

NOth. CAROLINA GAZETTE.

With the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

V E N I C E, May 17.

THE Plague having broke out in the several Places of the Morea, and also in the adjacent Parts of Rumelia, the Officers of Health have taken into Consideration the Danger of Infection from thence arising to Corfu, Zante, Zephalonia, Santa Maura, Preveza and Vonizza, and from those Islands to this Capital; and have resolved that the ordinary Quarantine of 28 Days, which Ships coming from the said Islands perform here, shall be increased to 40 Days complete, and printed Orders are accordingly published for that Purpose.

Paris, June 15. On the 6th, as the Pleyade and Oiseau Frigates were returning from Marseilles to Toulon, they were discovered by the English Fleet; and 3 Ships of the Line, and 20 Boats, were sent to give them Chace: After exchanging some Broadfides, the Wind turned against the Frigates, and (as they could not get into the Harbour of Toulon) they ran ashore at the Seblettes, under the Protection of two Batteries of 6 and 8 Guns, Eighteen Pounders. The English came up, and by a very brisk Fire several Times, dismounted the Batteries; which being as often repaired, maintained a smart Fire for 5 Hours. Two of the English Ships were so much damaged, that they were obliged to send for 30 Boats to tow them; 3 or 4 of these Boats were sunk by our Bombs. When the Firing ceased, the Enemy stood out to Sea. Had not the Wind favoured their Retreat, we should certainly have taken or sunk some of their Vessels.

June 30. The Muskets made at Vincennes, which weigh only 9 Pounds, carry a Ball 900 Paces, and fire 15 Times in a Minute, were invented by one Bordier, who died lately *a l'Angloise*, shooting himself through the Head, to be freed from the Chagrin of his private Affairs; however, he left behind him his Secret: In such a War as the present, in which the Liberty of Europe is at Stake, the Powers that are forced to act on the Defensive, are authorized to employ against their Enemies the most destructive Weapons. At a Time, when Extent of Empire was the Point in Contest, Cardinal Mazarin shut up in the Bastille an able Engineer, with his terrible Secret of making Bombs, each of which he said would destroy 500 Men.

The Ministers and general Officers employed in preparing for the Expedition, seem insensible of the presumptive Security affected by the English, and continue their Dispositions with as great an Ardour as ever. The Comptroller-General wrote on the 23d to M. de Maziere, Farmer General, to assist in forwarding to Britany 400 Boxes of that alimentary Powder which is prepared at the Hotel Royale des Invalides, and of which a small Quantity is sufficient to subsist a Man for 1 Day. Six Hundred Boxes more set out the Day before Yesterday for Havre de-Grace.

Vienna, June 16. Of late there has been a Coolness between our Court and that of Versailles; and, what is more remarkable, we have had no Minister from France for some Time past: And, it is said, our Minister has left France. As to our good Allies the Russians, we cannot tell what to think of them: Indeed, it is said, they have already penetrated into Silesia; but, on the

other Hand, we are told that they are in Want of all Necessaries, and that they would not begin their March from Posen till the latter End of next Month; and, if be true what we hear, that a large Army of Prussians hath entered Poland, going to attack them, an unhappy Blow may destroy all our Hopes, and frustrate our Plan of Operation. The People here in general are very uneasy, our Affairs being but in a very indifferent Situation.

Hanover, June 19. Our Regency assembled, and it was resolved to send a Deputation to intreat Prince Ferdinand to reinforce the Garrison of this, and some other Towns of greatest Importance. Just as the Deputies were setting out, Advice came of the Retreat of the French, who drew back to join M. de Contades, and advance with their whole Force against the Allies. Accounts differ as to their Strength: Some make their Number to be about 74 or 75,000; but others, who appear to be better informed, assure us, that it don't exceed 60,000. The sanguine Antigallicans already anticipate Prince Ferdinand's Victory; but other People are in Suspense between Hope and Fear, or rather are afraid of the Superiority of the French, and are preparing to leave their Dwellings on the first Notice of any Check received by Prince Ferdinand, who, by the Advice of the King of Prussia, is determined to hazard a Battle.

June 24. We are recovered from the Panick into which we were thrown by the March of the French: As Prince Ferdinand remained on the other Side of the Weser, we were apprehensive his Communication with that River would be cut off, and that the Enemy would enter this Electorate; but we are informed that he hath deceived the French, and by a masterly Stroke of Generalship hath entered the County of Riedberg, without the Enemy's daring to molest his Rear. The Letters from the Army are so full of the Praises of Prince Ferdinand, that we are now almost as easy as if we had no Enemy in the Field; nevertheless, we are taken the necessary Precautions to guard against a Surprize, the rather as there is a Want of Harmony amongst the Generals, of which wise People fear the Consequences.

Toulon, June 23. The English have no Reason to be pleased with their Attack on our Batteries the 6th: It is said, that the Captain of the Jersey was killed; several dead Bodies have been thrown ashore, amongst which we can distinguish some Officers; we have recovered three Anchors, and three Cables, which they were obliged to cut away that Day; 2 of them weigh 68 Cwt. and the other 64 Cwt. They have on them the Names of the Jersey and Guernsey of 70 Guns, and the Conqueror of 60. They have been carried to our Arsenal. The English Fleet, to the Number of 21 Sail, has appeared again.

July 10. They write from Silesia, that the King of Prussia is at last in Motion; and that Marshal Daun, on the first Advice thereof, thought proper to retire.

Paris, June 30. Our Advices from the East Indies are very favourable; and indeed we have Need of some good News, to take off a little of the Bitterness of such as we have received from the West-Indies: We have lost Guadaloupe as unfortunately as the Isle Royale; our Disgraces are brought upon us by Fatalities which have physical Causes, and which it behoves the Government to probe to the Bottom.