

ble and discontent. The militia are all turned on Irishmen, being most Catholics; they have joined the Presbyterians on account of the Orange men's oath, and don't seem to obey the commands of government.

LONDON, October 6.

At half past one o'clock there was a very full attendance of the Peers; and at two o'clock the King being seated on his Throne, the Commons being summoned, and appearing at the Bar, his Majesty delivered the following

SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a peculiar satisfaction to me, in the present conjuncture of affairs, to recur to your advice, after the recent opportunity which has been given for collecting the sense of my people, engaged in a difficult and arduous contest, for the preservation of all that is most dear to us.

I have omitted no endeavours for setting on foot negotiations to restore Peace to Europe, and to secure for the future, general tranquility.—The steps which I have taken for this purpose have at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negotiation, the issue of which must either produce the desirable end of a just, honourable, and sound Peace for us, and for our allies, or must prove, beyond dispute, to what cause alone the prolongation of the calamities of war must be ascribed.

I shall immediately send a person to Paris with full powers to treat for this object, and it is my anxious wish that this measure may lead to the restoration of general Peace: but you must be sensible that nothing can so much contribute to give effect to this desire, as your manifesting that we possess both the determination and resources to oppose, with increased activity and energy, the further efforts with which we have to contend.

You will feel this peculiarly necessary at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested the intention of attempting a descent on these Kingdoms.—It cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an enterprize; but it befits your wisdom to neglect no precautions that may either preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion and ruin of the enemy.

In reviewing the events of the year, you will have observed that, by the skill and exertions of my navy, our extensive and increasing commerce has been protected to a degree almost beyond example, and the fleets of the enemy have for the greatest part of the year, been blocked up in their own ports.

The operations in the East and West-Indies have been highly honourable to the British Arms, and productive of great national advantage; and the valour and good conduct of my forces, both by sea and land, and have been eminently conspicuous.

The fortune of war on the Continent has been more various, and the progress of the French Armies threatened, at one period the utmost danger to all Europe; but from the honourable and dignified perseverance of my ally the Emperor, and from the intrepidity, discipline, and invincible spirit of the Austrian forces, under the auspicious conduct of the Archduke Charles, such a turn has been lately given to the course of the war, may inspire a well-grounded confidence that the final result of the campaign will prove more disastrous to the enemy than its commencement and progress for a time were favourable to their hopes.

The apparently hostile dispositions of the Court of Madrid have led to discussions of which I am not yet enabled to acquaint you with the final result; but I am confident that whatever may be their issue, I shall have given to Europe a further proof of my moderation and forbearance; and I have no doubt of your determination to defend, against every aggression, the Dignity, Rights, and interests of the British Empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I rely on your zeal and public spirit for such supplies as you may think necessary for the service of the year. It is a great satisfaction to me to observe that, notwithstand-

ing the temporary embarrassments which have been experienced, the state of the Commerce, Manufactures, and Revenue of the Country, proves the real extent and solidity of our resources, and furnishes you such means as must be equal to any exertions which the present crisis may require.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

The distresses which were in the last year experienced from the scarcity of corn are now, by the Blessing of God, happily removed, and an abundant harvest affords the pleasing prospect of relief in that important article to the labouring classes of the community.—Our internal tranquillity has also continued undisturbed:—the general attachment of my people to the British Constitution has appeared on every occasion, and the endeavours of those who wished to introduce anarchy and confusion into this Country, have been repressed by the energy and wisdom of the laws.

To defeat all the designs of our enemies, to restore to my people the blessings of a secure and honourable Peace, to maintain inviolate their Religion, Laws, and Liberty, and to deliver down unimpaired to the latest posterity the glory and happiness of these Kingdoms, is the constant wish of my heart, and the uniform end of all my actions.—In every measure that can conduce to these objects, I am confident of receiving the firm, zealous, and affectionate support of my Parliament.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 26, to October 3, inclusive.

On account of the reports spread of an English Plenipotentiary having arrived at Paris to make overtures for peace, the Executive Directory have caused the following official note to be published in several French Journals on the 21st of October, which throws great light on the dispositions and pretensions of our Government.

OFFICIAL NOTE,

Published by the Executive Directory, in consequence of the rumours circulated at Paris, of an Envoy having been sent by the British Cabinet, with proposals of Peace to the Directory.

Different journals have asserted that an English Plenipotentiary has arrived in Paris, and has presented himself to the Directory, but that his propositions not appearing to be satisfactory, he has received orders to quit France instantly.—All these assertions are equally false. The statements made in the English papers of a Minister to be sent to Paris to treat for peace, bring to our recollection the overtures of Mr. Wickham to the Ambassador of the Republic at Basle, and the reports circulated, relative to Mr. Hammond's mission to the Court of Prussia.—We have not forgotten the insignificant, or rather cunning duplicity and panic style of Mr. Wickham's note. According to the partizans of the English Minister, it was to Paris that Mr. Hammond was to go to propose peace; when his destination was published, and it was known that he was gone to Prussia, the same persons repeated that it was to hasten peace; and yet the well known object of that negotiation was to prevail on Prussia to violate the treaties with the Republic, and to enter again into the coalition. The Court of Berlin, faithful to its engagements, has rejected these perfidious propositions. But in making of this intrigue a mission of peace, the English Minister joined to the hope of creating a new enemy to France, that of justifying the continuation of the war to the eyes of the English nation, and of throwing all the odium of it on the French government. Such is also that of the assertions made at this time in the English papers.

His object will appear evident, if we consider how difficult it is that the ambitious government of England should wish sincerely for a peace, which will deprive her of her maritime preponderance, re-establish the liberty of the seas, afford a spring and resources to the Spanish, Dutch and French marines; and will carry to the greatest degree of prosperity, the industry and the commerce of France, Spain, and Holland; nations in which she has

always found rivals and enemies of her own whenever they have become weary of being her dupes. But we shall cease to give credit to the pacific intentions of the English minister, when we know that his gold and his intrigues, that his secret and open intimations attach more than ever to the Cabinet of Vienna, and are one of the principle obstacles to negotiations into which that cabinet would have been led by itself for the purpose of obtaining peace. Fifthly, we shall cease to give credit, when we consider the moment at which the report of these overtures is circulated.—The English nation supports with impatience the continuance of the war, it is necessary to answer its complaints and its reproaches.—The Parliament is about to open its Session; it is necessary to close the mouths of those speakers who may speak against the war; it is necessary to justify the demand of new taxes; and for obtaining all those ends, it is necessary to be able to advance, that the French government refuses all propositions of a reasonable peace.

The Executive Directory have for these nine days past published nothing respecting our armies, except the following vague bulletin.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

4th Complementary Day, Sept. 20.

"A courier dispatched by Gen. Moreau having been intercepted, we have only this moment received the news which has been expected for several days, from the army of the Rhine and Moselle. They are satisfactorily.

"The army occupies respectable situations covers its communications, and engages the enemy in a way to relieve the army of the Sambre and Meuse, which resumes its offensive position.

"Several slight engagements have taken place between the army of the Rhine and Moselle, and the troops of General Latour. They have been to our advantage, and General Moreau writes that he is ready to fight, and to beat the Archduke wherever he can find him."

It is however certain, that Moreau's position is very critical; and all the letters from Brussels, Bonn, Cologne, Duren, and from the conquered parts of Germany on the left bank of the Rhine, bring particulars of continual reverses of defeats sustained by the army of the Sambre and Meuse, now commanded by general Bournonville, whom Jourdan has replaced in the command of the army of the North, which has since joined the former. The French were not only obliged to cross the Lahn, but also the Sieg on the 24th. The French possess the bridge of Neuwied, which is defended by works of great strength the Austrians are however, preparing to attack it. On the 20th the French were defeated with considerable loss at Altenkirchen, and the General (Marceau) mortally wounded. Jourdan's army has in consequence retreated: the right wing over the Rine into the Hundsruck, the left behind the Sieg and the centre upon Bonn. Some strong corps under Gen. Poncet, hold Portz and Elbach. The Austrian cavalry command the Rhine from Cologne to Bonn: and the Archduke on the 27th was advancing to attack the entrenched camp at Oberlich, which covers Duffeldorf. Gen. Kleber on the 27th gained some advantages over the Austrians on the Sieg, but the consequences are not known. Bonn, Cologne, Duren, Aix, and Juliers are crowded with wounded Republicans.

Moreau continues to retreat, closely pressed by the victorious columns of Latour and Nauendorff, and likewise by the Austrian General Frolich, who joined by the peasantry has greatly annoyed him. The French have abandoned Bregentz, Constance and Lindau.

NEW-YORK, November 11.

The situation of the combatting armies in Europe, at the date of our last advices, was very interesting, and the public mind in America is wrought to a high pitch of anxiety to know the fate of the campaign. Our partizans of France, whose opinions follow all the steps of the French government, howe-