

785 millions, for the expences of 1792 and 93 in arrear, and those of the month Nivose, the deficit of which was out, 41 millions.

COMMONS OF PARIS,
March 9.

The commandant-general stated, that he had this day invested the Palace of Equality (Palais Royal) with 1200 men, and apprehended 130 malcontents. On his arrival the shop-keepers wanted to shut up their shops, which he forbade. On his departure he asked them if they had lost any thing; they answered, nothing; and all was now quiet.

Chaumette said, there was plenty of game, poultry, and bacon in the Palace of Equality, which the council ordered to be carried to the public markets.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The armed force shall watch carefully all those who excite to pillage the egg and butter carts as they come to market. It is hoped that national justice will punish those who stir up anarchy and the dissolution of society. For a month past, strange faces have appeared in Paris. It is the duty of good citizens to keep a vigilant eye on this new breed. I invite my brothers in arms to live in union and fraternity, to serve the public weal, and to defend our common country against those who wish to be masters of it, in order to deliver it to new oppressors.

HENRIOT, Commandant-General.

B R U S S E L S, March 15.

General Beaulieu, whose head quarters are still at Arlon, has sent to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg for reinforcements, to enable him to oppose the attempts of the French army of the Moselle, on that part of the frontier.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg has his head-quarters at Valenciennes. General Mack is with him, and the French are to be attacked without delay. They may be obliged to fight before they can complete the works of their entrenched camp near Cambray.

Last night, Major General Haddick arrived from Vienna, with important despatches relative to the conduct of the campaign, and inauguration of the Emperor. The inauguration is to take place in the course of this month, and the Arch-Duke Charles to act as proxy for the Emperor: After which it is supposed that General Haddick has brought him the Emperor's leave to join the army. In the mean time, his field equipage is kept in constant readiness.

The Duke of York's head-quarters are at Courtray. On Sunday the 9th he advanced with about 3000 of the combined troops, and took possession of Menin, Ronque, Hallum, and Roubeque, from which the French retreated in such haste as to leave some field-pieces behind them. The troops were so elated, that they offered to attack the strong post before Billeau, but his Royal Highness restrained their ardour, assuring them that they should soon have sufficient opportunities of displaying their valour. Of 300 peasants who marched on this expedition, seven received the gold medals, as the reward of their zeal and bravery.

Seven thousand pioneers are to be employed in forming entrenchments between Lanne and Turcoin. The number of troops along the frontier, from Orchies to Nieuport, is computed at 45,000, commanded by the Duke of York and General Clairfait.

In conformity of the plan which has been already announced, the French are commencing their operations along the whole extent of their frontier; and the armies of the Moselle and the Rhine are beginning to be put into a state of activity.

We have accounts from Manheim of several petty engagements in that neighbourhood, where the force of the French amounts to sixty thousand men. The three-coloured flag is still flying upon the walls of Spire.

Our letters from Portsmouth mention that the French fleet is at sea. This seems very probable, as government received certain intelligence, some days ago, of 28

ships of the line being at single anchor in the outer road of Brest.

Letters from Vienna, dated the 26th ult. state that Dumourier has sent to the court of Vienna, several plans for the prosecution of the war in the present campaign.

March 16. The court of Petersburg is said to have demanded of the court of Vienna a declaration of neutrality, and a force of 24,000 men, if a war should take place between Russia and the Porte. In order to induce his Imperial Majesty to comply with this demand, the Empress has promised that the districts of Gracrow, Lubler, and Cochin, shall be ceded to Austria by the insulted country of Poland.

Declaration of his Prussian Majesty, delivered to the state of the Germanic Circles, assembled at Frankfort.

His Majesty the King of Prussia could not but hear with the highest displeasure, that designs were imputed to him tending to secularize Bishoprics and Chapters, to suppress them, and to appropriate to himself certain cities of the Empire, in order to indemnify himself for the immense expences which he has made for near two years, to carry on the war against the French, and to defend against them the Germanic Empire and his illustrious allies.

His Majesty, confident that his designs are pure, might pass in silence over such rumours, and content himself with the conviction that they would find no belief on the part of the well disposed states of the Empire; but to give an overplus of satisfaction, and to confound the malevolent, who invent similar stories purposely, and perhaps to excite distrust, the under signed has orders formally to declare, that while his Majesty makes war upon the French, he has never any view but the defence of the Germanic Empire, and the maintenance of the Constitution; that it never was his Majesty's design to make conquests for himself; and that if conquests are made from France, the Empire will have its share; that he never conceived the least ideas of indemnifying himself at the expence of the Empire, whose Constitution has always been sacred to him, and for whose maintenance he has already made so many sacrifices, as is generally known.

The under signed finally declares, that his Majesty will never belie those intentions in future, and he is always ready to secure and guarantee to the Germanic Empire its territory and constitution, and to its states in particular, both spiritual and temporal, their possessions and right; in a word, the inviolable maintenance of the whole Germanic body, provided the Empire, and above all those six circles which are most exposed to danger at the present, will cooperate as much as the Constitution and patriotism require of them.

(Signed) BARON HOCHSTETTER.

B O S T O N, May 3.

From Havre, via Newbury-Port.
Newbury-Port, May 1.

We have the pleasure to acquaint you of the safe arrival, this morning, of the Fanny, Captain Stevens from Havre-de-Grace, in 45 days. She was embargoed there 45 days, and it was expected the embargo would be renewed in 5 days after he cleared out. Have thought it advisable to forward the letters and despatches, to which we refer you for news. Nothing material is mentioned by the Captain, except an action between the French and Spaniards, in which the latter were defeated.

The despatches brought by the above vessel were for Mr. Fauchet, the French Minister at Philadelphia, and for the Consul in this town. The papers inclosed in them are as late as March 12, but they contain no intelligence of primary importance, except the following circumstance, which may be considered as such: The King of Prussia has formally informed the Diet of Germany, that owing to his exertions in the war, by being placed as the van-guard of the combined forces, and the great losses he had sustained in baggage, ammunition, and stores, by the retreat of General Wurmer, he found himself necessitated to demand succours of the several circles, to enable him

to continue his forces in the field. He therefore demanded of the six circles most contiguous to his position 82,000 rations of provisions and 56,000 of forage to be furnished daily, and of the four other circles he demanded a certain sum in cash. The answer of the Diet to this demand we have not learnt. There are no accounts in the French papers of the capture of Valenciennes. Preparations for a descent on the island of Britain, were still making. Intelligence from England goes a great way to corroborate what is above related respecting Prussia.

At the date of our last accounts the headquarters of the French army of the North were at Cambray. That of the combined forces in that quarter at Valenciennes, which is about 17 miles from Cambray. Both armies are in strength, and some "keen encounters" were daily expected.

A letter has been received from Captain John Wilson, of the ship Thorn, to his owners in this town, dated Havre-de-Marat, March 10, of which the following is an extract:

"This day I arrived here—have been in the Channel since the first instant, having had head winds, and being detained by British men of war. A great number of American vessels are here; many of them have been detained a long time."

It is proper to observe that the ship Thorn, cleared out at Newport, for Havre-de-Marat, and had on board a cargo, consisting of cotton, coffee, oil and whalebone; and although thus bound and laden was permitted to proceed on her voyage, although boarded by several British vessels of war.

N E W - Y O R K, May 5.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the ship Draper, from Dublin, we are informed that 1300 men had been sent to Belfast, by government, for the purpose of preventing an insurrection; which, apparently, would have taken place, had it not been for the troops.

Extract of a letter from London, March 13.

"Five French frigates are suffered to insult our coasts, and capture ships in our Channel, while we have near one hundred flags flying at Portsmouth."

"We are much pleased to find such pacific dispositions manifested by the American people, and we trust their wisdom will point out the necessity of persisting in so laudable a plan."

Extract of a letter from London, March 28.

"The merchants have applied for a convoy for a fleet to New-York, which has been granted by government; it is to be a 74 and a frigate."

A letter from Falmouth (England) dated March 19, to a gentleman in this city, states, that the Saturday prints say, our cruisers are ordered to bring in all Danish vessels; The Turkish Ambassador has left St. Petersburg, and Roberpierre has absconded from Paris. The packet goes to Halifax with two mails.

Yesterday was committed to prison, Philip Redman, an apprentice or clerk of Mr. Beauman, Postmaster in this city, on a confession of having plundered the mail, of divers sums of money in bank-bills.

The latest arrivals from Bordeaux, though they might have brought accounts to the middle of March, do not appear to furnish any satisfactory or authentic intelligence. One French paper, published in that city, gives the most deplorable account of the executions which are still continued there, and of the great scarcity which prevails; while another French paper says that Bordeaux is tranquil, and that the scarcity seems not to be felt as has been published.

May 13. At nine o'clock yesterday morning, the Honorable JOHN JAY, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, with Mr. Trumbull, his Secretary, embarked for London, on board the ship Chio, Captain Kemp. The District Judge, such of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State as were in this city, many other civil officers, and an immense concourse of respectable citizens, attended Mr. Jay from his house to the ship. When the Minister had arrived on board, the citizens