

Foreign Intelligence.

RIGA, (Russia) Feb. 1.
ACCORDING to the last letters from Peterburgh, the admiralty has received orders from her Imperial majesty to equip for the ensuing spring ten ships of the line, besides the sixteen which are already fit for sea, of which thirteen are at Revel and two at Cronstadt. To man this fleet, admiral Tschischagoff will levy 40,000 marines and sailors.

MADRID, Feb. 14.
 The most extraordinary and energetic exertions take place in all our ports. The officers of the marine have all received orders to repair to their posts, with all possible speed. Our naval armament will be ready for sea in eight days. The public voice points out M. Langara, d'Artizabel, and Mazaredo, as the most eligible for the command of it. The indignation of the people upon the first intelligence of the death of Louis, was extreme. The French residents here were obliged to conceal themselves to avoid the popular fury; and their indignation was, if possible, increased, when they were told the Convention had refused the King's mediation.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.
 His royal highness Prince Henry of Prussia, has caused to be erected in the palace of Rheiberg, a monument, in honor of the noble Lamignon de Maleherbes, the friend and faithful servant of the unfortunate Louis XVI.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.
 The following is an exact statement of the Imperial troops about to open the campaign against the common enemy of the House of Austria and of the Empire;—they are divided into four armies:
 The first, under the Command in Chief of Field-Marshal Prince de Saxe Cobourg, consists of fifty-three battalions of infantry, and twenty-two divisions and an half of cavalry.
 The 2d, under the command in chief of Gen. Prince de Hohenlohe, of 27 battalions of infantry, and 19 divisions of cavalry.

The 3d, under the command in chief of Gen. Count Wenzel Colloredo, of 29 battalions of infantry, and 19 divisions of cavalry: And
 The 4th, under the command in chief of Gen. Count Stain and de Vins, of 18 battalions of infantry, and 7 divisions of cavalry.
 Total number of battalions of infantry, 127—of divisions of cavalry, 67 1-2.

NETHERLANDS.
 Letter from General de Pirch to Maj. Gen. Count de Brandwike.
 "Sir, Venlo, March 2.
 "I send you an account of Gen. de Clairfayt. As it must give universal pleasure, I have embraced the earliest opportunity of transmitting it to you with a request, that you will communicate it also wherever you may think proper. Our arms perhaps will have the same success to-morrow; for the advanced posts will be attacked, and we shall then endeavor to get possession of Ruremond, I am, &c.
 (Signed) "DE PIRCH."
 Official dispatch from Gen. Clairfayt.

"This day has been perfectly fortunate for the Imperial troops. Last night we crossed the Roer, and drove the enemy both from the quarter of Duren, and that of Judiers; to the distance of one league and a quarter beyond Aldenhoven. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, including prisoners, to the number of 600, amounts on the whole to 2000 men. Twelve cannon, thirteen ammunition waggons, and their military chest also fell into our hands.
 "His royal highness the Archduke Charles attacked in person, this afternoon, with the advanced guard, some batteries where there were nine cannon, and took possession of them.
 "Our loss amounts only to ten killed and forty wounded. We particularly regret, among the former,

Col. de Pfortzeim and Capt. Mesmanchiers.
 "You will be so kind, General, as to communicate this account to his serene highness the Duke of Brunswick.
 "At Head Quarters General, of Aldenhoven, March 1st, 1793. (Signed) "CLAIRFAYT.
 To Major General Barour de Wenckheim.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.
 By letters from Germany, the position of the Imperial and Prussian troops is an uninterrupted line from Deux Ponts to Cleves, and is supported in the rear and centre by the army at Coblenz, making altogether about 150,000 men.

DUBLIN, March 12.
 The Lloyd's lists of the last British mails continue to give a disagreeable register of vessels captured by the enemy; the distress occasioned by which is but poorly assuaged by the taking of three merchant ships and half a dozen paltry privateers by his majesty's ships of war in the British channel.
 Sixty merchant ships under the convoy of two frigates from London down channel, having lain too, in the night of the 14th of last month, under the Isle of Wight, two French privateers stole in among them and took several by boarding them.
 What a sad reverse of character have the volunteers of Ireland experienced in a few years!—In 1780 they were courted, thanked, admired, applauded—now, they are insulted, despised, degraded, proscribed.
 His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Council have issued a Proclamation, offering a reward of 100l. for apprehending the person or persons who posted a seditious libel entitled "Society of United Irishmen" on the door of the House of Lords, on the 1st of March instant.

FRANCE.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.
MARCH 3.
 Letter from Gen. Miranda to the Minister at war, dated Head Quarters, at Hecton, Feb. 25.
 "Mastricht being invested according to the orders I received, by a body of 12,000 men on the left banks of the Meuse, and by 6000 on the right, we proceeded to form the works and batteries necessary for the bombardment. The whole have been happily terminated the 23d, on the heights of Kouwenberg, and with the loss only of three men killed, notwithstanding the constant fire kept up from the garrison.
 "Our batteries being to commence firing yesterday at noon, I sent summonses to the Commandant General, and to the Magistrates. The answer of the Prince of Hesse, Governor of the place, was a refusal. He gave me to understand verbally by Col. Amaudin, that he had found the said summons very strange, as he did not know that the Dutch nation had declared war against France, and that if I permitted him he would send a courier to their High Mightinesses to request directions on that head.
 "Our fire commenced in the night, supported by another battery of mortars erected before Wick, and soon after the town appeared to be on fire. The enemy found means to extinguish it, but at six this morning it was again in flames, and is burning at this moment.
 "While we were investing the place, the enemy to about 1200, made two sorties, one towards Wick, and the other by the gate of St. Peter. Our troops easily repulsed them, with loss on their part, while we had not a man killed.
 "I am in haste to terminate this operation, that I may execute others more essential, with which I am charged by Gen. Dumourier, as I had the honor to inform you in my last dispatches. MIRANDA"
 Letter from Gen. Dumourier to the Commissioners at Brussels.
 Head Quarters, at Havenbergen, Feb. 26.
 "I announce to you, that we have this night taken the fort of

Klandert. The garrison after holding out eight hours, made their escape. They consisted of 150 men, 73 of whom we have made prisoners. We had only two wounded. An unfortunate woman has been killed in the town. I shall give some indemnification to her family. We found in the fort a great number of rannons, 24 18, and 12 pounders.—Williamstadt will be attacked this night, and taken, notwithstanding the number of frigates by which it is defended, and which we shall oblige to retire. I wish to harass you every day with the account of some new success. This, though of great utility for my plans, not being of the same importance as the capture of Breda, I have not sent a courier to Paris, and I only beg that you will transmit this intelligence to the Convention. DUMOURIER.
 "P. S. On the 28th, the day after to-morrow, I shall march against Gertruydenberg."

Letter from the Minister at War. Paris, March 5.
 "I think it my duty to inform you, that I learn by a letter which I have received from Gen. Valence, that the Prussians, to the number of 25 or 30,000 men, have advanced to the Roer to relieve Maestricht, and that the movement of the enemy has induced Gen. Miranda to suspend the bombardment of the place. This event, of little importance in itself, may only oblige us to attack it in form, and retard us sometime longer. Such is the precise truth of intelligence, which may be considered as of more importance than it deserves, and on which it is my duty to fix the opinion of the National Convention."
 Paris is now in the most profound tranquility. The plans of the insurgents, or more properly of their instigators, are completely defeated, at least for the present. The examination now rigorously going on, will probably bring some of the latter to punishment.

LONDON, Feb. 22.
 Those who speak so coolly of the ease with which Holland may prevent the entrance of an enemy by laying the country under water, reason in much the same way as the Irishman in Joe Miller, who said, he did not much fear being condemned to be hanged, for he could any time save his life by cutting his throat in jail.
 It is said, as a proof of the popularity of the war, that 1500-recruits were raised last week in Manchester. Alas! is it not rather a proof, that the war has already suspended the looms of Manchester.
 The great house which stopped a few days for near half a million of money, goes on again with additional credit and respectability, from its being ascertained that its real property was very great, after all the claims upon it were discharged.
 His royal highness the Duke of York is to command the whole body of the Hanoverian army, as well as to be commander in chief of the British forces serving on the continent.
 Wednesday made the one hundredth day of Mr. Hastings's trial. The trial was thinly attended yesterday, and the Hall about 4 o'clock was so cold, that the gallery benches were soon deserted.
 The French bend the whole of their force in fitting out privateers against this country, but hitherto they have not met with much success; the convention encouraged this system as much as possible, and bounties are offered for fitting out privateers.
 Saturday about 270 of the royal artillery embarked on board the Woolwich, of 44 guns, Capt. Parker, at Spithead. One company are to be landed at Gibraltar, the remainder are for the windward islands.
 Dumourier's last letter to Lord Auckland, it is said, has a smack of that joke which he sometimes mixes with the most serious matters. He says, "As you do not think it consistent with your dignity, to travel in this unpleasant weather to meet me in the swamps, I shall come to you. We Republicans can travel in all weathers; and I dare say,

you will not disdain my propositions, when I shall renew them on the Exchange of Amsterdam."
 The inundations, as far as they have taken place in Holland, have been productive of a general discontent. In the province of Utrecht the measure found a serious opposition, and to say with what foundation, we need only add, that the land thus covered, will be at least 5 years, before it recovers in any degree its vegetative powers.
 The patriots of Holland are sufficiently numerous to be formidable, but that they are divided among themselves. The object of one party is merely the expulsion of the Stadtholder, without any further change in the government. The other and more numerous party, wish for a government on the model of the French republic. *Quere, Will they not unite?*
 We very properly execrate the savage and ferocious practice of a mob parading the streets of Paris with the heads of those they have decollated; yet the Legislature of this country, less than fifty years ago, Decreed, That the heads of three men should be exhibited upon one of the city gates, for the contemplation of every civilized passenger—the admiration of every foreigner—and the gratification of those strong-beaked birds that feast on blood! In this situation, as a mark of national civilization, one of the heads remained full forty years.
 Letters from Ireland relate, that the great question of Parliamentary reform has been lost there by a majority of eighty-eight. The previous question was moved upon a resolution proposed by the advocates for reform. A considerable ferment has begun to prevail in that kingdom, and the volunteer corps in the North are increased from 600 to 800 men each.
 It is reported that government have received the disagreeable intelligence, that two thousand dissenters were openly in arms at Belfast, under the command of a Mr. Fitzgerald, and, as is believed, with the advice of several of the Dublin contenders for popularity.

MARCH 7.
 The Dolphin packet, Capt. Flynn, and Prince of Wales, Capt. Hearn, arrived at Harwich yesterday with the mails, and several passengers, to the number 120; amongst others were, Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, and Mrs. Williamson Hope, with her children. Before they set sail, they had the pleasure of seeing the guards who had arrived safe, and landed at Helvoet-sluys on Saturday evening, reviewed by his royal highness the Duke of York and the young Prince of Orange.
 The people at Amsterdam and Rotterdam are in the utmost confusion.
 The Stadtholder, however, seems to be unmoved and serene; and as some counter-balance for the ill fortune at Breda, a courier arrived, a few hours before the packet sailed, with the important intelligence, "that Gen. Clairfayt had attacked the French at Venlo, and, after a desperate engagement, taken 600 prisoners, with their arms, and killed 2000 on the spot."
MARCH 9.
Repulse before Williamstadt.
 The following particulars of the defeat of the French before Williamstadt, were communicated in a letter to a respectable merchant in the city, brought by the messenger which arrived yesterday from Holland. It is with an honest pride we have to state, that a part of our countrymen were actively engaged in so glorious a business.
 Capt. Manley of the Syren, having previously concerted the business with the governor of Williamstadt, brought his ship to bear successfully upon the French army. The French made an attack, in which they were much annoyed by the fire of the English frigate.
 This, as it was unexpected, Dumourier was unprepared for. The garrison made a sally, and 700 of the French were killed by the fire of the garrison, and the Syren together.