th of next Month, and that it is reported that the Campaign will be opened by attacking the Allies in their Camp, in order, after that, to besiege Antwerp; that the Roads from Lisle to Ghent were so crowded with Artillery, that there was scarcely Room for the ordinary Carriages to pass; that the French Train this Campaign was to be 100 Pieces of Cannon more than it was the last, and that the River from Douay to Lisle was cover'd with Boats full of Mortars, Bombs and Warlike Stores; all which were to be transported to Ghent. By Letters of the 25th Instant from
Paris,