

MADRID JUNE 9.

Orders have been sent to our ports to arm fifty ships of war. Lieutenant-general Don Solano, Marquis of Del Socory, will have the chief command of the fleet, and will have under him generals Massaredo and Borga, and the six commanders of the squadron—our marine forces will join at Cadiz.

This day our court is to give answer to the British minister, relative to the satisfaction demanded by the cabinet of St. James's.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the KING:

*For dissolving this present parliament, and declaring the calling another.*

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve this present parliament, which now stands prorogued to Tuesday, the third day of August next; we do, for that end, publish this our royal proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly—And the lords spiritual and temporal, and knights, citizens and burgeses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs, of the house of commons, are discharged from their meeting, on Tuesday the said 3d of August. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known, to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure to call a new parliament. And do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, we have this day given order to our chancellor of Great-Britain to issue out writs in due form, for calling a new parliament; which writs are to bear test on Saturday, the 12th instant, June, and to be returnable on the 10th day of August following.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 11th day of June, 1790, and in the thirtieth year of our reign.

God save the King.

Another proclamation is issued, commanding all the peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holy Rood House, in Edinburgh, on Saturday, the 24th day of July next ensuing, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose the sixteen peers, to sit and vote in the ensuing parliament, and commanding the said proclamation to be published at the Market Cross, Edinburgh, and in all the country towns of Scotland, twenty-five days at least before the time appointed for the meeting of the said peers.

The galleys then cannonaded the town. The officers and marines have shewn much courage in this action, in which the king shewed the greatest proofs of courage.

NAMUR, JUNE 13.

We have just discovered among the soldiers here, a young woman who had taken service in the patriotic army; she was at the taking of Ghent, and served four months afterwards, undiscovered, in the volunteer company of captain Keyken; she then returned to her native city of Brussels, and became a servant for two months; but her sweet-heart having lately entered into the artillery, she then determined upon a second expedition, and engaged about a fortnight ago in the company of captain Philip Knykx; when, being subject to the visit of the surgeons, she was obliged to acknowledge her sex. The name of this brave girl is Jeanne Delemorris, of the parish of la Chapelle, in Brussels—every body is eager to receive her; and Mr. Ja. B. Vander Noot has presented her with a medalion, and a brevet of cadet, which pay she is to receive.

VIENNA, JUNE 12.

It may depended upon that our monarch will not yield to the demands of Prussia, and for the following reasons: our arms at present are victorious every where; the troops are in the best state, and well disciplined, with full confidence in their own strength, our finances restored through the savings of the grand duke; the frontiers of Bohemia covered by two excellent fortresses; those of Silesia, Moravia and Galicia defended by numerous armies; and the civil war in the Pays Bas encreasing, through the differences of many parties, are less dangerous to the troops of Leopold. These facts have caused a considerable change in the pacific inclination of this court, and which in fact has been perceived by that of Berlin.

The last answers sent hither were not satisfactory, as they only accepted part of the proposed terms, and did not offer any equivalent.

The Prussian cabinet, on its side having strong reasons to be firm, will not abate in the demands—Leopold must not only accept all the conditions, but Russia renounce entirely her vast projects of conquests and aggrandizement.

On the above principles, it is evident to the meanest politician, that a Congress is but a temporary remedy, and that war is inevitable.

Letters from Oporto by the last mail advise, that her Portuguese majesty has unequivocally declared her intentions to assist her kinsman the king of Spain, if he is under the necessity of entering into a war with England; and that in consequence thereof the Portuguese navy was preparing for sea with all diligence, so as to have a strong squadron ready to join the Spanish fleet early in June.

There is a report, that the emperor of Morocco, in order to shew his respect for the English government, is determined to hang the Spanish consul. Our minister did every thing in his power to save him, and suggested the displeasure of the British king at such a sacrifice; this had no avail. He then begged that the poor man might only be hanged in effigy; but this was equally unavailing—the emperor said he must give satisfactory proofs of his regard and friendship for his cousin in England.

By a private letter from Alican to a respectable merchant in this city, we learn, that the utmost efforts are exerted throughout Spain to recruit their army, and a bounty of near five pounds our currency) with an advance of wages offered to all seamen; that every person considered a war as inevitable, and every species of merchandize was rated accordingly.

Proposals have been made to Austria, the outlines of which are said to be shortly these: Austria to make concessions of territory, fully and unequivocally in favour of Prussia; particularly a convenient seaport (Ostend it is believed). The king of Prussia will then allow the troops of Leopold free passage through his territory, for the reduction of Brabant and Flanders, and will even be assisting in the execution thereof; which will in that case be no very difficult matter. But if the concessions required, of which a seaport is but a small part, be refused, Brabant and Flanders will be wrested from Austria, and, if not declared independent will be guaranteed to Prussia.

The income of England at the revolution was usually calculated at forty-three millions: whereas at present, in consequence of the improvements which have taken place in agriculture, manufactures and commerce, the general income of the whole island cannot be less than one hundred and twenty millions.

The poor vice consul of Spain, at Morocco, was tied to the tail of a wild ass, which, with this poor miserable man at his heels, was hunted until he became furious; and from this situation the consul was taken, only to be hanged. The emperor said it was not consistent with the etiquette of his court to hang him in effigy.