

of Gen. Kalkreuth, to form a junction with our troops. When they arrive, we shall form together a body of 40000 men, commanded by that General, who will proceed to Metz in order to lay siege to it."

BARCELONA, (Spain) March 1.

The superintendent of the cannon foundry of this city has been arrested. He is accused of having kept up a correspondence with the French, and it is said that papers have been found in his custody, which will tend to convict him. Several Catalonians have also been arrested. They are suspected of having had the perfidious design of setting fire to the powder magazine.

Twenty-three French merchant ships have been carried into one of the ports situated at the distance of two leagues from this city. The convoy consisted of twenty-seven, but four of them escaped.

We are informed from Alicant, that our fleet is to be joined by that of England at that port. Large magazines of provisions, particularly of biscuit, are forming there.

BOIS LE-DUC, March 28.

This afternoon we received the unexpected and pleasing intelligence, by a courier from the Austrian General Mylius to the Duke of Brunswick, that the city of Antwerp had surrendered by capitulation on the 26th inst. between six and seven o'clock in the evening; and that the French commandant, Gen. Marasse, was to march out, according to the capitulation, with his whole garrison with military honors to the frontiers of France.

The Duke of Brunswick in consequence thereof, has ordered his troops who were cantoned on the territory of the Republic, to advance towards Hoofstraaten. The one part will commence their march to-morrow, and the rest will follow the next day.

LONDON, April 2.

General Clairfayt is promoted to the rank of Field Marshal, and the Archduke Charles invested with the Grand Cross of Maria Theresa, for their military exploits.

Admiral Macbride has made a most seaman-like disposition of his numerous fleet of cruizers; they stretch across the whole channel, and nothing can escape them. They have taken a number of vessels, neutral bottoms, laden with grain and stores, the cargoes of which, we suppose, will be bought by government, and in the mean time these captures, they conceive, must greatly distress the enemy.

APRIL 4.

The Polish Resident at Dantzic has protested against the submission of that city to the King of Prussia. The Empress of Russia has, however, consented to the measure.

It is reported that Simon, the Mayor of Brussels, while the French were there, and five other citizens, were hanged within half an hour after the Austrians entered the city. Executions which would so ill accord with the promise of a general amnesty by the Emperor, we cannot believe to have taken place.

According to letters from Italy we are informed, that a corps of 5000 French, under the command of General Bruent, attacked, on the 14th, a detachment of 1000 men, composed of Austrians and Piedmontese troops, commanded by Major Strafaldo, near Sospillo; the action was bloody; our troops lost 260 soldiers; Major Strafaldo was wounded; two captains and two lieutenants were made prisoners by the enemy.

This defeat is to be attributed to the Piedmontese, who having fled at the commencement of the battle, drew the Austrians after them. The loss would have been greater, if the mountaineers had not assisted us.

Private advices are said to have arrived from Dunkirk, that a dispute has broken out there between the inhabitants of Boulogne and those of Montreuil, the latter have declared themselves against the recruiting service, and have even opposed the constituted authorities, who endeavored to enforce the decree relative to this article: these have been necessitated to call to their assistance the national guard of Boulogne;—which as soon as it

arrived near Montreuil found the guard of that town collected, and advancing in good order, with a detachment of the regiment of Lauzun, to dispute its entry into the town. The people of Boulogne, finding they might be opposed, resolved to leave the people of Montreuil at full liberty to act, with respect to the execution of their decrees.

On the 17th ult. a violent insurrection broke out at Strasburgh, the inhabitants refusing almost to a man to have themselves enrolled in the militia; the assignats had also a share in this commotion. Metz in Lorraine has also been pretty nearly in the same state, and from the first of the above causes.

The stoppage of the French mail has been attended with such inconvenience to the merchants, that they are about to petition government to establish a packet, during this suspension, between Falmouth and Corunna.

The annals of ancient or modern times have seldom presented scenes of greater misery, or exhibited prospects of more lasting calamity, than those which the present era affords. Amidst the desolation which reigns around him, the benevolent enquirer can scarcely select one spot on which his eye can dwell with complacency, or specify one action he can honor with approbation. As a politician, he shinks at one moment from the approach of anarchy, and trembles at another for the establishment of despotism; the profperity of the former produces much apprehension, and the success of the latter inspire no consolation; while we are condemning the iniquitous contributions levied upon Antwerp by Dumourier, we are reminded of the rapacious exactions of Cobourg at Aix-la-Chapelle.—When we examine the character of the different nations of Europe, among some of them we hear lofty declamations on religion and morality from their pulpits and senates, though infidelity lurks in the heart, and profligacy directs the life; and behold a people shunning the abyss, yet playfully wantoning on its brink; while among others principles of atheism are professed, homilies inculcating it are taught, and sentiments and actions operating in dreadful unison, create universal confusion.

The following is a translation of the order of his Catholic Majesty for the expulsion of Frenchmen from Spain, addressed to the Governor of the council of Castile:

SIR,

"Hostilities ought to be regarded as already commenced with the French; and considering them as aggressors, according to the advice given by Ladislos Habor, commandant general, per interim, of Catalonia; under this supposition his majesty, without waiting for the conclusion which his extraordinary council will address to him, wills, that proceedings be immediately taken to expel from this kingdom, beginning at Madrid, all Frenchmen, not housekeepers—and that notice be given to each of them, without loss of time, to depart from the place of their residence in 8 days time, under the penalties established in like cases.

"The day shall hereafter be fixed for their departure out of Spain, and measures will be taken to prevent their concealing themselves, or avoiding the most direct road. I inform your excellency of the orders of his majesty, in order that the council may cause this royal resolution to be executed with the zeal and activity expected. (Signed) DUKE DE LA ALCUDIA."

APRIL 6.

The opinion of an eminent council has lately been taken on the following question: "Are the landed estates of Bankers liable to the payment of their notes, and their other debts on simple contract?" His answer was, "Bankers, as well as other traders, are subject to the Bankrupt Laws; and if, on failure of the payment of their debts, a Commission of Bankruptcy be taken out against them, the landed estates of all the partners (subject to any

settlement or mortgage that may have been made thereof) as well as the whole of their personal property, are liable to the payment of their notes, and other debts contracted in the course of their trade.

Of the dispositions made by Lord Mansfield of his immense property, it has only transpired, that he has bequeathed to the two Miss Murrys, the sisters of Lord Stormont, who have long formed a part of the family at Caen Wood, the sum of 10,000l. each, and an annuity of one thousand pound per year. Of the former sum 2000l. were to be paid immediately after his decease. To his own man, — Doucy, his Lordship has left an annuity of 250l. a year. The other servants of his household have a liberal provision. The remainder of his fortune devolves to Lord Viscount Stormont, the present Earl of Mansfield.

Last week died in Corke, Doctor Leslie, an eminent banker. This gentleman had amassed a fortune of near one hundred thousand pounds, and with the fairest character. He was far advanced in years, and when he commenced practice as a surgeon, he actually received half-crown fees for bleeding. His skill in his profession, was not surpassed by his financial abilities, which led to so much opulence.

In the course of a very few days, our preparations for war have assumed a new tone, and become as active as they were evidently remiss, when our allies, the Dutch, were in the most imminent danger.

Of the situation of French affairs at present, in point of fact, this country appears perfectly ignorant; the rumours of the day, the offspring of political prophecy, are as follow:—That Dumourier assuming the double character of General and Politician, had abandoned all his conquests, and with his army had repaired to Paris, for the purpose of making an effectual stand against the party of Egalite, his Prime Minister Robertspiere, and his virtuous Aid-du-Camp, Marat, to whom is attributed the recent defeat of Dumourier's projects in the Netherlands; and, horrible to the reflection of civilized society, it is related, that the purpose of the party at present out of power in France can only be attained by a general massacre of their guilty opponents.

A Treaty of Alliance is about to be concluded between this court and that of Vienna. Lord Elgin is gone thither for that purpose.

The trade of this country has been so well protected by the number of cruizers in the channel, that the war has in respect to captures, been felt in a very inconsiderable degree by the Merchants and Underwriters.

Yesterday arrived the Flanders and Dutch Mails; the former of which brought us the Brussels Gazettes, with the restored Black Eagle, down to the date of the 28th ult.

By these the intelligence is confirmed to us, that the enemy have entirely evacuated the Belgic territories.

Dumourier was at Brussels so late as the 23d ult.—at midnight he left it, till which time the French Patroles remained at their posts, and tolerable good order preserved; but so soon as they were gone, and no authority existing as a check, the populace proceeded to pillage every place where any valuables were deposited; these tumultuous proceedings were not stopt till the next day, when the Austrian advanced guard arrived.

On the following day arrived the Arch Duke, accompanied by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and other General Officers.

This Prince arrived with a column of the army, and was received at the gate of the city, about half after one, by the Magistrates and other officers, who accompanied his Royal Highness to the Collegiate Church of St. Gudule, to render thanks to God for the success of the arms of his august brother. After the Te Deum had been sung, and after having examined the ravages the French had made in the Church, his Royal Highness went

to the court, where an apartment had been prepared for him;—the furniture and the moveables here had either been pillaged or sold by the French. In the evening all the fronts of the houses were illuminated; and his Royal Highness taking a carriage shewed himself in almost every quarter of the city, amidst such a number of people, that they frequently obstructed his passage, and filled the air with acclamations.

The sacred vessels, chandeliers, and other things of silver taken by the Executive Council from the Churches and neighboring Abbays, were restored on the 23d ult. by order of Gen. Dumourier. On the next day the Burgesses, after having pulled down the pretended tree of liberty, with the cap at the summit of it, drew it by a cord through the streets adjacent to the Grand Palace, where, making a great fire, they committed it to the flames, crying, "To the Devil with la Carmagnole and the Jacobins; Francis II. forever."

The bank of England, it is said, have determined to issue 5l. notes, and to have dependant offices in different parts of the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, Feb. 12.

"The Turkish Ambassador to Russia has commenced his journey with great pomp, attended by a retinue of upwards of 300 persons. His name is Mehemet Reis Effendi. He takes with him a great number of rich presents, consisting of jewels and pearls.

"The Divan has given orders to repair and refortify all the works of the Turkish strong holds. Several armed vessels have been sent to the different harbors of the Black Sea.

"Baron Brentano, who came here to enter into the Turkish service, has not been successful in his offer, and will soon embark for England."

Two of her majesty's nieces are about to be married immediately. We should have been happy to have said that it had been two of her daughters.

The two eldest daughters of the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Stralitz are very shortly to be married to two of the King of Prussia's sons.

A M E R I C A.

N A S S A U, (N. P.) April 5.

A Letter from the Caiacos, received since our last, mentions a report of a French armed vessel from Europe, having captured a Dutch ship, and carried her into Cape Nicholas Mole. It is also said that a frigate and two cutters have lately sailed on a cruise from Cape-Francois.

PROVIDENCE, May 16.

Monday evening last arrived the India ship General Washington, Capt. Donnison, owned by Messrs. Brown and Francis, of this town, after a passage of five months from China, laden with the productions of the eastern world.

Captain Donnison touched at St. Eustatius, on his passage home, and confirms the account of the taking of Tobago by the British fleet; it was reported at Statia, that the English admiral had declared the port of Tobago free for Americans for one year.—Capt. Baily, in a sloop owned at New-York, by Messrs. J. P. Mumford and Co. was seized by the French at Tobago, a few days before the island was captured.

O X F O R D, (Maryland) May 11.

On the 11th inst. arrived in Choptank the British schooner Union, John Tucker, master, prize to the sans-Culotte, B. Enderge Trency, commandant.—The Union was captured on the coast of North-Carolina on her passage from the island of New-Province to Philadelphia—from her being brought in here by Capt. John Hooper, of Dorchester county, manned by the citizens of America, together with English and Dutch, and from the want of proper documents, the said schooner was on yesterday made seizure of by the collector of this port.

N E W Y O R K, May 21.

Captain Green of the schooner Harmony, in ten days from Halifax, informs us that a large homeward bound French West-Indiaman, laden with cotton, indigo, coffee and sugar, and said to be worth 25,000l. had been captured by the Alligator frigate, Capt. A. Fleck, and carried into that port; and several other vessels likewise prizes to the same frigate, were daily expected.