

The partition of Poland to be completed. This is expected to be fully executed by the latter end of August.

The troops of Prussia to retire into Prussian Guelderland; the Austrians beyond the Rhine. There they are to be recruited and prepared for service by the month of April next.

The English, Hessian, and Hanoverian infantry, to remain for the defence of Holland all the winter. A large part of the Russian fleet to winter in the British ports, to be ready early in the spring, when it is to be reinforced, and convey 30,000 Russian troops, who are to be joined by 30,000 British, covered with 60 sail of the line, and immediately land upon the coast, and invade the heart of France. The Austrian and Prussian armies to move on at the same time, augmented to the number of 300,000, by way of Alsace and Metz, to Paris, whilst the bulk of the French are employed to defend themselves against the English and Russians, with the whole body of the Royalists, whose regular force is to be recruited to the number of 100,000 men.

By letters from Copenhagen, dated July 6, we learn, that besides the nine ships of the line, which are to be added to the Danish fleet, and are nearly ready for service, five more ships are immediately to be fitted out for sea. Reinforced by these vessels, the Danish fleet will consist of 22 line of battle ships and five frigates.

The Swedish Squadron is likewise to be reinforced by five ships of the line. The whole combined fleet will then consist of 33 line of battle ships and 10 frigates.

There are letters in town which mention, that the French have extended their late barbarous decree for murdering the English and Hanoverians, to the Dutch and Hessians.

The Spanish admiral Borgia's Squadron, consisting of seven sail of the line and three frigates, has again sailed from Cadix, after repairing the damage they sustained upon their first putting to sea to intercept the homeward bound French West Indianers. All the French prisoners in Catalonia have been sent to Majorca, and the emigrants into the interior of the kingdom.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated the 19th inst. has the following passage:—So great is the apprehension of an insurrection in this city, that a body of 600 hussars have been sent for, and more are expected.

The peace which the Dutch have concluded with the Dey of Algiers, on the 27th of March last, was bought by the former at the price of 150,000*l.* besides a subsidy which is to be paid annually of the sum of 10,000*l.*

The ship which was unavoidably abandoned at Ostend, contained Government stores to the amount of 30,000*l.* The French estimate the value at 60,000*l.*

Letters from France mention, that the French have now 15 ships ready for sea in Brest water. It is said, that 12 of these are frigate ships, that were not in the late action.

July 22. On the city of Antwerp the Allied Generals very properly place but little reliance. The great majority of the inhabitants are in fact so disaffected to the general cause, that in case of a siege it could not be expected to hold out three days.

By a person escaped from Ghent, since the French have entered that place, we are told they have formed a cordon to prevent any communication between the Low Countries and France; as the Brabanters are not yet up to the height of the Revolution. They are forced to take the French Assignats under pain of death—and the talk of making a requisition of recruits for the French army.

It is understood that the siege of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders, has recommenced with redoubled vigour, and that the place is as vigorously defended—it is completely inundated on the side on which the attack is made.

Nieuport, it is now confirmed beyond farther doubt, has surrendered; the garrison, prisoners of war, have been conveyed to Lisle—the emigrants (horrid to relate) are said to have been all sacrificed at the mouth of cannon!—For the present we wish not to believe this. An application has been made by a flag of truce, to exchange the British Officers who commanded; we know not yet with what success.

By accounts from Wesel, of the 16th of July, we received intelligence of the surrender of Warsaw to the King of Prussia; further particulars are promised;—to this we have to attach the following account, dated from the interior of Poland on the 5th instant, which anticipates a kind of confirmation of the fact.

Kosciusko is stated to have been driven back into Warsaw, which it was expected would be given up to the Prussian troops, before the Russians could possibly arrive.

The Austrians, we also learn, have actually taken possession of Cracow, conformable to an original agreement. It was supposed, that in the course of six weeks tranquillity throughout Poland would be completely restored.

THE NEW CABINET, WITH THE GRAND and SUB-DIVISIONS.

Pitt Party.
1. William Pitt—First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

2. Lord Grenville—Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.
3. Earl of Chatham—First Lord of the Admiralty.
4. Henry Dundas—President of the Board of Control, and Treasurer of the Navy.
5. Duke of Richmond—Master-General of the Ordnance.

Portland Party.

6. Duke of Portland—Secretary of State for the Home Department.
7. Earl Fitzwilliam—President of the Council.
8. Earl Spencer—Privy Seal.
9. William Windham—Secretary at War, (with 4000*l.* a year in addition.)
10. Earl Mansfield—(with 4000*l.* a year in addition, for acting as a Cabinet Minister.)

Middle Man.

11. Lord Loughborough—Lord Chancellor.

King's Party.

12. Lord Hawkesbury—(with 4000*l.* a year in addition.)
13. Lord Amherst—Commander in Chief.

Such is the New Cabinet! And to this Cabinet, made up of such heterogeneous particles, the people of this country are now called upon to give their confidence! Mr. Burke has truly described an administration of this sort: "He made an administration of cheese and speckled; he put together a piece of joinery, so closely indented and whimsically dove-tailed; a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified mosaic; such a taffelated pavement without cement; here a bit of white stone and there a bit of black; patriots and courtiers, King's friends and republicans, whigs and Tories, treacherous friends and open enemies; that it was indeed a very curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch, and unsafe to stand on."

July 12.

Letters from Warsaw, brought by the Dutch mail, state, that another action between the Prussians and Poles took place on the 8th ult. near Chelm; that the Poles were again defeated; but that happily no disastrous consequences had resulted from their defeat. Gen. Kociusko has given orders to the Polish Generals to penetrate beyond the Russian and Prussian frontiers, in order to excite the people to join the Polish patriots.

The British brought off all their stores from Tournay. The French marched into the town at one end, while the Austrians evacuated it at the other.

The French have withdrawn their troops from the frontiers of Switzerland, to reinforce their armies on the Rhine.

The Prince of Cobourg has fallen back to Tirlemont, leaving both Brussels and Namur open to the enemy.

July 25.

This morning an extraordinary Messenger who accompanied Earl Spencer to the Continent, arrived at the Duke of Portland's Office. He is said to bring the most favourable accounts of the promised support of both the Austrian and Prussian armies in the general cause. They only wait reinforcements.

We on Wednesday stated that the account of Namur having fallen into possession of the enemy was premature; it is however appears that they have entered Malines and Louvain.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg falls back to cover Liege and Maelricht—he is said to have been joined with a considerable reinforcement of Austrians; meanwhile, a much greater number are advancing to his support.

Mr. Schaw has brought an account to government of some of the latest movements of the armies on the Rhine the particulars of these have not transpired. It is however reported that the Austrians worried with the repeated attacks of the enemy, have retreated across that river.

BRITISH ARMY.

Camp at Konigh, July 12.

In our present position there is such a scarcity of water, that all the men in the army who have been accustomed to sink wells, or to any similar employment, are immediately to set about the digging of some, that the troops may be supplied with water.

Yesterday we were informed that the enemy had taken Louvain; and we have also learnt that for these two days past they have been bombarding Ecluse, and Sas-de-Gand. Should they gain possession of these, they will immediately pass into Dutch Flanders. In short, every operation of the enemy shews that they are determined to lose no time in completing the conquest of this country.

We hear a heavy firing on the side of Malines, commonly called Meehin, the enemy as we are informed having attacked that place. The Earl of Moira with a great part of his army has marched to its relief.

11 o'clock, P. M.

The force which the enemy carried against Malines, amounted to between 6 and 7000 men and 5 pieces of cannon with which they kept up a brisk fire on the town for some time. They however began to retreat before Lord Moira's army could reach the place. On this occasion a Captain of O'Donnell's corps was killed: one subaltern with about thirty men were killed or wounded; and several houses were damaged by the shot of the enemy. At the commencement of the attack the garrison with that precipitation and terror which have but too conspicuously marked the conduct of some of our Allies on different former occasions set fire to the bridge across the canal immediately in front of Malines, altho' it turned on a pivot, and could be withdrawn in an instant by which they have deprived themselves of the only means they had either to pursue the enemy or reconnoitre their situation. The French may now approach the town in the smallest parties with impunity, as they know that the garrison has no mode of crossing the canal to molest them either in their approach or retreat.

Sunday, July 13.

The present position of the Duke of York and the Earl of Moira's armies, tho' a position necessary to be occupied by some troops, is the most unfavourable that can be conceived for the British to act in; the country being so completely intersected by woods and hedges, that ground can hardly be found to encamp or draw up a single battalion upon. Our formidable cavalry would be entirely useless where we now are; and even the bravery and discipline of our infantry would avail them little where every poltroon, who can fire from behind a tree or an hedge, becomes the equal of an intrepid soldier. The weather has been hot in the extreme for some days past, from which circumstance, and the scarcity of water, the troops have suffered exceedingly.

Monday, July 14.

We are beginning to lend off our heavy baggage; and all our sick at Antwerp, about 1200 men, are embarking on board transports to be conveyed to Flushing, which induces us to believe that we shall shortly fall back from this into Holland. Indeed, as this country is now completely lost to the Allies, the sooner we quit it the better; for any action in our present situation, however successful we might be, could not be productive of any one benefit to the Allies.

The Earl of Moira's army are still without tents; but tho' they are huddled very indifferently, there is not a single murmur among the troops, who every day witness their commander, whom they venerate almost to adoration, subjecting himself to the same hardships with themselves—sleeping on his cloak on sand-hills, or in a wretched hut of straw, and not better accommodated than the lowest soldier in his army.

It is impossible to describe what a disappointment the army has experienced by not receiving any accounts or letters lately from England—Basilico, who brought the last dispatches to the Duke of York, left the army bag of letters behind him somewhere on the road. His Royal Highness immediately ordered him to return and bring forward the bag.

Tuesday morning, July 15.

Early this morning the enemy made an attempt to pass the Canal that runs in front of Malines, but they were at last repulsed, after a heavy firing of cannon and small arms.

5 o'clock, P. M.

The enemy have again advanced, and are now keeping up a very heavy fire, with a view of attempting to pass either the canal or the river in front. The Earl of Moira has marched to defend the road from Waelhem, and the bridge which crosses that river.

Half past 8 o'clock, P. M.

The enemy having succeeded in their attempt to cross the canal, have taken Malines, and are now advancing two miles on this side of it, close to the bridge of Waelhem, within 4 miles of our camp. Lord Moira's army is at this moment drawn up on the banks of the river, to oppose any attempts of the enemy to cross it; and the bridge is covered with combustibles, ready to set fire to, the moment the enemy shall approach. We do not however expect that the enemy will attempt any thing farther to-night; but to-morrow it is probable they will—from dispositions, however, which are now making, we have reason to believe that, by that time, we shall have retreated to Antwerp.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, July 11.

At a few minutes before 3 o'clock, the

Lord Chancellor still absenting himself from the House, the Earl of Lauderdale rose and called the attention of their Lordships to what he conceived to be a conduct of the most indecent kind on the part of the noble and learned Lord. His noble friend, (the Duke of Norfolk) had on a former occasion given notice, that he would on this day submit a motion to the House in the present alarming and unprecedented situation of the country. The noble and learned Lord had said, that on this day he would be certain of a full attendance, and that the Session would be put an end to without giving the noble Duke an opportunity of delivering his sentiments. But what ought to be the surprise and indignation of their Lordships, when they observed, that by a trick, which would disgrace any person in a situation infinitely below that of the learned Lord, it was attempted to defeat the intent of his noble friend, and to prevent a motion being made, which if acquiesced in, might have produced the most salutary consequences. He conceived it therefore his duty to move "that this House do appoint a Speaker, and proceed immediately to business." No proceeding took place in consequence of this motion.

At 3 o'clock his Majesty arrived, and being seated on the Throne, and the House of Commons, with the Speaker at their head, having come to the Bar his Majesty delivered the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"The state of public business enables me now to close this Session of Parliament, in doing which I have a again to acknowledge that a fidelity and zeal for the interest of my people, of which you have before given me so many proofs, and which have been so particularly manifested in the present year.

"I am persuaded that you entertain too just a sense of the nature and importance of the contest in which we are engaged, to suffer your zeal to be abated, or your perseverance shaken, by the recent successes of the enemy in the Netherlands.

"In a moment which so strongly calls for energy and vigor, it is peculiarly gratifying to me to reflect on the uniform skill and bravery of my fleets and armies; the undaunted spirit and unwearied exertion of my officers and troops in every situation; and the general public spirit of my people, which have never, at any period, been more conspicuous.

"I have observed, with the highest satisfaction, the rapid and valuable acquisitions made in the East and West Indies, the successful operations which have been carried on in the Mediterranean, and the brilliant and decisive victory obtained by my fleet, under the command of Earl Howe, an event which must ever be remembered as one of the most glorious in the naval history of this country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
"I return you my warmest thanks for the cheerfulness and liberality with which you have granted the large supplies which were necessary for the service of the year, and for the maintenance of a cause equally important to the security and happiness of every class of my subjects.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"I feel it incumbent upon me particularly to acknowledge your diligence in the investigation of the designs which had been forwarded against the Government and Constitution of these kingdoms, and to thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me on this occasion. It will be a principal object of my attention, to make a vigorous and prudent use of the additional powers vested in me for the protection and security of my people; and relying, as I do, with the utmost confidence, on the uniform loyalty and public spirit of the great body of my subjects, I have no doubt of speedily and effectually repressing every attempt to disturb the public peace, and of defeating the wicked designs which have been in agitation.

"It must not however, be forgotten, that these designs against our domestic happiness are essentially connected with the system now prevailing in France, of which the principles and spirit are irreconcilably hostile to all regular and established Government; and that we are therefore called upon, by every consideration of our internal safety, to continue our efforts in conjunction with my allies, and to persevere, with increased vigor and exertion, in a contest, from the successful termination of which we can alone expect to establish, on a solid and permanent foundation, the future security and tranquillity either of this country, or of the other nations of Europe.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command said,
"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is His Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 13th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 13th day of August next."

Accounts were yesterday received in the city, that the Empress of Russia had declared War against Denmark and Sweden; in consequence of which, in-

surance to the Baltic immediately rose very considerably.

CONTICQ, July 18.

The French, from their very superior numbers, continue to advance. In the afternoon of the 15th they took Malines. A few Hessians and Tyrolese only were in the place, and they retreated to Walheim in the evening. Next morning they found it prudent to pass the Rupell by the bridge of Walheim, which they immediately possessed themselves of, and began to erect redoubts on the banks of the river. We did the same on the opposite side, and a heavy cannonade was soon after commenced, which was kept up during the whole of yesterday.

The Rupell is a wide and deep river, formed by the union of the Senne, the Demer, and the Dyle, and joins the Scheld at Rupelmonde, 5 leagues N. W. from Malines. The tide flows up to the Lie—while we can prevent the enemy from crossing it, we have little to apprehend.

MAESTRICHT, July 16.

Two days ago the French began to bombard the citadel of Namur, which, after having been evacuated, was again garrisoned by our troops. The garrison not only returned their fire, but making a sally, in concert with 5000 men under the command of general Lutour, attacked the besiegers, and obliged them to retreat with loss, four leagues beyond Namur.

BRUSSELS, July 3.

The French armies commanded by generals Jourdan and Pichegru, are pursuing their plan of forming a junction in the Tourensis or in Hainault. The different columns of their troops, that marched once Namur and Nivelles, have moved rapidly towards Mons. They attacked the camp of Bettignies, between Mons and Wauhege. The troops there having been much weakened by repeated drafts from them, were obliged, after a warm action, to fall back upon Mons. The enemy following up their advantage, yesterday morning attacked the entrenched camp of the allies on Mount Penholles a very strong post which commands Mons, and of which it was necessary for them to get possession before attempting to enter the town. The action was long, but not bloody, our troops retreating in good order to Mons. The enemy entered Mons at eight in the evening, and our troops evacuated it by one gate, while they came in by another.

The ship George Barclay arrived in London, the 9th July.

Letters from Falmouth (Eng.) of the 26th July inform, that the price of grain was greatly reduced, in consequence of the great crops in Spain and Portugal—that West India produce was in demand at Hamburg and Amsterdam—and that the French are on the borders of Dutch Flanders.

Arrived at New-York.
Ship Francis and Mary, Reid, London
George, Rice, Liverpool
Frigate Thetis, Cochran, Cruise
Brig Somerset, Rogers, Jeremie
Patty, Savage, Caudaloupe
The Francis and Mary left Falmouth the 29th of July.
Capt. Keel spoke the brig Ceres, Capt. M'Key from Baltimore, bound for Cadix, in lat. 43, 23, and long. 48, 30, out 17 days and had left three men by sickness.
Likewise, spoke the brig Lydia from New-York, bound for Amsterdam, out 10 days, in lat. 42, 30, and long. 60, 00, all well.
The Ohio, Kemp, sailed from Gravesend on the 22d July.

Arrivals at Foreign Ports.
From New-York—The Belvedere, Depeyster, at Gravesend 17th July.
Hope, Haley, at Deal, 16th.
Molly, Morgan, Dover, 16th.
Robust, Black, Hull, 17th.
Athene, Colden, Liverpool, 15th.
Mary, Reynolds, Falmouth, 14th.
Union, Whitlock, Liverpool, 8th.
From Philadelphia—The Cleopatra, Israel, Falmouth, 15th.
Mercury, Thompson, ditto, 17th.
Industry, —, ditto, ditto.
Atlantide, Swain, Liverpool, 17th.
Adriana, Fitzpatrick, Texel.
From Boston—Minerva, Stott, Dover, 17th.
Mary, Coningham, Dover, 17th.
Hazard, Delano, Liverpool, 15th.

FOR SALE,
About 103,000*lb.* of
GOOD COFFEE,
Just Landing, from on board of the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, at Cuthbert's wharf. Apply to
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Sept. 16

For Boston,
The Sloop
Endeavor,
Captain Paine.
For freight or passage apply to
John Welsh,
No. 81, South Water Street,
Or to the Captain at Walnut Street wharf. She will sail with all possible expedition.

On Friday Morning,
Precisely at 10 o'clock,
Will be sold at Public Auction, on Clifford's wharf, the CARGO of the brig Five Sisters, consisting of
Fayal wines, in pipes,
Half pipes, and quarter casks,
For approved notes at 60 & 90 days.
Footman & Co.
Auctioneers.