

L O N D O N, June 21.

On the 25th of May a messenger from Austria passed through Hunningen, with a passport from Barthlemi, on his road to Paris; and on the 30th of May, a courier went by Stratsburg, with dispatches to Germany from Paris, taking the road to Lautemburg.

The French fleet from Toulon is at sea, but has not hitherto shewn any disposition to meet the English Squadron, which is every way superior, as well in point of numbers as equipment. Admiral Jervis on the coast, keeping a strict look out after them.

The gun-boats fitted out at Flushing, and other ports of the United Provinces, it is now said, are intended to be sent up to the Rhine, for the purpose of co-operating with the French in that quarter.

In the courier universal, a very destructive pestilence is said to prevail at Caen, occasioned by the vapours of the stagnant waters, and the putrid exhalations of the bodies of 4 or 500 dead horses which have been allowed to rot in the neighbourhood.

Government have lately taken up six more stout vessels, which mount from 18 to 26 guns each, designed as armed ships for the better protection of the trade on the North coast.

The ship Warts, Capt. Fell, belonging to Maryport, was once called the Mary and Ann.—This vessel, which is 126 years old, was at the siege of Derry, is said to have been the vessel which broke the boom, and is now on her passage from Maryport to Memel.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, June 19.

“Friday the Washington, American East Indiaman, of 750 tons, through the folly or villainy of two pilots she had taken on board, went on shore on the Lizard point;—the ship will be lost. She was esteemed the finest ship belonging to the States; her cargo which can be got at is bringing up here, consisting of bales of silk, mullins, India hemp, &c. It is supposed about 300 tons of sugar, and a great quantity of rice, will be wholly destroyed, the whole estimated in the country at 55,000 pound. The captain had sugar on board to the amount of 14,000 dollars uninsured.—She came from Calcutta, but whether for the account of the English Company, cannot be known. The pilots are absconded.

The Princess of Wales was at the Opera on Saturday, and in Hyde Park yesterday; at both places she wore a countenance, “more in sorrow than in anger.”—All hopes of accommodation are vanished.

The—of—was in town incog. on Friday night, when he gave his ultimatum to the Duke of Leeds and Earl Moira, viz. that nothing can move him from the line he has adopted, he complained with much asperity of the violation of the compact for the discharge of his debts, under which he was induced to consent to the union. Lord M. asked him whether he had reflected upon all the consequences which might ensue? to which he answered, “Most seriously, my lord, and am prepared for them to their fullest extent.”

It is reported, that a distinguished and amiable female will certainly leave England, soon after the meeting of parliament, and that her departure has even been required by her relatives on the continent.

The prince of Wirtemberg is to set out on his journey for England, to receive the fair hand of the Princess Royal, the latter end of the present month.

The expence of the marriage of the Prince of Wirtemberg, including dower, cloaths, jewels, &c. will be about 160,000l.

PACHE,

The ci-devant mayor of Paris, and once Minister of war, was arrested this evening, at a house in Germyn street. He has been for some time in this town under the name of Dupre.

June 23:

A letter from Madrid, dated April 26, says, “The Spaniards have five millions sterling coming home in the course of the summer, which is very well known to the Directory at Paris. This may account for the mysterious conduct of the cabinet of Madrid towards to this country.

Six Dutch frigates and a cutter are stated by the captain of the Lyon armed cutter to have lately sailed from Flushing for the Texel.

An article from Toulon, dated June says, “The English fleet is stationed before our port. They are waiting for two frigates which are destined to carry Aubert Dubayet to Constantinople. No vessel can enter the harbour, but by mere accident. They take our ships under our very batteries; they have lately taken the corvette L’Urte, in the port of Bonn, on the coast of Barbary.”

Extract of a letter from Dover, June 21.

“Arrived the Caroline, Ingles, from Charleston, and the Minerva, Turner, from Boston. About twenty passengers landed from these vessels; among whom was C. Gore Esq, commissioner from the United States of America, appointed to bring over, and finally adjust, the treaty of commerce between that country and this. Mr. Gore left Dover this afternoon, for London.—Above 1000 ship letters were landed from the above vessels and forwarded by this evening’s mail.”

The Purser of the Thames reports, that since he had been in the service of the French he had taken 136 prizes, and 60 while he was on board.

The last extraordinary meeting of the Whig Club voted 100 guinea towards the expences of Mr. Fox’s election for Westminster; the Duke of Northumberland subscribed 500, the Duke of Bedford 300, and several other of the minority Noblesse, &c. in proportion; the whole sum raised for this purpose amounts to 3500l.

The expences of Mr. Honeywood, in the election for Kent, are calculated to fall little short of 30,000l.—those of Sir F. Geary touch on 6,000l.

For the late Mr. Whitebread’s brewery, a company of gentlemen have offered 350,000l. Mr. Whitebread, jun. who wishes to decline business, asks 500,000l. sterling.

Pache, the Frenchman who was apprehended on Tuesday evening in Germyn-street was one of the six of the Executive Council, who on the 28th January signed the warrant for the execution of the unfortunate Louis.

BRISTOL, June 27.

Private advices received this evening, represent the Austrian victory and retreat of the French as being the cause of the loss of 3000 men to Gen. Jourdan, and that the Austrians were every hour expected to recross the Rhine and the Sieg, in the pursuit of the Republicans.

“A Paris paper received to-day, says the intended journey of Gen. Pichegru to Stockholm, was not to negotiate, but to exert his military talents against the Russians, which has been prevented by English gold and the machinations of Pitt.—Our government now in their turn refuse to acknowledge the Swedish Envoy, viz. an agent to the empress—but Vive la Republique—the French Hercules is invincible.

GLASGOW, June 9.

Yesterday morning arrived at Clyde the Dutch frigate the Jason, of 36 guns, Capt. G. Dunckum, commander. This vessel which sailed from the Texel, on the 23d of Feb. last was, as appears from the deposition of the Capt. now before us, one of a fleet of 17 sail, four or five of which were of the line, twelve of which were bound to the East-Indies, under the command of Rear Admiral Lucas, the remainder to Surinam, under the command of Admiral Braak. On the 18th of March, between the islands of Shetland and Terro, Capt Dunckum met a gale of wind, which shifted his ballast, separated him from the rest of the fleet, and obliged him to bear away for Drontheim, where he arrived about the 20th of the same month. After resitting at Drontheim, Capt. Dunckum on the 20th of May, prosecuted his voyage towards Surinam, without any remarkable occurrence till the 31st of that month, when 50 leagues to the westward of Broadhaven, Ireland, he fell in with the Mary Ann of this port from Nevis, which he captured and sunk, after taking out some

run and stores. Capt. D. then beat about by contrary winds in the same latitude till the 4th inst, when his crew displeas’d at the sinking of the Mary Ann, which deprived them of their prize money, or it may be, incensed at their officers appropriating to their own use the rum and stores taken from the Mary Anne, mutinied, confined Capt. D. and his principal officers, put the frigate under the conduct of Capt. Crawford, of the Mary Anne, and ordered him to pilot her into the first British port, with an intention, it is said, of delivering up the vessel to government, and entering themselves volunteers on board the British navy.

A considerable part of the crew of the Jason it is said, were in the service of Great Britain during the American war, and from the time of their sailing from the Texel, were assiduously representing to the rest of the crew the great advantages which British seamen enjoy over those of France and Holland, they often reproached the war in strong terms, and expressed their dissatisfaction, on many occasions, with the new order of things in Holland, particularly with the device of fraternization on their flag which they termed the—‘Whore of France,’ and which is now flying reversed, surrounded by the British flag. Numbers of the crew are daily on shore, parading the streets of Greenock with the cockade in their hats, and it is expected that the whole of them will enter volunteers with captain Ramsay, the regulating officer.

P A R I S, July 2.

ARMY of the COASTS of the OCEAN.

Res non verba.

Head quarters, Rennes, 25 Prairial.

June 13th—4th year.

“In hope of defeating the effect of the vigilance we exercise, imposing on the good faith which animates us, and obtaining rather a delay favourable to his perfidious designs, or more advantageous conditions, the individual named Poulaye, calling himself commander in chief of the pretended Catholic army, has made by his agents to several general officers of the army, various insignificant and intidious demands and propositions, tending to commit them in the eyes of the government. The commander in chief, who has for a long time known and disconcerted the atrocious plots of this agent of England warns his brothers in arms to be on their guard and to follow with precision what is pointed out to them in the orders of 17th and 18th current. He at the same time recommends to them the greatest activity; and the literal execution of the mandate of the executive Directory on the subject of the disarming of the inhabitants.

(Signed)

“L. ROCHE.”

St. Jermes, June 10.

The reduction of the Chouans has been effected with great success; they are now at their fire sides, and return to their former occupations. The column which surrendered at this place was the best composed of the whole division; it was formed of young men, the oldest of whom, excepting deserters, was not more than 25. All the chiefs have surrendered, at different places, and appear to be sincere in their professions, there still, however, remains the column of Frotet, on the side of Vire; but they are disposed to unite and surrender in a body. The General who commands in the district of Avinches has, in order to facilitate the accomplishment of this object, withdrawn at their request the post of Brecy.

Tranquility is restored to this city. Pillage has ceased. It must be allowed that it is almost a miracle, for the government were on the point of seeing a part of those men, whose duty it is to suppress sedition, join the insurgents. Will people be convinced at length that there can be no adequate security for property in a great town like this, the centre of all the sections, and of every species of seduction, until its defence, at least in part, shall be entrusted to those who are most interested in securing it against all attack.

The Directory have sent away a part of the troops that were stationed in the metro-