

BREDA, Feb. 25.

Last Saturday, the 23d inst. about half after eight o'clock, a trumpeter, accompanied by a French officer, arrived before the gates of Bosch, and were conducted to the commandant, whom they summoned in the name of General Dumourier, to surrender this city. The commandant sent an answer about 12 o'clock, implying a refusal; hostilities commenced about half after 3 o'clock; the French threw some bombs and howitzers into the city; the first was so well directed, that it fell before the guard-house, and wounded a grenadier. By the subsequent bombs several houses were damaged; the alarm was immediately beat, and the military took their respective stations. From that time the bombardment became very violent, and lasted uninterruptedly till seven o'clock at night, when all was still for some time.

On Sunday morning, about half past three o'clock, the French bombardment became extremely violent, and was well answered by the garrison. It lasted till seven o'clock, and during that time the French threw in 150 bombs and howitzers, which demolished more than sixty houses.

The damage might still have become greater, and could not possibly be repaired, since no person durst appear in the streets to catch the bombs and extinguish the fire, and every inhabitant sought refuge in the cellar of his house.

On Sunday, towards noon, another staff officer with a trumpeter, arrived before the gate of Bosch, and was again conducted to the commandant, to summon the city again, threatening to reduce the place to ashes, and to put the whole garrison to the sword. After this, the first council of war was held, and towards night a Major with a trumpeter were dispatched to the French General, who remained with the French all night and did not return till Monday morning, when we heard that the capitulation was made.

We were then informed, that the garrison should march out with all the honors of war, each battalion with two field pieces, to Bosch, Thiel, Bommel, and Utrecht, with perfect liberty to remain in the service of the State, and to fight against any enemy.

In virtue of this capitulation, this afternoon about four o'clock the battalion of Orange-Nassau, with a part of that of Dam, marched, drums beating, colours flying, and two field pieces, through the gates of Bosch.

At three o'clock about 450 men, infantry and Cuirassiers, entered this place from the French Camp.

Fortunately few lives have been lost. One Burgher was killed by a bomb, and an Apothecary's wife dangerously wounded. The garrison have not lost a single man. What number the French have lost we cannot tell.

AIX LA-CHAPELLE, Feb. 9.

We are informed that the French advanced posts, after an obstinate conflict, forced the Austrians to evacuate Wessenberg, Bergeln, and Esfelt. The day before yesterday the French troops took possession of the villages of Vaels, Gulpen, and Herl, in Dutch Guelderland.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.

The two brothers of his late most Christian Majesty, have sent official notice of their brother's death to all the Courts in Europe. They have proclaimed the Dauphin King of France, under the title of Louis XVII.—Count de Provence is declared Regent of the Kingdom; and Count d'Artois, Lieutenant General. The Regent has sent Col. Von Roll to be Ambassador at the head-quarters of his Prussian Majesty. The King of Prussia has already acknowledged the new King, the Regent, and the Lieutenant General of France.

Feb. 27. The fortress of Koenigslein is on the eve of surrendering to the Prussians. The garrison is reduced by famine to the most dreadful extremity.

Custine, at Mentz, is also reduced to the last extremity; and there is reason to suppose that he will very shortly make overtures to the Prussians for Capitulation, or for permission to retire into France.

Great numbers of the French from Mentz are daily deserting; and upon their arrival in the Prussian Camp, they are enrolled and regimented. The knowledge of this circumstance brings numbers of them in daily.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20.

Several couriers have been dispatched from hence to Maestricht, but they are all returned, that city being completely blocked up by French detachments.

A general embargo has been laid on all ships and vessels, with the exception of those of the East and West India companies, the ships destined for the fisheries of Greenland, and Davis's streights, and the coasters of a particular description.

PARIS, February 21.

The executive power has demanded of the government of Venice—1st, That it shall acknowledge the French Republic—2dly, That it shall permit a free passage for French vessels in the Adriatick Sea—3dly, Grain—And 4thly, an account of the French citizens that have disappeared there. The government have answered to the first, That it will acknowledge the Republic when it shall have established itself, and be acknowledged by the other powers. The second and third they have refused, and to the fourth they answer, that the Venetian government concerns itself no more about the French citizens at Venice, than the French government does about the Venetians at Paris.

These answers are considered as a declaration of war.

The government of Venice are also preparing to join the allies against France.

Petion has been erased from the list of the members of the Jacobin Club.

Baron de Stael, charged by the court of Sweden to acknowledge the French Republic, has reached this metropolis.

The day before yesterday, Gen. Santerre denounced in the commons, several of the Sections which still persisted in keeping up companies of grenadiers, notwithstanding this distinction was contrary to the reign of equality.

Clery, the faithful valet of the unfortunate Louis, has been permitted at last to quit the Temple, in which he has been kept imprisoned since the late catastrophe.

Marie Antoniette and her family have not yet stirred out of the apartment which they occupy in the Temple. The day before yesterday the Commissioners of the Commune invited them to go down into the garden to take the air, and to enjoy the benefit of the fine weather. The widow of Louis thanked them, and refused their offer, saying, that "it would be too painful for her to pass by the door of the chamber from which her husband had been led to the place of execution." She also refused to go up on the platform of the great tower, at least for the present.—Her daughter continues to be ill, the swelling in her legs is not abated.

The sections of Paris have almost raised the contingent of 2,800 men, who are to go to the frontiers to fight the enemies.

Three hundred and forty-seven volumes, and 35 boxes, forming the remainder of the titles and genealogies of the ancient orders of Nobility, are to be burnt to-morrow in the Place des Piques.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, February 23.

The war minister announced a victory of considerable importance, gained by the army of general Biron, over a body of Austrians and Piedmontese, at Sospello.

In an address from the Municipality read by the Mayor, the following remarkable sentence appeared—"We must encourage the poor with the hopes of becoming proprietors. But such an hope can only be founded upon an Agrarian Law."

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.

The Capitulation of Breda was signed on the 24th, and citizen Custer is appointed temporary commandant, with a garrison of two battalions.

Gen. Harville has dislodged the Austrian Gen. Beaulieu, after a terrible action, from the post of l'Arache.

The Convention, on the report of the committees of war, commerce, and diplomacy, decreed, that the treaties of alliance and commerce, with the powers actually at war with the Republic, are annulled.

The investment of Maestricht by 18,000 men being completed, and the works finished on the 23d, the general sent a trumpet to summon the commandant to surrender the place. He answered that he did not know that France was at war with Holland, and that he must have time to send a courier to the Hague.

The batteries were then opened against the place, and a fire was seen in the city. The besieged had the good fortune to extinguish it, but it had again been set on fire at the time the last letter was written.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The grand army of the French is still stationed at Ruremond and its vicinity, and is in great force, supposed to be from 60 to 70,000 men.

In the insurrection which took place in Paris last week, the military were called out, and a number of persons, chiefly women, were murdered. This we believe to be only the prelude to a general massacre.—The shops of the grocers were pillaged.

Marat has been denounced in the convention as the infligator of this insurrection.

That France is in a state of war with Spain, is certainly no new intelligence, for we stated some days ago, that Spain had formally declared war against the French republic.

Our ships of War have been uncommonly successful against the French. It is supposed that the French property brought into British ports already, amounts to near 200,000l. while on the contrary, that of ours taken by the French will scarcely exceed a tenth part of that sum.

The health of the Duke of Brunswick is completely restored; on the 3d of February he appeared for the first time on horseback, and rode to Manheim.

Monday the Convention between Great-Britain and Spain, respecting the Nootka Sound business, was signed by Sir Ralph Woodford, and M. Las Heras. The Court of Spain, besides restoring the vessels, pays an indemnity of two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

The text of the Bishop of Exeter last Sunday, in the Chapel Royal, was, "But now hath God set the members every one in a body, as it hath pleased him."—We do not know whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer dictated this admirable text, or attended at the sermon.

Of the process now pending in the high Court of Parliament it is only necessary to observe, that thro' the means of deaths, descents, and creations, no less than 121 changes had taken place in the members of a Court of Justice, during a criminal trial.

Mr. Dundas, it is said, has sent his compliments to Messrs. Stormont and Burke, the "Rival candidates" for his place, he begs to say, that he wishes them very well, but that for his own part, he is "very well as he is!"

It must be some consolation to the friends of British Liberty that Mr. Fox published his letter to the electors of Westminster, and that a protest against the conduct which has involved this country in a war as little necessary as it is highly dangerous, was entered on the Journals of the House of Lords, previous to the commencement of hostilities. These will be records to which the public may appeal, when the war, whether victorious or the contrary, is felt to be as ruinous in its consequences as impolitic in its principle.

Feb. 22. A proclamation is published by the King, reciting, that as attempts may be made to seduce our sailors on board of French ships, it is therefore necessary to notify and declare, that sailors serving on board enemies ships, or otherwise adhering or giving aid or comfort to our enemies upon the sea, will be considered guilty of high treason and piracy, and punished accordingly.

We congratulate the public on an event that is likely to take place, which will be of considerable advantage to this country: A number of the Friends to Liberty, Equality, and French Government, have come to the patriotic resolution of withdrawing themselves from a nation so inimical to the principles of this; it suffering a man to reside in it under the title of KING.—We wish them to be as expeditious as possible in their motions, for this country certainly stands in need of that kind of reform, which such reformers

alone can effectually bring about by taking themselves from it, for it wants a little weeding.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 28.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Sir John Temple bart. to be his majesty's consul general in the eastern states of America.

The King has also been pleased to constitute and appoint Phineas Bond, Esq. to be his majesty's consul general in the middle and southern states of America.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 1.

Mr. Dundas laid before the House the following message from the King:

"His majesty having judged it expedient to employ in the service of Great-Britain a body of the electoral troops, for the purpose of assisting his majesty's allies the States General of the United Provinces, and of prosecuting in the most effectual manner the just and necessary war in which his majesty is engaged, his majesty has ordered an estimate to be laid before the House of Commons, of the charge attending the employment of the said troops, and his majesty relies on the zeal of his most faithful Commons, that they will be ready to make the necessary provision for maintaining the same."

Referred to the committee of supply.

MARCH 2.

The message delivered to both houses of Parliament from his Majesty yesterday, for taking into the pay of Great-Britain a body of Hannoverian troops, will be taken into consideration this day.

The numerous bounties given in every part of the country, prove the zeal of all descriptions of men—is essential that that zeal should not relax, whilst the French bear the smallest weight in the scale of Europe.

An instrument, published in the name of the Stadtholder, relative to the inundations, denounces corporal punishment, and even pain of death, against any persons opposing them, either by covert act, written or discourse.

By the French papers it appears that Dumourier, in a letter dated the 26th, to the commissioners at Brussels, and transmitted by them to the Convention, announces, that Klundert was taken by the French on the night of the 25th, that Williamstadt was to be attacked on the following night, and he had no doubt of taking it.

Substance of Dumourier's Proclamation to the Dutch.

Upon republican principles, the Stadtholder is only your captain general; who should act in obedience to the sovereign will—he holds you nevertheless in slavery.

You know your rights—you lately attempted to restore them—you applied to France, but France the groaned under equal despotism, and you were made the sport of her perfidious court.

A handful of Prussians again reduced you to slavery; led on by that man whom I have chased from France—the hope of liberty among you has been extinct, till the period of the glorious revolution of France—the French now offer themselves your allies—powerful and free.

Not against you, people, but against your tyrants we wage war. The English—proud of liberty, assisted by gold and *** of who they will soon tire. Let our enemies increase ten fold, it will but increase our strength and propagate our opinions.

We enter Holland the friends of the Dutch, and the enemies of the house of Orange—you cannot but feel its galling yoke—has not the Stadtholder sacrificed your interest to his own—sacrificed your maritime greatness to that of England that greatness you will never regain till you are free.

Send back your despots to Germany; a republican army routed will soon break the force of tyranny—soon will the troops at