

LONDON, March 6.

ADVICES were yesterday received from Brussels, of so late a date as the 2d, inst. at which time no intelligence had arrived there of any action of importance on the frontier—the skirmishes of the advanced posts were continued as usual with loss of men on both sides, and with alternate success.

At Brussels it was understood, that according to the plan of operations concerted with Col. Mack, the French were immediately to be attacked in their most prominent point—It was also believed there that instructions of the same import had been received by the French Generals from the Committee of Public Safety.

Under such circumstances a general engagement may be considered as unavoidable.—It was expected to take place on Monday last, but the mention of any particular day can only be received as matter of conjecture.

Ten thousand more men are to be taken from the productive labour of Scotland, and converted into soldiers.—The militia of England are to be doubled, or at least nearly so. This dreadful drawback on the true wealth of the country, is never taken into the account by those who affect to calculate the expences of the war, and yet all this should be considered as so many millions of money voted to government as a supply. As to the blood of our fellow creatures that makes no figure in the estimate.

The French have their new plan for the present Campaign, as well as the Combined Princes of Europe. They are to declare all Austrian Flanders, Brabant, Liege, &c. *une partie integrante de la Republique*; and it is probable that this decree has already passed as a preliminary to the attack on the armies, that all the friends of France in those countries, may be roused to join them.

But what is of more consequence to their cause they have succeeded in procuring an armed neutrality. Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Venice have entered into a negotiation for maintaining the rights of nations, wounded, violated, and insulted by Belligerent Powers; and to this confederacy they have invited America, Florence, Genoa, and all other States who have been ineffectually bullied, as well as those now at war, who have been forced to yield to the tyranny of the Courts who call themselves their friends.

The consequence of this league, however feeble it may appear in comparison with the numerous powers who are combined for the maintenance of privileges against principles, will be formidable when the cause is examined. The preamble to their conjunction must be, that they dared to prefer the blessings of peace the horrors of war, and their language to the Prince will naturally be—“You may entail these horrors on your subjects, while we content ourselves with securing to other people the enjoyment of industry any plenty. You may carry on slaughter, and desolate the earth, while we carry on its commerce.” And thus while the princes of Europe are spilling the blood of thousands for theories that will not bear the test of reason the, Neutral States will derive all the blessings of which they are deprived.

A new memorial has been dispatched to equip a squadron of eight sail of the line, and four frigates, to act in conjunction with that of Denmark, for the protection of trade, and for causing respect to be paid to the neutrality of both kingdoms; the united squadrons will make a fleet of 20 sail of the line, independant of frigates; this measure by no means breathes good will to the concert of Princes against France.

The Regent of Sweden has resolved to

the Danish Court, to demand an explicit answer respecting the intentions of Denmark, with respect to the French Republic. The reason of this is stated to be, that a Danish vessel bound from Copenhagen to France, being lately captured by one of the cruizers, some of the stores were found to bear a mark as having belonged to the royal arsenal of that place.

MARCH 13.

An article from Frankfort appears in a German paper brought by the last mail, stating that the Circle at Suabia had met at Ulm upon the King of Prussia's late proposals, with which they had absolutely refused to comply.

From Bradenburg several circumstances as are mentioned as indicating that the King of Prussia will go no more to the Rhine: to which it is added that, that Monarch will not suffer a single recruit to go to the army till the subsidies he has demanded are forthcoming.

MARCH 14.

The French have spread themselves into Austrian Luxembourg, either to cause a diversion, or to form a cordon round that important fortress, which is its capital. The state of the armies on the Rhine, and in Flanders, continue unvaried. On the French side, we are certified by new decrees and provisions that the desertion from the troops of the mass are numerous and alarming. Every thing is still quiet, but the sky is low and heavy, the element is smooth, but a hollow roar vibrates on the ear, and the agitation of the air prepares us for the bursting of the cloud and the violence of the whirlwind.

NOTE

From the Secretary of State of the Republic of Genoa, to the British Consul.

Mr. Consul,

I am ordered by the most Serene Government of Genoa, to state to you the most extreme uneasiness with which they see the daily difficulties and obstacles which are thrown in the way of the Genoese merchants and all those who under the protection of the neutrality of the Republic, are employed in this useful and honourable employment.

I am further ordered to signify to you the surprize and grief which have been communicated to the mind of the most Serene Government by the events of that day on which hostile practices were practised with a violation of the Genoese territory.

The most impartial conduct, and the most exact neutrality—a neutrality so advantageous to the British ships in the port of Genoa, afforded the most Serene Government strong grounds to expect from Great Britain a treatment of a very different nature.

I am commanded, Sir, to declare to you, that whenever the English vessels shall endeavour to chase any ships within the reach of the cannon of the forts, they will immediately be fired at, conformably to the edict of neutrality, and to the universally acknowledged Rights of Nations.

The most Serene Government desires that you will communicate these determinations to the British Minister Mr. Drake, in order that they may be transmitted to his Court, from which a full reparation for the aggressions committed by our marine commanders, is expected.

Signed

The Secretary of State.
of the Most Serene
Government of Genoa.

ALBANY, April 24.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States cavalry, to his friend in this city.

“State of Kentucky, Lexington,
“March 5, 1794.

“The main body of our army is cantoned

on the S. W. branch of the Miami, six miles advanced of Fort-Jefferson, and eighty from the river Ohio—we have also an established post on the field where general St. Clair was defeated. The difficulty of transporting forage for the cavalry to the head of our line, induced the commander in chief, to send us to this place for winter-quarters; and where we found people of fashion and hospitality. We have been ordered from this last month, and reached head quarters at Greenville, the 16th ult. It was intended the light troops should make an excursion in the enemy's country; destroy their towns and establish garrisons, &c. I can assure you, sir, we are prepared to give the tawny sons of the wilderness chase; but unfavorable weather prevented. In consequence of which the dragoons were remanded to their winter cantonments, where we arrived the first instant, after a march of one hundred and sixty miles.

“The intention of the commander in chief will be effected, no doubt, by the legion unless assurances of peace stop the intended blow.

“Arrests have raged at head-quarters—some resignations have been accepted. Several officers have been cashiered, and others have fallen by duelling. The day before I left head quarters, a duel was fought by a lieutenant in the first sublegion with an officer of the same grade belonging to the third, which terminated in the sudden dissolution of both: this will cause a vacancy for the promotion of my friend V—r. Several valuable officers lay in the dust who have been shot in single combat—and it appears, that neither the severe penalty of the law, nor regard for a future state, is any restraint on this fashion. Men of fierce courage and of high spirits, often, upon trivial circumstances, seek for prompt revenge, which proves fatal in its consequences.—It is to this practice, officers in general, ascribe the gentleness and complaisance, accompanied with that respectful attention of one officer to another, and which, it is said, renders our situation in the army more agreeable than it would be without this custom: but what says sound reason and philosophy? We certainly often get rid of troublesome men in this way; but they generally lay aside good characters before they fall.

“Our army is in high spirits, and have the greatest confidence in the commander in chief, as well as in the other general officers. The cavalry is well formed, and is most assuredly a very fine corps. The resignation of major Rudolph, our commandant of horse, I consider a great loss; he was an officer of talents and high reputation in the army, he left the service and departed for France, where I believe he arrived in season to see the glorious defeat of the combined armies, by the bare-legged freedom of the French republic.

“Our park of artillery is in ample order, officers generally well appointed, and men properly chosen for the service.

“The infantry and riflemen cannot be excelled in discipline and martial appearance.

“If England should drive us to the extremity, to obtain compensation for her piratical captures of American vessels; and hostilities commence on our part, I do believe our army can reduce all the posts, from Detroit to Quebec.—But, sir, I sincerely hope the calamity of war may be avoided, and that, that haughty and imperious nation, may satisfy our citizens for her unlawful seizures.

“Satisfaction to our commercial men will not answer alone—we must not suffer the western posts to remain in the possession of the British. The partial war we have heretofore carried on against the Indians (if continued) will exhaust millions of money