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Justices may be found so devoted to power as to violate that which the principles of Constitution call the cattle of an Englishman!

February 3.

Another attack on the King.

LITTLE could we imagine, after contemplating at the Theatre, with heartfelt satisfaction, the pleasing appearance of our Sovereign, seated like a father in the midst of his children, participating in their amusements, sympathizing with their feelings—after being gratified with a sight so truly affecting, little did we imagine that the Monarch, who is so justly entitled to the esteem and affection of his subjects, of every denomination, was destined again to sustain the daring attacks of a rebellious Russian.

On his Majesty's return to the Palace, between 11 and 12 o'clock, as he passed the end of John-street, Pall-Mall, a large stone was thrown at the window of his coach, with such violence as to pass through the glass, which it shattered, when it struck the Queen on the face, and then fell into the lap of Lady Harrington, who had accompanied her Majesty as Lady in waiting to the theatre. Fortunately the violence of the blow was so far broken by the intervention of the glass, that the Queen, tho' her face was bruised, did not receive any material injury.

At the time the stone was thrown a brickbat was also flung at the carriage, which struck one of the servants behind, who is now confined in consequence of the blow. From this it appears, that there was more than one Assassin concerned in this atrocious business.

A deposition on the above business was taken on Tuesday at the Secretary of State's Office, before the Duke of Portland and two of the magistrates from Bow-street.

February 12.

By the last mails we learn, that so far from the flames of war being likely to be extinguished on the continent, they are about to spread still wider.—Some time since, Baron Schwerin the Swedish Minister, going to Petersburg to announce to the Empress of Russia the marriage of the King of Sweden, was very rudely treated on the frontiers, and ordered to turn back. The cause was said to be—that her Imperial Majesty was highly offended that the young King had refused to marry the daughter of the Grand Duke, and therefore would not receive his Ambassador, who was on his journey to Petersburg to announce the Royal Nuptials. The consequence is—that the Empress has determined to attack the Swedish dominions: and a letter from Hamburg states, that Field Marshal Suwarrow; who was on the point of setting out from Petersburg towards the Eastern frontiers of Russia, was likely to march against the Swedish territories in Finland.

Four battalions of guards are ordered to embark immediately for Gibraltar.

It is announced that the king of Prussia is about to publish a Manifesto, the object of which will be, to remind the United Provinces, that his Majesty, in concert with England, guaranteed to them the form of Government which they have abolished since the invasion of the French; to invite them to restore his prerogatives to the Hereditary Stadtholder; and to insinuate to them, that the present form of government adopted by the Batavian people, and that ferment of opinions which has taken place, may afford cause of alarm to the Sovereigns of the neighbouring states, among a number of whom is his Majesty. This Manifesto, it is added, will conclude with a menace, in case of refusal, to march a Prussian army into Holland. And already, in the Gazette of Wetzlar, the Duke of Brunswick is named as commander in this expedition, and Prince Frederic de Hesse Cassel is about to command the Hessian troops. They talk also of an indemnity of some millions which will be demanded by the king of Prussia in the name of the Stadtholder.

February 14.

We last night received the Paris Gazettes down to the 4th inst. inclusive. The principal news relates to the civil war, which still continues to rage on the northern coasts of France; and to the disposition which the

king of Prussia manifests of invading Holland. To counteract any such scheme, the Executive Directory has ordered Gen. Laurent to march with a large body of troops to reinforce the French army in that quarter. The idea is now very generally conceived, that the King of Prussia has this intention.

Montieur Count de Artois, sailed from Portsmouth on the 23d of Dec. on board the Jason frigate, and arrived at Edinburgh the 6th of January.

We have extracted from the German Papers what little intelligence they contain. The PRINCESS ROYAL of FRANCE arrived at Vienna, on the evening of the 9th ult. and was received by the EMPEROR, and by the people, with that degree of respect and affection which is ever paid by the upright and feeling mind to suffering virtue.

When the French Princess reached Vienna, the attendants, who had left Paris with her, instead of being appointed about her person, and lodged in the Palace, were conducted to the inn called Three Hatches in the Scotch square. Madame de Souci entered the Presence Chamber with the Princess; but the moment that she was about to pay her respects to the Emperor, she was prevented by the Prince de Stahrenberg, who, seizing her by the arm, said—"Madam, retire, this is not your place." Madame de Souci making a second attempt to present herself, was pulled back by the robe; and on her making a third attempt, was noticed by an inclination of the head by the Emperor, who at the same time informed her, that apartments were provided for her and the other French attendants at the inn; after which, he and his family, with the Princess retired into the Emperor's apartments. Since that, all communication between the Princess and her French attendants has been totally interdicted. Madame de Souci has not been suffered to see any of the French emigrants at Vienna; and two officers of the police are constantly stationed at the door of her chamber. The French Princess remains equally inaccessible to all the emigrants.

February 15.

The Squadron of frigates which some time since sailed from Brest, it appears, have continued at sea during the late severe weather, their orders being, so that effect, without consideration to the consequences. Of their operations government have received some intelligence, by means of a Portuguese vessel, retaken from this Squadron, after having been in their hands for several days; she was bound to the Brazils, with bale goods, and captured about three weeks since. On her way to Cherbourg, she fell in with the Grand Falcon, by which she was retaken. The French prize-master says, that five of the frigates contained in company, that they had taken several vessels, amounting which were 3 of the West-India transports at the time, however, he lost the frigate in which he had sailed from France, she had four feet water in her hold, and was much damaged in her rigging;—the other ships he believed to be in a similar state, and conceived it impossible that they should be able to continue at sea many days longer.

February 18.

The Loyallist is arrived from the cape of Good Hope, with the late governor of the cape, his secretary, some Dutch officers, and about 200 Dutch soldiers. This ship left the cape on the 12th November, 2 days before Admiral Elphinstone was to sail for Madras with Gen. Clark.

The character of the intelligence brought by yesterday's Hamburg mail is of a contradictory nature.—The preparations that are making in every part of Europe announce the continuance of war—yet some of the accounts from different places state "that peace is nearer than is generally supposed,"—that an Austrian Agent is at this moment at Paris, and that there is some idea of offering the Emperor an equivalent for the loss of the Netherlands.

Negotiations for peace, it is believed, have been set on foot; but if they should be unsuccessful, the war will probably extend from the North of Europe to the South. It appears to be the policy of the Empress of Russia to press the continuance of the war, and

to urge the coalized powers to exertions which must either exhaust, or so weaken them that they will be unable to resist any ambitious projects which she may have formed.

With regard to Spain the intimate connection that has taken place between her and France, and the naval preparations that are going forward in the Spanish ports, have roused the jealousy of the British Government, and Representations have in consequence, it is said, been made by the English Ambassador at Madrid. What answer has been returned to those representations, we know not, but the introduction of Spain a second time into the contest, as the Ally of France, will be an event that will scarcely excite any surprize.

Sweden and Denmark, apprehending that they shall be drawn into the war, are making the necessary preparations.

It was lately stated, that Government having received intelligence of a Dutch fleet of some force being at sea, the Russian Squadron, have been ordered to sail immediately; they are to be joined in the Downs by 7 British ships of the line and several frigates. The Dutch ships are said to be chiefly manned with French sailors.

FEBRUARY 19.

It is extremely painful to us to state, from day today, the fatal miscarriages that attend the West-India expedition.—It appears that the fleet which has been so long delayed at Cork, and that sailed but on Tuesday forenoon, has experienced a severe gale as that which dispersed that of Admiral Christian, and, we are fearful, the consequences have been dreadful. It is probable the greater part of them must again return to port.

The Empress of Russia, we are assured, will take an active part in the course of the summer. The rumour of an approaching war between this Potentate and Turkey seems rather to have subsided.

All the accounts from Holland lead us to suppose, that the pending measures relative to the assembling a Convention will produce a shock which the new modelled Republic, cemented on French principles, may not have sufficient stability to sustain.—From without, also mischief is expected, if the Dutch persist in altering the Constitution.

The King of Prussia, meanwhile, is said to be labouring the plan of a general peace to be submitted to all the powers at war, which has for its object, among other things, the restoration of the Stadtholder, on condition that an amnesty shall extend to all who have taken any active political part since the invasion of the country by the French.

A German paper, (*Le Correspondant de Neuwied*) gives us the following news in a letter from Basle, dated the 24th January:

"The hope of a speedy pacification seems to revive. We are here assured, that the Baron de Hardenberg will return to Basle in a few days. M. Le Cremin, Privy Counsellor of the Prince de Linange, who on his departure from hence six weeks ago, said, that Peace was nearer than was generally thought, and that he hoped soon to return, actually arrived yesterday at Basle. On the other hand, certain letters from Paris say, that for several weeks an Austrian Agent has been there, and that there was no doubt of the affair being speedily settled. Austria, it is said, if she determines to abandon the Low Countries, may receive an indemnity elsewhere."

It is reported, that the Act of Parliament for liquidating the Prince of Wales's debts is found to be so very defective and inadequate to the purposes for which it was intended, that a Bill shortly be brought in to explain and amend it.

On Wednesday evening last arrived at Hull, the Danish hoy Amelia, Captain Bent Hansen, from Christiansand, which place he left on the preceding Sunday. A gentleman who came passenger in the above mentioned vessel, states, that the Danes are busily employed in fitting out a fleet, which will consist of sixteen sail of the line, to be ready in case of emergency. There were three Dutch privateers, and 14 or 15 English ships prizes, laying at Christiansand when they came away.