war of meeting the reward due to his activity and zeal. This flaming patriot figured for some time among the corps diplomatique in America; and England and Holland have severally felt the effects of his labours in the cause of republicanism.

Yesterday afternoon a messenger arrived at the marquis of Carmarthen's office, Whitehall, from Paris. The dispatches were sent to the king at Windsor. It is not mentioned that any thing like a satisfactory answer has been obtained by the duke of Dorset from the French cabinet; on the contrary, they complain loudly of being forced into expensive preparations for war in a manner hitherto unprecedented in the annals of the two countries. A foreign courier came over from Calais in the same packet, who arrived yesterday at Mons. de Barthelemy's house near Hyde Park Corner.

The best advices from France, say, that they have thirty ships of the line ready for sea. By land they are not so well prepared. They have eight battalions of infantry, but they are in great disorder. The attention paid to the navy in the late war, and since the peace, has considerably affected their army. It was broken to pieces—many of the nobility retired in disgust, and its discipline was ruined. They are now, however, taking the most effectual means for securing its strength, and certainly, as it is, it is more than a match for ours.

There has been a general embargo on all shipping in the ports of France, and they have swept their own sailors in every harbour.

According to letters from the continent, a triple alliance between Russia, the Emperor, and France, is certainly on the tapis, and in great forwardness. France in this case gives up the Turks, for which she is to have a great share of the Levant trade guaranteed to her by the other contracting powers, when the Turk is driven out of Europe. The chief matter in question is, who shall possess the imperial city of Constantinople.

The Hebe frigate which lately peeped into Brest, and of consequence brought some private intelligence to government, has sailed again, in company with two men of war of 74 guns; from which the conjecture is, that they are gone in quest of the two men of war that lately sailed from Brest.

The chevalier de St. Hypolite, one of the French captains who distinguished himself in a very particular manner during the last war (and to whose very superior address the safety of some capital ships of the French fleet, part of compte de Grasse's, after the engagement with the British squadron under Rodney, &c. was in a great measure attributed) is said to be commander of the squadron which lately sailed from Brest, that were followed for some time by captain Thornborough in the Hebe frigate. They are the Le Broglio of 64 guns, L'Argonaute of 36, La Pracienfe of 28, La Pandore of 26, La Pucine of 14. To what quarter they were bound is not known; but it is conceived to the West Indies, or the coast of Africa.

Oct. 16. The following are some particulars respecting Mr. Grenville's late negotiation:—Mr. Grenville went over to Paris with instructions to communicate to the ministry, that, in consequence of the alarming crisis, to which the dissentions in Holland had at last arrived, the court of Great-Britain had begun to arm, in order to be prepared to act with effect upon any event, it being her unalterable resolution to see the prince of Orange restored to the stadtholdership with all its former powers and prerogatives; that the object of his journey was to make known to France, that England by her preparations, meant nothing hostile to that country; but that, on the contrary, she wished nothing so much as to improve the amicable understanding that happily subsisted between the two nations. To which the French minister answered briefly, that he would lay before the king, his master, Mr. Grenville's communication; but that he believed he might venture to take upon himself to say at once, that it could not be otherwise than pleasing to the king of France to receive such friendly assurances from England, of the intentions of her extraordinary armaments. Upon this, Mr Grenville and the French minister parted, and no further notice was taken of the matter for three days, when Mr. Grenville demanded another interview, in which he declared to the French minister his intention of returning immediately to England, and wished to know what answer he was to carry back to his court; to which the minister replied, that he had been charged with nothing particular upon the subject; that, however, since he was pressed, he would be free to declare from himself, that he thought the conduct of England in first arming without avowing any purpose, and then sending a notification of her intentions, seemed as if she thought there would be little occasion for her interference in Holland, whose affairs must be considered by every sober person as finally settled, and therefore she would give France a genteel challenge to the combat, for which England thought that she was altogether unprepared and unable; but that he would assure Mr. Grenville, that whatever the situation of France might be, and however much she might desire the continuance of peace, she would meet the wishes of Great Britain in any way, and for that purpose, she would also prepare herself to act with effect in any event. And he concluded with saying, that as the king of France was to leave Paris in a few days on a party of pleasure, he begged leave to refer all matters between the two countries to their ordinary ambassadors. In a few days afterwards, the king and his minister, as if to avoid Mr. Grenville, went to the distance of 70 miles, to shoot pheasants.

Oct. 18. By the mails of yesterday, the following gallant action is confirmed, of which some imperfect account had been received.

"A Russian frigate sailed from Cherson to Sebastobolis in Crimea, and not knowing of the declaration of war, was suddenly attacked by 8 Turkish vessels, one of which was of the line, and two others frigates; the rest armed transports. Notwithstanding this unequal engagement, the Russian vessel not only did not receive any damage, but actually kept up such a fire on the Turks, as obliged him to quit the seas: the Russian captain with seven glorious wounds he had received, had the satisfaction to see them fly before him, and afterwards came in triumph into the harbour of Sebastobolis."

Oct. 19. The volunteers of Ireland have given notice, that, "the general appearance of hostilities, and the preparations necessary for their defence of king and country, which wisdom and prudence suggest, demand, in a very special manner, the united efforts of all good subjects." The different volunteer corps are therefore immediately to be renewed, by which means a great part of the army now in Ireland may be sent abroad, if necessary.

Extract of a letter from Cleves, October 5.

"Seven countrymen of Oudebeyerland, who were taken up at Dordt, and condemned to be hanged, for the crime of being attached to the ancient constitution, were on the arrival of the Prussian army, as likewise those confined at the Hague for the same crime, set at liberty; among the number was the unfortunate Maurand."

A letter from Amsterdam, October 12, says, "This day Messrs. Hope, Muilman, and a number of great merchants, went upon 'Change, with an intention of making known that all was settled on the old footing in favour of the stadtholder, for which purpose, they took Orange cockades from their pockets, which they put in their hats. This proceeding raised a mob which became very riotous, and ended in the killing of several soldiers and seven Jews, besides wounding many others. Information thereof being sent to the duke of Brunswick, he immediately, (notwithstanding the capitulation) sent in 500 Prussian troops to prevent further tumult. However we expect a bad night.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 8.

"The duke of Dorset, ambassador from the court of London, is again arrived in this metropolis, Mr. Eden leaves us to-morrow or Wednesday. We have no expectation of seeing Mr. Grenville any more, he having fulfilled, we expect, the whole of his commission. The duke will now be the sole negotiator. Every thing now looks like war; notwithstanding it is hoped, there will be no rupture between France and England."

The last letters from Cadiz mention, that a large French ship armed en flute, from Brest to Toulon, loaded with all kinds of naval stores, was lately taken by the Algerine within four hours sail of that place, after a bloody massacre on both sides, and brought safe to Algiers; they likewise mention, that the Algerine captain was shot through the head at the first onset by a musket ball, as he was giving the word of command, and that all the principal officers, with a great number of men, were killed in the action.

Oct. 23. Authentic information was received on Saturday last from Holland—the affairs of that distracted republic are not likely to be so speedily restored to tranquillity as it was generally expected.—When M. de Thulemeyer, the Prussian ambassador at the Hague, first delivered the memorial that contained the intimation of that monarch's intended interference in the concerns of the states, nothing was said or written upon the subject, as to the motives for his conduct, beyond the mere wish to obtain reparation to the princess of Orange for the insult she had received; since the surrender of Amsterdam, however, a different language has been held.

On a suggestion being thrown out to the duke of Brunswick, since the capitulation of that place, that it would tend to restore quiet, if the Prussian army were to retire from the city, M de Thulemeyer sent a regular official intimation to the magistrates, that it was the determination of his master not to quit Amsterdam until every farthing of the expence he had incurred in consequence of his preparations was fully paid; at the same time rating the amount of this expenditure upon a most enormous scale.

This has thrown the council of Amsterdam into the utmost consternation. They cannot order the payment of the money, without regular authority from the states, and by their refusal, are exposed to the daily hazard of the plunder of the soldiery.—On their declining to advance the sum demanded, M. de Thulemeyer informed them, he should publish a manifesto, declaratory of the purposes and resolutions of his master. On the interposition, however, of the princess of Orange, this violent measure was suspended till the ministers of the court of London should have been consulted. Accordingly a council was held yesterday in the evening; and two extraordinary messengers were dispatched, one to the king of Prussia, at Berlin, and another to Sir J. Harris, at the Hague.

The melancholy alternatives, which this unforeseen conduct on the part of the king of Prussia, presents to the states, are these: If that monarch persevere in his determination to enforce his demand, the city of Amsterdam will be exposed (to speak most leniently) to the horrors of a military contribution; the cause of the house of Orange will be rendered unpopular; and the hostile faction be encouraged and countenanced in soliciting the immediate interference of the court of France, to rescue them from so unexpected an exaction. If, on the other hand, he fails in getting the money, which he evidently wants at present, and acquiesces in the non-payment, he will probably withdraw his troops not only from Amsterdam, but from the territories of the states entirely, and leave the contending parties to fight it out as well as they can. In that case, it is not apparent that any one thing he has yet done will have much operation in composing the unhappy dissentions of the republic.

BOSTON, *December* 24.

We hear that a vessel, arrived at Portsmouth from the West-Indies, brings intelligence that the English islands are open to the Americans, in consequence of the expectations of war.

Wednesday arrived here the schooner Jack, captain Sargent, in 59 days from Croisic, in France. The captain informs, that at that port every thing wore the aspect of war—that though an inconsiderable town, 1100 troops were marched in for its defence—that the cannon were mounted, &c.—that reports were, that Amsterdam had surrendered—that an English frigate was continually cruising off Brest—that his most Christian majesty had demanded of the court of Berlin, that the troops be withdrawn from Holland.

By captain Avery, who arrived here in a brig from Halifax on Thursday, we learn that preparations for a speedy war, are making at that place—that the officers of the troops were recruiting the regiments to the war establishment, &c.

Dec. 28. Accounts by Wednesday's mail, are received, which mention, that the inhabitants of Kentucky, who, for several years past, and almost from the time of their first settlement, have been disturbed and harrassed by their neighbours the Indians, are now realizing and enjoying, in their fullest extent, the invaluable blessings of civil society, peace and plenty. Our accounts further say, that the population of that country daily increases, so that in a few years, in case they are not contented with the Spaniards with-holding from them the free navigation of the great Mississippi, by them denominated the Father of Rivers, they will, in all probability, seek to redress this great grievance by driving, with a numerous host of freemen, the slaves to tyranny from their strong holds on that river, and establish themselves in glory on the ruin of their oppressors.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gottenburgh, (Sweden) to a gentleman in this town, dated November 4, 1787.

"Since writing, every ounce of hemp in town is bought up for the English, so that no supplies of that article will be at market before next July.

"Our letters just arrived from Germany, breathe nothing but war between the king of Prussia and the emperor, and the same between France, England and Holland.

"You will have heard that the Turks have already declared war against the Russians, who will call on the court of Vienna for assistance."

Dec. 29. How far credence is to be given to the various accounts received from Europe, we cannot positively determine——One vessel brings an account that PEACE is re-established—another that WAR is unavoidable. We wait with impatience for the confirmation of one or the other of these accounts.

The paragraph a few weeks since inserted, mentioning, that the British West-India islands are opened to our trade, is said to be contradicted by a letter from London, dated Oct. 3, in the following paragraph: "We are assured on the part of government that orders are sending to the governors of our islands to use their own discretion in admitting articles from the foreign islands under present circumstances.

NEW-YORK, *January* 1.

On Saturday last arrived in this port, the ship George, captain Hunter, in 56 days from Greenock, in Scotland, by whom Glasgow and Edinburgh papers are received to the 24th of October, and advices from London.

No war is yet declared between the courts of Versailles and London. Mr. Grenville's negotiation, it seems, has not been satisfactory. It appears, that the requisitions of the court of London were, a dismemberment of the garrison at the Cape of Good Hope, and Trincomale, and the demolition of the works at Cherbourg. If this be the case, and France be not sunk to her lowest ebb, with respect to finance, the greatest presumption is, that a formal declaration of war will take place early in the spring.—For Holland, an apparent pusillanimous surrender of all to the prince stadtholder has reinstated her in a kind of peace.

We hear that insurance on goods from England to Halifax, in consequence of the expected war, has advanced to 25 per cent.

A late London paper mentions, that the underwriters have considerably raised the premiums on homeward-bound merchant ships, apprehensive that a serious blow had already been struck in some of the distant dependencies of the British empire—and that the policies of insurance, giving ten guineas to receive one hundred, if hostilities commence between England and France within three months, were first