

cause, and to the defence of all their dearest interests.

"A due sense of this conduct is deeply impressed upon your heart. I trust that all my subjects are animated with the same sentiments; and that their loyalty and public spirit will ensure the continuance of that union and natural confidence between me and my parliament, which may best promote the true dignity and glory of my crown, and the genuine happiness of my people."

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, said:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the fifth day of July next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the fifth of July next.

"His majesty, with the high state officers, then retired; and the commons withdrew to their own chamber of parliament."

May 30. At Bologna, in Italy, several persons have lately been tried for Jacobinism, and convicted. A student of the name of Rolendis, received sentence to be hanged; three professors were ordered to be sent to the galleys; several young men to be pilloried; two women for making cockades, and harbouring the Jacobins, to be imprisoned for life; and a young man, out of respect to his friends, to be privately strangled.

The refusal of the French government to guarantee to the king of Prussia that part of Poland, so patriotically and virtuously seized by him, in case of a war between the Russians and Turks, is said to be the cause which induced his Prussian majesty to give orders for the formation of a neutral cordon in Westphalia. The cause of his enmity is truly honourable to the French.

May 31. The press for seamen in every part of the kingdom, in the course of the present month, has been more vigorous than ever was known; yet there is by no means a sufficient supply to man all the ships of war equipping, or that are ordered to be equipped for service.

June 1. The gazette of yesterday contains an account of the capture of the French corvette l'Unite, of 44 guns, by his majesty's ship Inconstant, near Tunis, on the 20th of April.

June 2. It is now considered as certain that parliament will be assembled in July for the dispatch of business. When parliament has degenerated from being the counsellor of the throne into the mere engine of imposing burdens upon the people, it is easy to discover in this measure the design of new loans and of fresh exactions. Whether demand of supplies is to be confined to the more immediate wants of our own government, or to the guaranty of a loan to the emperor, has not yet been ascertained; but the one or the other equally affords the certainty of additional expences to the nation that renders a conjecture superfluous. In the contemplation of renewed devastation and carnage in a war of such unparalleled disaster, the people of this country have the additional melancholy reflection, that their affairs are conducted by men whom no misfortunes can deter, and no experience can correct.

Charles the second being asked, why he always chose to read his addresses to his parliament? replied, that he had pressed them so much for money, that he was ashamed any longer to look them in the face. A rare example of modesty this!

On Sunday morning a number of persons were assembled at a large ware-room in Union-street, Leeds, to hear a preacher of the Methodist persuasion, when the floor giving way, 16 women, a man, and a child, were crushed to death, and between 70 and 80 persons of both sexes were either dreadfully bruised or had some of their limbs broken. The women killed were chiefly old and poor.

The Peggy, Hayes, from Philadelphia, for London, with cotton, indigo, skins, &c. is totally lost on the island of Portland, very little of the cargo saved, the captain and six men drowned, besides a passenger, (Mr. Oakly of London.)

June 7. Yesterday morning the last of the Hamburg mails which was due, and in the evening the two former arrived, so that we are in possession of the news in Germany, up to the 22d of May. By these advices it appears that the Austrians have totally abandoned the conflict in Italy. The main body of Beaulieu's army was hastening through the Tyrol, having left only a small party to cover Mantua; and it is evident from the dispositions which the emperor is making, that he will make a desperate effort on the Rhine, in which if he fails his very existence as a sovereign power may be put to the hazard.

The accounts from France are confirmed. Notice of the termination of the armistice is formally given on the part of the emperor, as our readers will see by the following letter, delivered by the imperial major of artillery, M. de Schuway, to the commandant general of the French advanced post:

"General,

"His royal highness arch duke Charles, general in chief of the imperial army, and the army of the empire on the Lower Rhine, has acquainted me that, much as it was the intention of his imperial majesty to prevent the sufferings of humanity from another campaign, the disinclination of the French directory on that head, force him to suppress his pacific sentiments, and to have again recourse to ter-

minate an unfortunate war, which entirely militates against his feelings.

"Agreeably to this, I have the honour to acquaint you that the officer who carries this letter, has orders to remain with you till after the expiration of ten days after his arrival at your advanced posts, according to the stipulation of the armistice; and that the armistice shall be at an end the moment in which this period expires. You will have the goodness to attest the arrival of the officers, and to acquaint me of having received that notice.

BARON DE BRAY, Lieut. Gen.

May 21, 1795.

June 9. We are now enabled to state some particulars respecting the late disagreeable news from India. We are not yet in possession of the details, although we have received the Madras gazettes down to the 9th of January last, which probably may be precluded from publishing any such news.

According to private letters received from a gentleman high in the company's service in India, we learn, that the 25th battalion of Sepoys, commanded by capt. Grant, having been ordered to Batavia, the troops refused to embark; on which the governor general and council ordered this corps to be disbanded. The troops refused to deliver up their arms; the 29th battalion of Sepoys was ordered against them, and at length fired on them, by which several men were killed.

Some days after, four other battalions of native troops were ordered to Ganjam, on the coast, but refused to proceed, until the 29th battalion was punished for having fired on their companions. The native troops remained in this state of mutiny when the latest accounts left Bengal; and it is even reported, that the governor had ordered all the artillery from Dum Dum (not far distant from Calcutta, and where a great quantity of ordnance is usually kept) into the fort of Calcutta, as a place of safety. But we cannot vouch for the truth of this latter intelligence.

Private advices from India also mention, that several of the British officers of the company's establishment were in a state of mutiny; that an officer of high rank acts as their president, and that they have a regular chain of correspondence throughout India. We shall be very happy to be enabled to contradict these rumours, which are truly alarming, but there is some consolation in knowing, that the ship which carried out the regulations of our government, for placing the company's officers on the same footing as the king's, was seen going up the Bengal river, as the Major Pinckney American ship was coming away.

June 10. The insurgents in Corsica, by the activity of sir Gilbert Elliot, have been completely subdued.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated the 20th of May.

"Thirty-seven of the conspirators in the late plot are still in confinement. New discoveries of their connections are made every day. The directory finding that a part of their plan was to massacre every Englishman in the place, have thought it expedient to remove sir Sidney Smith and his officers to Plassey, where they now are. They are extremely well treated, have liberty to walk in the garden, and were all in perfect good health on the 28th of May. La Fete des Victoires was one of the most superb spectacles I ever witnessed. Among their singularities displayed on the occasion was that of the fort of Toulon, with the English colours rent down and torn to pieces by the French soldiers. The antipathy and detestation in which the populace hold your nation, and the resentment they feel for the duplicity with which they conceive your government acted, it is scarcely possible to express in language that will convey an adequate idea."

#### NEW-YORK, August 1.

##### ACTION ON THE RHINE,

We have not been able to trace the accounts on this subject to any thing farther than the report of capt. Glad. Letters from Paris, as late as the 12th of June, we are informed, say nothing respecting such intelligence. Our papers (the courier l'Egalite) are not later than those by the Brisels.

#### LONDON, May 23.

There is at present a considerable fermentation here. The minister is much disconcerted by the prodigious success of the army of Italy. We are apprehensive of seeing England soon abandoned even by Austria, and obliged to sustain alone the burden of the war, which will come more formidable, as the French will be able to apply their whole industry and resources to the increasing of their navy.

Such is the uncertainty of events, that the funds have fallen within 8 days from 66 1/2 to 60 per cent.

A period like the present is not likely to secure to the court, elections in favour of Mr. Pitt.—What is still more embarrassing to him, is that the bank has just refused him 1,000,000. to supply his present wants.

The King of Great-Britain's Proclamation, for dissolving the present Parliament, and calling a new one.

##### GEORGE REX,

Having thought it proper, with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve the present parliament, which remains now prorogued to the 5th of July next, we have for this effect made public this our Royal Proclamation; and the said parliament is

hereby dissolved. The lords spiritual and temporal, knights, citizens and burghes, and the representatives for counties and burghs, are therefore excluded from meeting on Tuesday the 5th of July. It being our desire and resolution to meet our people and have their advice in parliament as soon as possible: we hereby make known to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure, to convoke a new parliament; declaring also, that by the advice of our Privy Council, we have this day given orders to our Chancellors of G. Britain, to expediate writs in form for calling a new Parliament, to bear date the 21st of May inst. and be of force on Thursday the 12th of July next.

Extract of General Jordan's answer to the Arch Duke Charles, taken from the Journal of Anvers.

"Butchers, you wish then for more human blood! Well, monster, against my will I will cause it to be shed—I will only attack you once—but the valour of Frenchmen will strike with astonishment the four quarters of the world—you shall pay to the troops, whom I command, the tribute of your barbarity."

This high flown message has too much the appearance of boasting to induce us to believe it general Jourdan's. It is neither the style nor the thought of a commander, confident of his own courage and the valour of his troops—it is the gigantic bombast of a Bathaw, endeavouring to inspire terror by empty threats. When Darius went to enter Scythia, the king of the Barbarians sent him five arrows, a frog, a mouse and a bird; an answer which the great king found terrible; had he written him a letter, says, Rousseau, the more threatening it had been, the less would Darius have been afraid; he would only have laughed at it.

The Arch Duke Charles would no doubt have laughed at being treated as a butcher by the general of a nation, which may be reproached with having shed but too much blood. Those who gallantly fight us in arms are not butchers, they are our enemies: let us not insult them.—It would appear that our generals have not so good secretaries as soldiers.

#### H A G U E, April 26.

A note from the minister of Portugal was yesterday read in the Convention, in which, after having thanked the convention for assistance which had been given to a Portuguese vessel, he observes, that it is the wish of his court to preserve the good understanding which at present subsists between it and our republic. We have seen with pleasure the court of Lisbon thus recognizing our government.

It is a matter of astonishment, that Spain, after having drawn Portugal into the coalition against France, by obliging it to furnish a contingent of troops, should have concluded a peace with that Republic, without including in it her ally and relation, by which inattention, the commerce of Portugal has been subjected to frequent losses, several of her merchantmen having been captured by the French. The court is properly punished for having entered into a coalition from which it could not have promised itself any particular advantage. Such is the gratitude of the great.

May 8. The sittings of the Batavian National Assembly, have been for these some days past very important. Several motions were made tending to augment the powers of the assembly, and to regulate the mode of convoking it. The business been referred to a committee for examination. Discussions relative to the arming of the citizens, occasioned a sitting of seven hours on the 6th inst. The arming has been decreed, there is in consequence, an address to the Batavian nation, and letters to the constituted authorities upon the same subject.

May 15. The Batavian National Assembly has been a long time engaged upon two important questions.

1st. Whether Bournonville should have the command of the Batavian army agreeable to the article of the treaty, which declares that the combined forces of the two Republic should be commanded by a French general.

2d. Whether the combined army should be immediately put in motion. The latter proposition was decreed in the sitting of the 12th of May.

The minister of the French Republic, Noel, has addressed an official note to the Batavian Convention, in which he informs them that the Prussian minister, at Paris, hath complained of some privateers, having attacked on the Eems, an English vessel, considering that hostility, has a violation of the neutral territory. The note has been sent to the commission of foreign affairs.

Upon a report from the commissions of confederation and of foreign affairs united, it was proposed to the convention to decree that the army of the state, when in the field, should be under the command of general Bournonville, who might at all times march them where he thought proper, he giving an account of his operations to the committee of confederation, to whom also he should apply for supplies for the troops. The discussion was postponed until to-morrow.

May 25. The day before yesterday, the Batavian National Assembly held an election for a new President, for the succeeding fortnight. There appeared a majority, in favour of citizen Rurger John Schimmelpenninck, deputy from one of the departments of the city of Amsterdam. His predecessors,