

King of Hungary, "Read," said he, Francis the last for there will be no more Kings of Hungary."

The States of Brabant assembled on the 17th instant, when they agreed to grant the subsidies withheld from the two late Emperors—and made solemn professions of attachment and submission to their new sovereign. The only boon they asked in return, was the restoration of the five former Counsellors of the Council of Brabant, which is to be granted. Van der Noot and Van Eupen are not included in this amnesty. The clergy have likewise professed their attachment to the new King, and on every occasion declaim against the new order of things in France, which they are determined to oppose, lest the French should endeavor to commit the same violation on their property as they have on the estates of their own clergy. In this moment of invasion, the reconciliation of all parties is a very material point gained, in securing the Netherlands to their lawful sovereign.

Our Ministry are resolutely determined not to interfere in the meditated war on the Continent. As long as the honor and security and true policy of England allow it, they are determined to refrain from all hostility. It is evidently for the interest of the country to remain in peace; but at the same time, it is known to all the world, that this country is prepared for war.—We wish earnestly for a continuance of tranquility, but are prepared for the most resolute and violent attacks of an open enemy.

This morning about one o'clock a terrible fire broke out in a store warehouse belonging to Mr. Griffin, in Evangelist Court, Water Lane, Blackfriars, near Apothecaries Hall. Many of the back houses being very old, and the wind blowing high, the flames raged with so much fury that but few of the unfortunate people had time to do more than get out of their houses in their shirts.

About fifty houses have been destroyed, with almost all the furniture which they contained.

A letter was received last week from Dr. Willis, by one of his relatives in the country, wherein he expresses his expectation of returning to England in a few weeks, and of leaving his Royal patient perfectly restored to her health.

The three grand armies of France are in motion; but as yet we do not learn that they have committed any act of hostility. General Brown, a man of great military skill, is to be Commander in Chief of the Austrian army.

An express arrived last night at the Secretary of State's Office, with an account of a suspension of hostilities, for ten days, having been agreed on between the French and Austrians.—A letter was written by Louis to his nephew the King of Hungary, pressing him very strongly to an accommodation with the National Assembly; the suspension was proposed, in order to have time for an answer from the Court of Vienna; so that there are yet hopes, among the more moderate people in Paris, that a war between the two countries may be averted.

In 1745 the French took Ostend, after a ten day's siege. If they should now attempt it, they will be most likely to succeed by a coup-de-main.

M. Perigord, late bishop of Autun, arrived in town on Sunday last, accompanied by M. Garat, editor of the Journal de Paris, M. Dumout, of Geneva, and M. Gallois, all members of the high patriotic party.

They dined with M. de Chauvelin, the new ambassador, who is to present his credentials to the King tomorrow, and to the Queen on Thursday.

M. Perigord is attached to the embassy. He will entirely superintend the conduct of the nominal minister; and as far as age may be supposed to have ripened political wisdom, he is undoubtedly chosen with great propriety.

M. Mienhard, the Secretary of Legation, is by birth a German, but his regeneration into Patriotic Purity is said to be complete.

Orders have been actually sent from Paris for a body of troops to march

to Dunkirk immediately, and to be reinforced by about 4000 men in garrison there. The situation of Dunkirk is so near, as to be not more than six hours quick march to Ostend, which is very weakly garrisoned, and could not resist any regular attack from a large body of forces. The orders given have been so peremptory to make the greatest dispatch, that we may expect to hear every day of the French troops being before that place. The policy of this attack is evident, and could not be better conceived. The French, by taking Ostend, will destroy the nest of privateers which are fitting out there with the greatest alacrity, and must injure French trade very materially.

A letter from an English gentleman at Peterburgh, gives a very curious account of the present state of that court. The murder of the King of Sweden made a strong impression on the Empress; but it gave such an alarm to the Arch-duke, as was perceptible to every one. He talked publicly of plans being formed to carry him off; and in a conversation with her majesty, he spoke in the most unmeasured terms, deprecating himself. says the letter, "neither as a son, nor as a subject." The health of the Empress is not merely on the decline. There is evidently a thorough break up of the constitution. Her death, though it will make no change in the abject condition of the people, will be the era of a material change in the empire, for it is likely to be divided.

A young man was lately executed at Brussels for enlisting men, not for the Austrian service. This execution, instead of striking terror, has excited indignation. Emigrations and desertions are more frequent than ever.

A letter from Gibraltar says, the brother of the late Emperor of Morocco is not dead of his wounds, as has been reported. He is now perfectly recovered; and there are actually two Emperors of Morocco, viz. Muley Isam, who was proclaimed at Morocco, and Muley Isama, who has been acknowledged Emperor at Tangiers and Tetuan.

The ladies of France have left off rouge; the chimney-sweepers of England having adopted it, ought to be a sufficient reason for our British fair quitting their disguises and trusting to nature. There is no colour so attractive as that which

'Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on.' Our divine poet very properly calls it 'Celestial rosy red, Love's proper hue.'

THE PUBLIC EDUCATION OF FRANCE.

In the plan of public instruction, submitted to the National Assembly by M. Condorcet, and which is printed for the use of the members, there is the following memorable passage:

"The principles of morality taught in the schools, and in the institutions, shall be those which, founded on natural sentiment and reason, belong equally to all men. The constitution, in recognizing the right that each individual has to chuse his religious worship, and in establishing an entire equality among all the inhabitants of France, does not permit that any mode of religious worship shall be adopted, which excluding the children of one part of the citizens, would destroy the equality of advantages, or would give to particular dogmas an advantage contrary to the freedom of opinions. It is therefore rigorously necessary to separate from morality the principles of all particular religions, and not to admit into public instruction the teaching of any mode of religious worship. Every one of these ought to be taught in the temples by its proper ministers. The parents, whatever may be their creed, whatever may be their opinion, as to the necessity of such or such religion, can then, without repugnance, send their children to the national establishments, and the state will not, as heretofore, usurp the rights of conscience, under the pretext of enlightening and directing them."

STOCKHOLM, April 20.

The minor King and the Regent have received an address from the four orders of Stockholm, expressing their grief at the late event. It was composed of nine deputies of the Noblesse, four of the Clergy, five of the Bourgeois, and seven of the order of Peasants.—The confusion is daily subsiding, and the government are relaxing gradually from the severe discipline which was established.

BAREITH, (Ger.) April 23.

Yesterday a detachment of Hussars of Blanckenstein, 200 men of the regiment of Esterhazy, 40 dragoons, and 232 post-horses, passed by here in their way to the Low Countries. The infantry recruits consisted of 1042 men, and 181 ferrymen and engineers.

COBLENTZ, April 16.

Marshal Broglio returned here on Saturday. Every thing is in motion here, and seems to indicate the approach of the time for the execution of the long-intended plan of the emigrants; however, it is thought that it will be July before any thing effectual can be done.

Yesterday the King of France's brothers moved from Mentz and Bingen.

O STEND, April 25.

We are here as quiet and unconcerned about a late event at Paris, as if nothing had happened; the Netherlands are so well furnished with German troops, under the best of discipline, that but little fear is entertained here respecting an attack from that unhappy and divided country.

VIENNA, April 15.

A body of troops, under the command of General Wallis, is marching into Lower Austria, attended by 21 field pieces, 6 pounders, two 12 pounders, and 2 mortars; 24 battalions of infantry, and 14 divisions of cavalry, in all 40,830 men, and attended by 84 pieces of artillery, six pounders, twelve 12 pounders, and 12 mortars, are on the route for the Netherlands.

PARIS, April 25.

The Decrees relative to the sequestration of the Estates of the Emigrants has been inserted in the registers of the Municipality at Paris.

The most positive orders have been issued for the troops to march. General Luckner is to take possession of the defiles of Porentrui, conformably with the Treaty between France and the Bishop of Balle. The center army, reinforced with a detachment from that of the north, is to advance towards Luxemburgh. M. de Rochambeau is to march towards Mons—Van der Merst has accepted a post in the French army; he acts as Marchal de Camp.

From several parts of the interior of France, the most melancholy news is received. Letters from Nismes declare, that it is now no longer possible to number the Chateaux which have been pillaged and reduced to ashes. Letters from Perpignan, make mention that houses, shops, &c. have been plundered and demolished by a set of ruffians, who, elated by success, attacked churches, &c, overthrew altars, statues, &c.

Arles has been obliged to pay a sum of 80,000 livres as a ransom. The Marseilles army is daily increasing; and it is no longer a secret that their object is to erect the southern provinces into a Republic. The city of Marseilles has advanced them a sum of 100,000 livres.

Yesterday the Minister for Foreign Affairs informed the National Assembly that M. de Semonville, who was appointed by the King, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Turin, has been arrested at Alexandria, on his journey from Genoa to Turin, by order of his Sardinian Majesty, on pretence that he had no passport from the Sardinian government. The court of Turin has issued orders not to permit M. de Semonville to enter Piedmont; and M. d'Hauteville, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has sent a courier to the Court of France, with dispatches full of complaints against the Ambassador, and saying that it was exceedingly dangerous to suffer him to reside at Turin. He is also accused of having endeavoured to excite tumults. His Sardinian Majesty entreats the King of the French to appoint another Ambassador in his room.

M. de Semonville has written several letters to M. de la Lande, the French Secretary of Legation, complaining of the outrageous insults offered to the representatives of the French nation.

M. Dumourier then read a copy of the dispatches which he has sent to M. de la Lande.—In these he expresses his astonishment that a French Ambassador should be insulted and arrested, while the French rebels who have emigrated are openly protected. He charges expressly the Secretary of Legation,

1st. To insist on the revocation of the orders given by the Sardinian Government for the arrestation of M. de Semonville. 2d. To demand an explanation within 24 hours. 3d. To go to M. de Semonville, and to present him to his Sardinian Majesty. 4th. If the Court of Turin should not observe the laws of good neighbourhood, to withdraw himself from Turin and to accompany the French Minister to Genoa.

The tenor of these dispatches was highly applauded.

M. Bourgoing, the French Ambassador at Madrid, has written to M.

Dumourier, and informed him that Spain neither is, nor has the abilities of becoming hostile to France, and that the cordon of troops on the Frontiers consists of only 12 or 13,000 men.

April 27. This day is appointed for the march of M. de Biron, with an advanced detachment of the army, towards Mons, which will be the first scene of action.—The enthusiasm of the army is at its height. It is impossible for to conceive of more alacrity, more vigour, or more sanguine hopes.

We have, as usual, a number of horrible reports. The Duke of Brunswick shot at a review—the Bishop of Spire dead—the Elector of Bavaria murdered, &c. &c. M. Brisot calls this the *Epizootia*, or the Royal Mange. There is not a word of truth in all these reports, which are made for the Rue Vivienne.

We have an account to-day that General Luckner has taken possession of the important pass of Porentrui; but it wants confirmation.

The Republic of Berne persists in recalling the regiment of Ernest, but with great expressions of friendship towards France.

M. Polverel, a lawyer, and M. Santonax, one of the Editors of the Revolutions of Paris, and M. Challot, are appointed Commissioners to St. Domingo.

The elector of Treves, the moment he was informed of the King's ultimatum, sent a Courier to Vienna, requesting that the emigrants might be permitted to assemble and to take up arms. It was expected that by the 25th of April, they would be completed, armed, and embodied. The last division of the Brigaw army is arrived at Fribourg. Generals Wallis and Cobourg are in full march at the head of 30 battalions, consisting of 1500 men each.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, April 23.

The decree of Sunday, that each member should give up one month's pay for the public service, was revoked, on the ground that all extraordinary contributions ought to be voluntary. It now remains open for the members of the assembly, and all their fellow-citizens, to contribute in proportion to their means and their patriotism.

A number of voluntary contributions were received.

A letter from the King was read, stating that the sum allowed for extraordinary and secret services in the foreign department was too small, and desiring that it might be increased by six millions of livres.—Referred to the diplomatic and finance committees.

The minister for the home department gave an account of the internal disturbances, which he attributed chiefly to the disaffected clergy. The Assembly referred his account to the committee of twelve, with an instruction to report on the propriety of depriving the priests, who refused to take the civic oath, of their pensions, or even banishing them the kingdom.

One of the secretaries announced that a register was open for the voluntary subscriptions of the members for the expences of the war—all the members present immediately went and subscribed; and the sum thus raised will greatly exceed that which would have been raised by the decree repealed at the opening of the sitting.

Evening Sitting.

A number of patriotic gifts were received.

A decree was passed for an additional allowance to the officers of the army during the war.

APRIL 24.

Great part of this sitting was spent in receiving accounts of patriotic gifts, and the remainder in discussing a plan for the formation of free companies during the war.

Evening Sitting.

The same discussion continued.

APRIL 27.

A vast number of patriotic donations were made at the bar, among which 450l. were given by three English boys. The scholars of the parish of Saint-Merry offered a purse made up of their pocket money.

A Paymaster-General and a Comptroller-General were ordered for each of the three armies.