

divulge. That he is in possession of the most important secrets, we may conclude from the earnestness with which, after his arrestment, the Dutchess d'Ursi solicited on her knees an interview of four minutes with him; but she could not obtain her request. The officer on guard was inexorable.

"On the following day twenty persons were arrested, among whom were the celebrated Linguet Trifco, the Deputy Town Engineer, two Canons of the church of St. Gaudule, and M. Berman, a reputable merchant, in whose garden were discovered 1000 cartridges, with two musket balls to each. The Town Engineer himself, Mr. W., the Banker, and several other persons of consequence have escaped. The confederation and dismay surpass description. The Enlivimins proceed hourly, and every man seems to expect, with silent despair, the mandate that is to immure him, and the military hand that is to conduct him to his dungeon. Meanwhile the wantonness of oppression proceeds with rapid strides in the country. In consequence of the supposed partiality of the Abbots for the Patriots, the Emperor has published an edict, sequestrating all the abbies of Brabant, and appointing civil officers to them for the administration of their revenue. These administrations, each of them attended by 100 grenadiers and 100 dragoons, have entered on their office, and the famished savages of Croatia and Slavonia revel in the enjoyment of all the delicious wines that ministered to the luxury of the Flemish monks."

Mifs D'Olive, so famous in the history of the necklace, by her candid evidence which cleared the Cardinal, died lately at Fontenay near Paris in the greatest distress, after having been deserted by a fellow of the name of Beaufaire, whom she had married. The child of which she was delivered in the Bastille is still alive.

The friends of the Duke of Orleans now say, the Queen charged him with being at the head of a party inimical to the reigning Monarch; and that his Highness immediately went to his Majesty, and besought him to give him some honourable mission to England, that his departure might not have the appearance of a flight; and that he might prove by his absence, until the new constitution was further advanced, his attachment to the public weal.

Marshal Laudohn is a Pole by birth, though he has long been in the Austrian service. He has acquired as much popularity in the army, by the judicious promotions made in consequence of his success, as he has gained throughout the Emperor's dominions by the success of his arms.

The new French Administration is reported to be as follows, and the Members are all from among the National Assembly.

M. de Mirabeau, Minister for Paris.  
Bishop of Autun, Minister of Finance.  
Marquis de Seger, Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
Duc de Rochefoucault, Keeper of the Seals.

NOVEMBER 10.

Cherbourg, at present, is in great commotion, and not a day passes without some express from the National Assembly with orders how to act. The works, notwithstanding, are carried on with the same indefatigable industry; and the inspecting boats lately made a strict survey of the road, to learn if any sand had gathered since the making of the wall, when they found it all as sound as before the works were begun.

An order is passed, for all Nobles and persons of landed property to appear at Paris, within a limited time, on pain of confiscation of all their property for the use of the nation.

The attempts to assemble the States of the provinces, according to the ancient form, seems to have been an expiring effort of the clergy and aristocratic party, whom common danger has united in a common cause, without the consent, approbation, or concurrence of the people. It has not succeeded in any one instance. The meeting of the States of Dauphiny, who were summoned by the *Commission Intermediaire*, to meet on the 2d inst. is put off, by the same authority, to the 14th of December. Before that time the National Assembly will, probably, have completed the organization of the primary and intermediate assemblies; and the cities, towns, and other corporations of Dauphiny, and all the other provinces will prefer a general, uniform, and equal plan of representation to the old aristocratic constitution of the States.

Letters from Quimper, in Britany, dated October 26th, say, that all the cities of that province are sending detachments of National militia to Treguier and Lannion, to prevent the effects of the Bishop's incendiary mandate, and to act, if necessary, against him and his adherents. The letters add, that the number of troops then on their march, was computed at between twenty and thirty thousand.

On the first of this month the districts of Paris sent deputies to the *Hotel de Ville*, to enquire into the state of the provision of the city. The members of the community appointed to preside over this department returned for answer, that abundance was every day encreasing; that before the fifteenth instant, Paris would have a supply in hand of more than 40,000 sacks of flour; that the magazines already began to fill; and that the subsistence of the capital was completely secured for the winter.

Letters are also said to have been received from Philadelphia, that the harvest in the United States has been so abundant in general, that the same quantity of corn which before cost from 35 to 40 livres, may now be had for seven; and that the Americans were ready to supply the European markets: "See," say the Parisians, "how Heaven favors those countries in which the rights of men are known and respected."

Extract of a letter from Geneva, October 28.

You wish for some news from this country. Well, I'll tell you some: Every part of Switzerland, and Geneva above all, swarms with French Nobility; Marshal de Castries is hourly expected at Copet, a country seat of M. Neckar, his friend, who lends it to him as a safe retreat; the Archbishop of Paris is at Chambery, with M. Barentin, the late Keeper of the Seals; the Princess of Conti will spend the winter there. M. de Lally Tolehdal is at Neuchâtel, preparing a manifesto that will astonish all Europe; M. Mounier, to save his neck from the reverberie (lamp-iron) of Ver-

failles, has fled into Savoy. (This intelligence I had from an Aid de Camp of M. de Durfort, Commandant at Grenoble.) M. de Lally and the Princess of Henin are to pay a visit to the Marshal at Copet, and the former will certainly meet, and have a conference, somewhere with M. Mounier, on state affairs. A subscription has been opened here by the Geneva bankers in favor of France. Six hundred thousand livres (250,000l.) have been already subscribed; it is like a drop of oil thrown into the sea to calm a storm. The magistrates of this republic have forbidden the manufacturing of starch or hair powder, and suppressed all biscuits and pastry works. The petiti-maitres and gluttons do not murmur. No baker is permitted to make white bread; the brown loaf has been raised from 4s fous to 6, and yet no reverberies ever came to our minds. This certainly proclaims the praise of a free nation at the expense of another, that talk very much of liberty, and are perhaps not ripe for it, since they are unwilling to make the sacrifices liberty requires, and seem to mistake licentiousness for liberty, in the same manner that a monk, thrown, on a sudden, into the world, would take debauchery for gallantry. Adieu. I am, without ceremony, as a true republican, your's, &c.

NOVEMBER 14.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 4.

The news we receive from Brabant announce another action near Ternout. Between two and three thousand patriots have perished. Count d'Anhalt Saxe, brother to the Empress of Russia, is killed\*. The troops refused to fire a second time. The Prince of Ligne, and the Count de la March, both officers, in the French service, are gone to join the patriots. M. de Trauttmansdorff, the burner of villages, has placed fifty guards at at the Dowagers of Amberg's hotel, and as many at that of Malines, and at the Capuchin's convent.

\* He was a volunteer in the Bender Regiment, and once Captain of Hussars.

The Russians are now masters of the mouth and of both sides the Dniester, and when the accounts came away, were going to turn the blockade of Bender into a regular siege. This town, it is thought, cannot hold out long, as all communication with it, both by land and by the Black Sea, is now entirely cut off.

The messenger who brought this news to Vienna carried with him some links of chains, in which the Grand Vizier intended to have bound the Austrian troops, whom he hoped to have made prisoners of war. A great many waggons were loaded with these shocking chains, which fell into the hands of the Prince de Cobourg after his victory at Marincette on the 22d of September.

One of these chains weighed two quintals and a half, and was 14 feet long, and was calculated to bind five prisoners.

As the Grand Vizier expected to make the whole of the Prince's forces prisoners of war, some judgement may be formed of the number of those chains, as well as of the waggons which carried them. The Emperor gave orders that these horrid trophies should be placed in the arsenal, there to remain as monuments not only of the savage cruelty of the Turks, but also of their shameful defeat.

Three regiments have received orders to march to the Netherlands, two of them are horse, namely, Cobourg's and Keiser's light dragoons.

Accounts were received at Vienna from Jassy, in Moldavia, that the Austrians had again defeated the Turks near Brailow, taken 30 pieces of cannon from them and made themselves masters of that town.

Vassow was taken without a shot.

Marshal Laudohn intends, before he puts his army into winter quarters, to penetrate further into Servia, in three different directions: one by Zwornick and Ufilzai, another by Nyssa, and the third by Orsova.

Widdin is to be bombarded; and 18 battalions of foot, and all the light horse, had been actually sent on that service.

The Marshal gave a magnificent entertainment to the late Governor of Belgrade and his principal officers, before they were sent away to a Turkish fortress.

It is reported that the Marshal asked the Pacha what could have been his reason for surrendering, in so short a time, a fortress of so much importance, that was so amply provided with stores and ammunition, and might, in the opinion of all the Austrian officers, have stood out at least a week longer.

Osman replied, "My soldiers refused to stand by me. They skulked into the casemates when your dreadful fire opened from all your batteries. I could not, thus abandoned, withstand alone, your formidable attacks."

"But, said Marshal Laudohn, what will the Porte say on the occasion? In a Government such as yours, do you think that allowance will be made for the necessity imposed upon you by the desertion of your troops, to surrender the fortress?—Do you think your life in danger?"

"All the Officers in the garrison," replied Osman, "pressed me to capitulate; and all have

signed the minutes of capitulation. Upon this circumstance I chiefly depend for my personal safety."

The total loss of the Imperialists, from the day they crossed the Save, to the day they took Belgrade, amounted to no more than 289 sergeants and rank and file killed, and 732 wounded; and 11 officers killed, and 27 wounded.

The military chest at Belgrade, when the place surrendered, was totally empty. It was thought the Pacha had divided the money among his officers.

Osman Pacha is about forty years of age: he speaks Italian extremely well; in his harem there were only four women.

A short account of Brabant, and upon what principle the Brabançons, at present, make resistance to the Emperor.

The province of Brabant is distinguished by two divisions—first what is called *Dutch Brabant*, the second *Austrian Brabant*.

The chief towns of the first are Boisleduc, Breda, Bergenopzoom, Maestricht, Grave, Lillo, Steenberghe—of the second, Brussels, Louvain, Vilvorden, and Lawden.

Antwerp and Malines are provinces independent of Brabant, though surrounded by it, and subject to the House of Austria.

The seventeen provinces, of which *Brabant* forms a part, were, long after the decline of the Roman empire, governed by their own Princes, till swallowed up by the House of Burgundy; from thence they passed to Spain, and from Spain, those which are now called Austrian Netherlands, are considered as a circle of the empire, and contribute their share to the imposts of the empire, but not subject to its judicatures; for though the Archducal House, as being Sovereign of the whole, is the directing and summoning Prince, the Constitution enjoins an Assembly, or Parliament, for each province, consisting of the Clergy, Nobility, and Deputies, who meet at Brussels, and who are convened to make laws for the general good of the whole.

Conceiving those privileges trampled upon by the late decrees of the Emperor, and, perhaps, feeling the general spirit of Continental politics at present in their favour, the inhabitants of the different towns have armed, and make resistance, the event of which time only can determine.

NOVEMBER 17.

By the Dutch and Flanders mail which arrived on Saturday morning, we have the following important news from Cleves:

That the King of Prussia has sent orders to Lieutenant General de Schliffen, Governor of Wesel, to march with a considerable body of forces to appease the troubles at Leige, they are to be joined by others belonging to the Bishop of Munster and the Duke of Juliers, in their titles as co-directors of the empires.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, October 27.

The Rubicon is at length passed! The armed refugees of Brabant, dispersed in proclamations and annihilated in gazettes, entered this province on the Dutch frontier, to the number, it is said, of near forty thousand men, on the 23d inst. The following day, after some skirmishes, in which only a few lives were lost, they made themselves masters of Lillo, the key of Brabant on that side, and advanced towards Antwerp. In the night of the 24th, they possessed themselves of an hostage, for the security of their friends in Brussels. M. de Crumpiper, Chancellor of Brabant, one of the most active among the agents of their sovereign, was surprised at his country seat on the banks of the Scheld, by a detachment of about 300 men, and conveyed to the head-quarters of the patriots. They gave immediate notice to the Austrian officer that they would retaliate on his person any severities exercised on their imprisoned friends.

This manœuvre gave occasion to the following one on the part of the government:—Count Lannoy, and three more noblemen of the most ancient and opulent families in the province, had, in obedience to the injunctions, and on the faith of the promises contained in the Emperor's last proclamation, returned to this capital from their voluntary exile. They were yesterday apprehended as hostages for the safety of the Chancellor.

General Dalton has just issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, several villages have hoisted the Standard of revolt, their inhabitants have been found in arms, and every thing drawn up in military order; and as it is essentially proper to make the rebels return to their duty of submission to their legal sovereign, we notify, that notwithstanding our repugnance to shed human blood, and to render unhappy innocent people who may be found amongst the guilty, we shall nevertheless be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of setting fire to all such villages as shall hoist the Standard of revolt, or where any of the inhabitants shall have shewn themselves friends to it, by making resistance to his Majesty's troops.

In the general search made here for arms, even the dignity of foreign Ministers was not spared. The houses of the French, Dutch, and English Envoys were searched. The first of these mini-