

but an Officer of Rank has told me, in Confidence, that only the Garrison of Hamelen was on the other Side of the Weser, and the whole French Army besides on this Side; and that he did not doubt but they should march to Lipstadt, and from thence to Wesel. He is sure, they have no Subsistence, and that they have no Magazine besides that at Lipstadt. The heavy Baggage is at Munster.

The Inhabitants of Hanover have been in great Consternation; they expected to be pillaged at the Time of Evacuation; but the Citizens have suffered no otherwise than by the Loss of their Arms, which were destroyed. The Duc de Randa's Name will ever be loved and honoured in that City, for the good Discipline he kept up, and his humane Behaviour.

He distributed to the Poor the Corn and Meal which remained in the Magazines, whilst those, who commanded at Brunswick, burned all the Provisions.

Osnabrug, March 11. The Town of Minden was not evacuated Yesterday, and as the Garrison must be pretty strong, perhaps it may hold out some Days longer. The cannonading began the 9th. One Body of 16000 Hanoverians is on this Side the Weser, and another of the same Force forms the Blockade on the other Side. It is difficult to conceive how they could get their heavy Artillery thither, and I should readily believe they had none, if we did not hear the firing at this Place, which is at 14 Leagues Distance; a Proof that they must have large Cannon. The French have destroyed the fine Stone Bridge there; and have taken Care to fix Palisades in all the Places that are liable to be attacked. It is said the Rampart and Ditch are good; if so, they may maintain themselves there a great while. M. de St. Germain's Corps is not gone far; they have halted in the Villages of Dissen, Rimflo, Enger, &c. where they commit most horrible and unheard of Outrages. They exact Subsistence that cannot possibly be furnished them, and make that a Pretence for mording and plundering the Inhabitants of the flat Country in a most cruel Manner.

There are 1000 Horse in Dissen. This Village is in the Baillage of M. de Munster. The Inhabitants wrote him Word Yesterday, that if they were not assisted speedily, they should be entirely ruined in a few Days; but it is impossible to give them any Succour, and Representations are useless to People half starved. Yesterday arrived in this City a Trumpet of the Regiment of Hammerstein, with Letters to the Regency; the Contents are not yet known. He says, the Hanoverian Troops are in the best Condition imaginable, and that, now they have been Eye Witnesses to the Misery and Desolation to which the French have reduced their Native Country, they are so exasperated, that they breathe nothing but Revenge against those publick Robbers.

Nimeguen, March 11. The French Magazines of Hay at Wesel are quite spoiled by the Floods. I have not yet heard that they have purchased any more, in order to form Magazines, which looks as if they did not expect to be able to make a Stand there. The Inhabitants of the Dutchy of Cleves foresee plainly, that the French, before they quit the Country, will plunder, under Pretence, that the Contributions have not been paid: And what increases their Apprehensions, is the Prohibition, which has been renewed, of carrying any Thing out of the Country; but that does not prevent the

Inhabitants from removing their Effects by Stealth. Several loaded Waggonns are already come hither.

A great many Miners are arrived at Wesel and Gueldres; they threaten to blow up those Towns at their Departure. It is uncertain whether these Menaces are thrown out to make the Inhabitants redeem the Towns, or whether they intend actually to put them in Execution. The Roman Catholicks are very uneasy, particularly the Convents, where publick Prayers have been put up for the House of Austria.

The Streets in every Town in the Dutchy of Cleves are crowded with Carriages of all Sorts, loaded with French Baggage, which they have already sent so far; and it is the same in the High Roads. At Emmerick they have thrown two Bridges over the River, and three at Dusseldorf.

Hague, March 14. By Letters received this Morning from Hanover and Stade, the Head Quarters of Prince Ferdinand were, since the 8th Instant, at Hartum, one Mile and an Half from Minden. His Highness, upon receiving Intelligence that a considerable Corps of the Enemy was advancing towards that Town, immediately pass'd the Weser, in order to meet them, but they did not think proper to wait for him. In the mean Time this Town is invested quite round, on both Sides of the River, and a Communication of the Blockade formed by a Bridge of Boats, which we have thrown over the Weser. The heavy Cannon being arrived, they had begun to bombard the Town on the 9th Instant, and it was imagined, that the Garrison, which consists of 5000 Men, would soon offer to capitulate.

They write from Wilshausen of the 11th past, that the Garrison of Minden had made another Sally in the Night between the 7th and 8th, in order to forage a Village on the other Side of the River, from whence they had carried off a great Number of Cows, Sheep, and Hogs, but were very quickly drove back; and that the Commandant of the Town, seeing himself so hard pressed, had already offered to capitulate, and surrender the Place, on Condition of his being permitted to march out of it with Liberty and the Military Honours; but that this Offer had been rejected.

There are other Letters which say, That of 6000 Men, of which the Garrison of Hamelen consisted, the French have withdrawn 5000, (leaving only 1000 in the Town) which retired to the Army.

It is further added, that the Hanoverian Troops have made themselves Masters of the Post of Vecht, which is an advantageous one, for intercepting the Communication of the French with the Country of East Friesland.

Prince Henry of Prussia is still in the Country of Hildesheim, with his Corps, but will soon march forward. The Hanoverian Troops are in perfect good Condition; and the Augmentation, that is to make every Battalion 1100 Men, is already very near compleat. There is scarce a Battalion of the French that have 200.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, Dec. 1, 1757.
WHEREAS adhering to the King's Enemies, by giving to them Aid or Comfort, either within his Realm, or elsewhere, is High Treason, and the Concealment thereof is Misprision of Treason;

And Whereas the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have received Information,