

tribute to the house of Austria, and the suspicion of which not only induced the Emperor Paul to recede from the coalition against France, but formed also the basis, and cemented the various parts of the new confederacy—the sad decline however, of the fortunes of Austria, produced by the wonderful turn, which affairs have recently taken in every direction, it is not unlikely, will compel them to consider that a prompt exercise of their vigilance is now become still now more necessary in another quarter, and that the gigantic projects of France are no less alarming, than were those views, of inordinate aggrandizement so lately entertained by her vanquished opponent. At all events, the league, if its proceedings are directed by prudence may in time, be rendered serviceable to Europe. With respect to their actual disposition towards this country, we profess at present to know very little. What we have above stated upon this subject, is however strongly suspected to be not materially wide of the fact. If it should prove that their jealousy towards us inclines them to remain no longer indifferent spectators of one maritime greatness and vast Colonial acquisitions, their efforts, though comparatively feeble, may produce an inconvenience to our commerce a slight decay of trade would naturally follow a rupture with the great maritime powers of the North, but it is no less probable that the result would tend to increase, rather than diminish the glory of our Naval Arms and that proud superiority which in every quarter we now possess.

It has for the last two days been currently reported, that a general armistice has been agreed upon between Austria and France, preparatory to a negotiation for peace being entered into by those powers. This rumour we believe, rests on the mere authority of some passengers who arrived in the last vessel from Calais: beyond this it has no other foundation but its extreme probability. It was however, noticed with some degree of confidence, both by Mr. Tierney and Robson, in the course of last night's debate in the House of Commons.

July 26.

The Ministers of the Northern Powers are about to assemble at Petersburg, for the supposed purpose of concluding on the armed neutrality.

A Dresden Journal says, that Paul I. has demanded of the Emperor of Germany 1,500,000 rubles, as an indemnification for his expenses in the last campaign, and has declared, that if they are refused, he will take possession of Galicia.

The Russian ambassador and all Russians are called from Constantinople; and the correspondence between that city and Vienna has been intercepted.

KING'S SPEECH.

On the Prorogation of Parliaments this Day.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In putting an end to this laborious Session of Parliament, I must express the just sense I entertain of the diligence and perseverance with which you have applied yourselves to the various objects of public concern which came under your deliberation. It is with particular satisfaction I congratulate you on the success of the steps which you have taken for effecting an entire Union between my Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland.

This great measure, on which my wishes have been long earnestly bent, I shall ever consider as the happiest event of reign, being persuaded that nothing could so effectually contribute to my Irish Subjects the full participation of the blessings derived from the British Constitution, and to establish, on the most solid foundation, the strength, prosperity, and power of the whole Empire.

I have witnessed with great concern the severe pressure on my people from the continued scarcity of the season; but I trust that, under the blessing of Providence, there is now every reason to expect the approaching Harvest will afford a speedy and effectual relief.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my particular thanks for the zeal and liberty with which you have provided for the various exigencies of the public service. I regret deeply the necessity of

these repeated sacrifices on the part of my subjects; but they have been requisite for the preservation of our dearest interests, and it is a great consolation to observe, that, notwithstanding the continuance of unusual burthens, the revenue, commerce, and resources of the country have flourished beyond all former example, and are still in a state of progressive augmentation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The course of the campaign upon the Continent has, by a sudden reverse, disappointed the sanguine hopes which the situation of affairs at its commencement appeared fully to justify, and has unhappily again exposed a considerable part of Europe to those calamities and dangers from which it had been rescued by the brilliant success of my Allies.

Much as the events are to be regretted, it will always be matter of just satisfaction to me to reflect, that in the course of this important contest, my efforts, and those of my Parliament, have been unremittingly employed for the maintenance of our own rights and interests, and for the animating and supporting the exertion of other powers in defending the liberties of Europe.

Notwithstanding the vicissitude of war, your constancy and firmness have been productive of the most important and lasting advantages in the general situation of affairs, and the determination manifested in your recent declaration and conduct must afford me the best means of promoting, in conjunction with my Allies, the general interests, and of providing under every circumstance for the honour of my crown, for the happiness of my subjects, and for the security and welfare of every part of the British Empire.

Jul 29.

It is reported that the English minister at the Court of Sweden, has left Stockholm, without being indulged with an interview with the King.

The coalition of the four great northern powers, seems to require daily more consistency.

On Friday evening his Majesty's ships the Nemesis, Terpsicore, Le Provoyante, the Arrow and Nile lugger, fell in with the Fraude, a Danish frigate, having under convoy two ships, two brigs, and two galleots. The Nemesis hailed her, and said she would send her boat on board the convoy. The Danish commander replied, that if she attempted it he would fire into the boat. The Nemesis's boat was then lowered down, with four men and a midshipman in her, ready to go on board the convoy; the Danish frigate immediately fired several shot, which, missing the boat, struck the Nemesis and killed one man. The Nemesis immediately gave the Dane a broadside, when a most spirited action took place, which lasted about 25 minutes, at the end of which the Danish frigate being crippled in her rigging and hull, struck her colours.—Two men were killed and several wounded on board the Arrow; and 8 killed and a great number wounded on board the Dane. The Danish frigate and convoy was brought into the Downs on Saturday, but no shore boats are allowed to go along side, nor are the Danes allowed any communication with the shore. The Telegraph was immediately set to work, and in the evening Capt. Baker, of the Nemesis, set off in a post chaise and four, to wait upon the admiralty. He arrived in town yesterday morning.

Orders have since reached Deal, for our cruisers to capture all ships and vessels sailing under Danish colours.

OFFICIAL.

A cartel from Dunkirk, which arrived at Dover, on Sunday, brought a telegraphic confirmation of the Armistice in Germany.

GENERAL ARMISTICE.

Convention between the General in chief of the French and Imperial armies in Germany, concerning an armistice between the two armies.

Victor F. Lahorie, General of brigade of the army of the Rhine, and the Count de Dietrichstein, Major General in the Imperial army in Germany, charged with special powers from the Generals in chief of the two

respective armies to sign the Convention relative to an armistice between them, have agreed upon what follows:

Art. 1. There shall be an armistice and suspension of hostilities between the army of his Imperial and Royal Majesty and his allies in the German Empire, in Germany, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and the Grisons, and the army of the French Republic, in those countries; and the resumption of hostilities shall be preceded by a notice of 12 days, to be reckoned from the hour the ratification shall have arrived at the head-quarters of the opposite army.

Art. 2. The French army shall occupy all the country comprised in a line of demarcation, which setting out from the right bank of the Rhine, at Balzers, proceeds along the territory of the Grisons to the source of the Ill, extending to all the valley of that name, arrives at the source of the Lech, following the summit of Arlberg, descends to Fessl, following the left bank of the Lech, as well as the right in the points solely in which the rout passes from one bank to another, leaving the Austrian army in possession of the débouches, which arrive at the right bank, embraces Renti, passes the Sepach at Breitenwang, proceeds along the southern bank of the Lake which supplies water to Seepach, reascend the left of the Engthal to the source of the Ammer, descends upon the frontiers of the country of Werdersfels, which it follows upon the Loifach, on the left bank of which it is continued to the Choctee, which it traverses to arrive at Walkensee, where it crosses the Lake of that name, proceeds along the Southern bank of the Jackray to its confluence with the Iser, which it crosses, and directs itself on the Weifach to Rieten; turns the Tegentee, traverses, at Gemend, the Mangold, the left of which it follows to Falay, where it takes the direction of Obland, passes to Munster, Glais, Glan, Zerenberg, Ostrendorf, Molach, Fising, Telling, Kotten, Grafting, Exing, Ebersperg, Meilbitch, Hohenlenden, Kramacher, Weising, Teting, Hardberg; from thence to Jlen, Penzing, Stemlembach, following the Isen to Fullern, from thence to Lenderff, where it directs itself towards the source of the Wils, which it descends on the left bank to Vilsbibourg, where it passes that river, directs itself to Binabibough, follows the course of the Sima to Eufnaech passes at Stemenhauen, arrives at the source of the Kelpach, which descends on the left bank of its confluence with the Wils and the left of the Wils to its falling into the Danube, re-ascends the right bank of that river to Kelheim, where it passes it to proceed along the right bank of the Arnalk to Pappenheim, where it takes the rout of Veifsembourg, to arrive at Reidnitz, the left bank of which it follows to its influence with the Mein, which it descends also on its left bank to its mouth.

The line of demarcation on the right of the Meia between that river and Duffeldorf shall not before Mentz be nearer that place than the Nidda, and in the supposition that the French troops should have made movements, in that part, they shall be bound to occupy this day, 26. Michador (July 15), 1800.

Art. 3. The Imperial army shall occupy the Upper and Lower Engadine, that is to say, that part of the Grisons whose waters fall into the Inn, and the valley of St. Maria whose waters fall into the Adige.

The line of demarcation of the French army shall pass Balzers to the lake of Como by the rout of Coire, Luzis, Splugen, and Chiavenna. The Luciensteig is comprised in that line.

That part of territory of the Grisons, comprised between that line and the Engadine shall be evacuated, and shall remain neutral between the two armies.

This country shall, besides, preserve the form of its government.

Art. 4. The place comprised in the line of demarcation which are still occupied by the Imperial troops, shall remain under all respects in the same state, which shall be ascertained by delegates named for that purpose by the General in Chief of the two armies. There shall be nothing added to their means of defence, and they shall not check the free navigation of the rivers, and of the communications which shall pass under their