

8s. oats 11. 4s. to 11. 8s. and
to 21. 16. per quarter. Ave-
per bushel, 11s.

November 23.

orning received Paris Journals

inclusive (last Friday.)

papers we learn, that the

distress prevails in Paris, and

have taken place in conse-

quences of the

un-

happy people wholly without bread, and

the price of every other article continues

mounting to a most enormous and unpre-

cedented height. The louis d'or on the 20th

was 3100. Coffee was 180 livres per pound

—Hamburgh sugar 175—Marseilles soap

150. Candles 100. The papers in our pos-

session say, that the approach of winter, and

the rigours of the season, have excited in

that capital a most dreadful inquietude.

In the sitting of the council of five hun-

dred, of the 2nd Brumaire, a message was

received from the executive directory, stating,

that ever since their installation, they had

been occupied on the important object of sub-

sistences: that they had found that part of

the public administration in such a state, that

the wants of the following day could not with

certainly be supplied. They proposed that

an immediate requisition should be made in

the communes surrounding Paris, of 250,000

quarters of wheat, and some

members, the precise law in the new Con-

stitution had abolished requisitions; but not-

withstanding this it was determined that the

departments of Seine, and others adjoining

Paris, should be summoned to furnish the a-

bove quantity of corn within three days, un-

der heavy penalties.

L'Eclair of the 20th inst. has the follow-

ing article relative to the armies on the Rhine.

"The army of the Rhine has at last effec-

ted its junction with that of the Sambre and

Meuse, at Creutznaeth. The division of the

Austrian army which passed the Rhine, is at

Alcey, and found itself taken in the rear by

the two united armies, which are placed be-

tween it and the Rhine. We every instant

expect the news of a decisive action."

We refer our readers to the official Bul-

letins of the Austrian generals, for the most

satisfactory account of their operations which

we have before detailed.

By a letter from Balle, of the 14th. It is

said that on the night of the 13th general

Clairfayt had taken the fort of the Rhine.

Letters from Holland state, that the fer-

ment continues at Amsterdam, where every

day new troubles break out.

At Nimiegue, the whole municipality have

resigned. An insurrection has taken place

in that city. Many houses were pillaged,

and a great number of persons killed.

By accounts just received from Leghorn,

it appears that the intelligence of a fleet of

Spanish ships having joined the French squad-

ron under Richery, is wholly destitute of

truth.

The Betsy and Brothers——, from

Norfolk to Dublin, is taken by the Ranger

corvette and burnt.

The public attention has been lately much

turned to prophecies, and independent of

the many new ones with which we have been

favoured, every old closet, trunk, and book-

still has been rummaged for the old.

How little they are to be depended upon,

we think the following specimen will shew.

Extract from Alexander Scot's Legacy to his

Country—a scarce book, written Anno Domini

1689—page 28.

"We are, perhaps, effectually freed from

the tyrannical Stuarts, (1686. the reader

will please to remember, was the next year

after the revolution) and from property and

slavery: but methinks I see another evil rush-

ing in upon us, which if it prevails to a great

degree, and posterity should be at a loss how

to deal with it, may reduce the nation to a

state of more helpless distress than that from

which we hope in God we are just delivered;

if the dangerous mode of government lately

adopted, of closeting, pensioning and plac-

ing the members in house of commons, should

be carried to all the lengths which may be

imagined, posterity may see some hundreds

of placemen sitting in the house besides a

multitude of secret pensioners, and expect-

ants, who having a prospect of indemnify-

ing themselves, may be ready to humour a

corrupt court, by loading the people with

taxes, in voting a numerous standing army,

in retrenching liberty, particularly that of

the press!—in multiplying needless exorbit-

ant places, in demolishing the great barrier a-

gainst tyranny trial by juries; in building

kingly prerogative and parliamentary privi-

lege on the ruins of Magna Charta and the

constitution, and establishing a tyranny the

more formidable, as it will have the appear-

ance of regular and constitutional govern-

ment, by king, lords and commons; and as

opposition to it will be called rebellion against

lawful authority. In those dismal times the

will of the court will be the law of the houses

the known sense of the people will be disre-

garded and responsibility to constituents a

matter of ridicule!!!

"I leave these papers to be published af-

ter my decease, that posterity may not be

unprepared for this tremendous event, which

will effectually and irrevocably rivet the chain

of servitude on the people of Britain—unless

they take courage, lay aside party views,

and act unanimously as follows.—

Nobody will pretend to say that a single tit-

le of the above prophecy has yet come, or is

ever likely to come to pass.—

And what does the reader think is the re-

medy proposed by the prophet?—Truly

that the lord mayor, aldermen, common

council, livery, and merchants of the Me-

tropolis, should put forth a declaration, claim-

ing annual parliaments, the disfranchisement

of rotten boroughs, the exclusion of place-

men and pensioners, &c. &c. Here's a

pretty fellow for a prophet, not to foresee

that in less than a century, to write about

any of these things would be a libel, and to

recommend them treason; that two thirds

of the merchants of the city of London would

be identified, both in principle and interest,

with every administration, in proportion as

it was corrupt, and that the greater part of

the Aldermen would consist of Andersons,

Curtises, and le Meluriers!!!

PROTEST.

Against the passing the Bill for the safety of his Majesty's person and government.

DISSENTIENT,

1. Because we conceive this Bill to be founded on a false pretence. It recites a daring outrage on his Majesty's person [which we feel with the utmost horrors] and purports to propose remedies against such practices, whilst in reality it affords no additional security whatever to his Majesty's person, and leaves us to regret a deep and irreparable injury to the Laws and Constitution of our country, by making the compassing, imagining, inventing and devising the levying war a substantive treason: thereby departing in a most dangerous and unjustifiable manner from the statute of the twenty-fifth of Edward the third; the salutary provisions of which we cannot be tempted to abandon, by the example of temporary statutes, whole doubtful policy stands in opposition to a law, in which the wisdom of our ancestors has been so repeatedly recognized by the legislature, and so strongly confirmed by the permanent experience of its benefits.

2. Because the free discussion of the administration of government in all its branches by writing, speaking, and meeting for the purpose of representing grievances to any of the three branches of the legislature, has afforded the best protection to the liberties of the people, and is the undoubted inherent right of Englishmen. Yet this bill erects into a high misdemeanour, the exercise of this most valuable privilege, and inflicts in certain cases the pains and penalties of transportation for the offences which it creates; a punishment in the case of misdemeanour, thus generally constituted, as unprecedented in the history of our laws, as it is unnecessary and unconstitutional.

3. Because the extension of the treason laws, and the creating new misdemeanours is an alarming encroachment on the security of the subject, and affords no additional protection to his majesty's person and government: or the state of every king, ruler, and go-

and 33 men, and sent into Gonaives, from whence captain Cockburn and his people were marched across the country to Port de Paix; they were brought from thence in a Cartel vessel, that returned to this port on Sunday last.

A few days after capturing the Dragoon, the gun boat attacked a brig of 10 guns, bound from St. Mark's for Jamaica; they boarded her on the quarter deck, when the brig blew up, and every soul on board perished, among whom were the captain and 18 of the gun boat's crew.—As the people of the brig were all French Royalists, and therefore expected no quarters, it is supposed they set fire to the magazine, when they found all farther resistance unavailing.

While the Cartel vessel lay at Port-de-Paix, a boat arrived there from Cape Francois, with intelligence, of a fleet of British ships being at anchor off Monte Christi.

General Levaux had removed his quarters to Cape Francois, and had ordered that there should be no cruizers allowed, but those belonging to the Republic. The Unicorn, fitted out at Baltimore, is condemned to the republic, and the captain, with the commander of the 'Guillotine' privateer, who lately robbed a neutral vessel, were fettered, and condemned to clean the streets of Port-de-Paix.

It was supposed, that the British were meditating an attack on the Capel or Port-de-Paix.

L O N D O N, November 18.

On Saturday morning last three transports with troops chiefly emigrants from Hambro', were driven on shore near Calais; about 250 of them were unfortunately drowned from the vessel going to pieces; the rest, to the number of 350, were saved, and it is hoped will not experience the same fate with those of their unfortunate companions who have fallen into the hands of the Republicans.

We last night received, by exprets Paris Journals to the 14th inst. Want of room obliges us to omit details till to-morrow; but we have selected, for the satisfaction of our readers, the most important articles of information which they contain.

Madame de Tourzel, who attended the Princess, has been arrested by order of the directory, and sent to the prison of Quatre Nations.

The difficulties in the distribution of bread have recommenced; on the 12th nothing but rice was delivered out. Bread is 24 francs per pound.

Jourdan has resigned his command to general Kieber. This is stated to be in consequence of fatigue.

An armistice is said to have taken place between the Chouans and Republicans.

The louis d'or, on the 13th, 3200.

The desertions from the French army continue to be numerous.

The Austrians, under General Borose, have taken a fortified island in the Rhine, opposite to Thal; 700 French were made prisoners.

Three million more have been granted to the Executive Directory, to defray the urgent expences of the Government.

November 21.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Earl Spencer, Lord Hugh Seymour, and Mr. Dundas, left town for Portsmouth, in order to remedy, as far as possible, any evil resulting from the dispersion of the West-India fleet, and to accelerate its departure.

A party of light horse has paraded Parliament street and bridge street every evening on which the Treason and Sedition bills have been agitated in the House of Commons.

At Salisbury market on Tuesday last, wheat sold from 41. to 41. 16s. Barley 11.