faithful to her declaration of neutrality, would require her inhabitants to take up arms, in order to resist any attack which might be made upon her teritory; and that the emperor would still farther confirm her neutrality of 1792, by sending troops to Genoa, if there should be any necessity for them." When these accounts came away, the senate, who met the day before, had not come to any resolution respecting the memorial. It was expected, that on their meeting, which took place on Monday following, a decisive answer would be returned.

A gentleman arrived in town from Flanders, which he left two days after the date of the letters by the last mail, brings an account that the whole armies are in motion towards the frontier. It is supposed that offensive operations are immediately to commence.

Letters from Brussels of the 28th ult. announce, that the inhabitants of Douay are reduced to three quarters of a pound of bread per diem. The beer, wine, and brandy, are in requisition for the army. At Lisle the magazines for the garrison are well provided; but the inhabitants have neither candles nor oil, and are kept upon half allowance.

We learn by the Dutch mail that the states of Holland and West-Friesland have published a placart to the same purport as the bill brought into our parliament relative to bills of exchange drawn by and in favour of persons resident in France since the first of January, 1794.

In the opinion of a certain learned writer, the present French government is likely to end in a military republic, of which Paris is to be the centre, with the other departments of the kingdom at its circumference, and under its control. In that case, adds he, let Europe tremble; depopulation and diminution of internal resources will then rather stimulate than impede conquest, as they did in ancient Rome, which conquered the world during the most rapid decline of the population and of the resources of Italy.

March 8. The accounts from Paris of the 27th of February bring a very melancholy detail of the situation of that capital with respect to provisions, especially meat. The people are even driven to such a pitch that a supply no sooner arrives at Paris than the multitude seize on it, and share it amongst them. A very poor small pullet sells for 10 livres, and the market of Poissy, which used lately to furnish from 4000 to 8000 oxen, the last market day only produced 200. On the morning of the 21st two large waggon loads of stinking fowls were exposed on the quay of St. Valle, but the commissaries of the police ordered them to be thrown into the river. The merchants, notwithstanding the laws, still continue to monopolize; vegetables are equally as scarce; however, from the measures adopted by the magistrates, they hope this scarcity will shortly cease.

All the accounts from Paris, as well as from different provincial towns, mention the scarcity of provisions, and particularly of meat, which begins to be felt in France. In the convention both Barrere and Legendre have proposed the observation on a voluntary lent, to save the consumption of meat. Barrere observed, that under the old system there were about six months in the year that meat was not eaten, which made a difference of one half in the consumption of that article; besides which, before the war, all the country people lived upon the produce of the earth; and now 1,200,040 men eat meat daily; La Vendee furnished a number of oxen and sheep, and now furnishes none. Legendre with great earnestness urged the decreeing of the lent, alleging they would otherwise be obliged to fast in spite of themselves, for the time was at hand when they would have neither meat nor candles; that the oxen killed lately did not afford tallow enough to light each other to their deaths; and that the provincial resources for cattle were exhausted, and the foreign ones totally stopped.

It was decreed, that the proposal of Barrere should be taken into consideration.

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our most humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The circumstances under which we are assembled will not fail to command our most serious attention, as we are sensible that on the issue of the contest in which we are engaged, depend the maintenance of our constitution, laws, and religion, and the security of all civil society.

We have observed, with satisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the allied powers in different parts of Europe, and the change which has taken place in the general situation of affairs upon the continent since the commencement of the war; and we must in a particular manner congratulate your majesty on the valuable possessions which have been acquired from the enemy; on the undisputed superiority at sea, which has enabled your majesty to afford such effectual protection to the commerce of your subjects; and on the important and decisive blow which has been given to the naval power of your enemies, under circumstances which reflect the highest honour upon the conduct, abilities, and spirit of your majesty's commanders, officers and forces, both by sea and land.

The system from which our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion, founded as it is upon the violation of every principle of justice, humanity, and religion, evidently productive of internal discontent and confusion in France, and tending to destroy the natural and real strength of that country, appears to prove, in the strongest manner, the necessity of vigour and perseverance on our part, and to afford in itself a just expectation of ultimate success.

We must undoubtedly join with your majesty in regretting the necessary continuance of the war; but we are persuaded that it would be inconsistent with the essential interests of your majesty's subjects to look to restoration of peace on any grounds but such as may provide for their permament safety, and for the independence and security of Europe; and it is impossible for us not to perceive that the attainment of these ends is obstructed by the prevalence of a system in France, equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and the tranquillity of all other nations.

We acknowledge your majesty's goodness in having directed to be laid before us copies of the declaration which your majesty has thought proper to issue, and also of the several conventions and treaties which your majesty has concluded.

We must cordially rejoice that your majesty has so much reason to reflect with satisfaction on the steady loyalty and firm attachment to the established constitution and government, which, notwithstanding the continued efforts employed to mislead and seduce have been so generally prevalent among all ranks of your majesty's subjects. The zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for our internal defence, and the distinguished bravery and spirit displayed, on every occasion, by your majesty's forces, both by sea and land, are the natural result of these sentiments, and might well be expected from a brave and free people, animated by the example of your majesty's illustrious progeny, and sensible of the value of those blessings which it is the object of all our exertions to preserve.

Although we must, at all times, lament the necessity of any additional burthens, we feel it our indispensable duty to make a speedy and ample provision for the public service, and we shall endeavour to defray those expences which the exigencies of the times must require, in such a manner as to avoid, as far as possible, any pressure which could be severely felt by the nation.

Your majesty may be assured, that in all our deliberation, we can never lose sight of the true grounds and the origin of the war. We have been called upon by every motive of duty and self preservation, to repel an attack made upon your majesty and your allies, founded upon principles which tend to destroy all property, to subvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce universally that wild and destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety; the effects of which, as they have already been manifested in France, furnish a dreadful, but useful lesson to the present age, and to posterity.

We are sensible that the discontinuance or relaxation of our exertions could hardly procure even a short interval of delusive repose, and could never terminate in security or peace, and we trust that all your majesty's subjects, impressed with the necessity of defending whatever is dear to them, and relying with confidence on the valour and resources of their country, on the combined efforts of so large a part of Europe, and above all, on the incontestible justice of their cause, will study to render their conduct a contrast to that of their enemies; and by cultivating and practising the principles of humanity, and the duties of religion, will endeavour to merit the continuance of the Divine favour and protection, which have been so eminently experienced by these kingdoms.

ST. JOHN'S (*Antigua*) *April* 7.

St. Lucia has surrendered to his majesty's arms, as we are informed by very respectable authority. The whole fleet, except the Asia, with 3500 picked men on board, went against it. On Tuesday a heavy cannonading was heard there, and on Wednesday it was taken. The particulars relative to the terms of the surrender we have not been able to learn.

Admiral Sir John Jervis's letter to Thomas Orde, Esq; Boyne, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, 18th March, 1794.

"SIR,

"The French West India islands are to be considered as under blockade from the arrival of the armament at Barbadoes on the 6th January.

"Therefore all neutral vessels trading with those islands within that period, are certainly intended to come within the meaning of the king's order in council, dated 6th November last.

"I am, Sir,

"Your humble servant,

"J. JERVIS."

Thomas Orde, Esq;

The above letter was handed to us as a true copy from the original.

NEWBURYPORT, *April* 15.

Extract of a letter from a captain of a vessel in Lisbon, to his owners in this town, dated Lisbon, February 12, 1794.

"It is reported to-day that all the Swedish ships in Portugal must depart out of their ports by the 20th instant, but for what reason they know not, but the general opinion is, that Great Britain is determined to declare war against every power that will not take an active part against France."

NORWICH, *April* 22.

By express from Norwalk, to his excellency the governor, we are informed, that there are three armed vessels from Halifax, (viz. one brig of twelve guns, one schooner and one sloop) lying off that and the adjacent harbours, for the purpose of taking off provisions—and notwithstanding the exertions made by numbers of the inhabitants to prevent it, it is said they are furnished with considerable quantities.

NEW-YORK, *April* 29.

Yesterday arrived in this city from Philadelphia, his excellency John Jay, ambassador extraordinary, from the United States to the court of Great-Britain—His excellency will leave this city in a few days for London.

The Belvidere left Plymouth on the 8th of March. Previous to her leaving Plymouth, accounts were received from Ireland, that about 2000 men had assembled in arms. Troops were sent to suppress them, one of the principal ringleaders was taken: It was the general opinion that it would be but of short duration.

By recent intelligence from Canada, we can assure the public, that they in that quarter are not making the least preparation for war.

Extract of a letter from London, dated February 10.

"It is with pleasure I mention, that appearances are very flattering of that good understanding which exists between this country and yours, not being at present interrupted—the American committee, whereof I a member, a few days ago presented a memorial to the admiralty, requesting a convoy to sail from Falmouth or Plymouth early next month, to take under their protection vessels bound to the United States, which they have promised to grant."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 29.

The Courier François of yesterday morning, contains an account said to be conveyed by a letter, dated, under sail, in sight of Cape-Henry, 17th inst. that an American vessel from Gibraltar, brings a report and affirmation, that the Spaniards have demanded a suspension of arms—that they have declared in favour of France against England, and have already made preparations to besiege Gibraltar.

May 1. In the debates in the British parliament, the conduct of the government of the United States has been brought forward with distinguished marks of approbation, as well by members of the administration as by those in the opposition: The following passage occurs in a speech made by the marquis of Lansdowne in the house of lords against the war:

"The conduct of the republic of America was worthy the emulation of every other power. The Americans could not brook the insult offered by England, and while the spirit of the people was willing to meet the misfortunes of war, the wisdom of that great, that good and wise man, his majesty (I mean general Washington) called them back, and they unanimously agreed to accede to his recommendation to preserve their neutrality. If it were argued that they were in want of money, he would ask what was the situation of Holland? Its credit was so low, that it could not borrow money at five per cent. and her debt had accumulated so much that she could not borrow money in future, at the most exorbitant interest. The king of Prussia was in a worse state, and the emperor was reduced to the expedient of encouraging private donations, which did not promise by any means to replenish his coffers. The noble marquis intreated his majesty's ministers to beware how they incurred a war with America: there were various reasons why the measure should be most cautiously avoided; and at the present it was well known to ministers, that Jamaica was obliged to open her ports, to receive heavy timber, and other important articles from America. There was a time when the West-India islands were valuable to this country, but that period, in a great measure, had passed away. The French had given freedom to the blacks, and the spirit of liberty was not only diffussing itself in St. Domingo, but throughout all the West-India islands. The West-Indies will become so many money traps; and though the monopoly may be advantageous to them, it cannot longer be an advantage to this country. If ministers were of a different opinion, why not conciliate America, as the best and most useful ally in that quarter."

Lord Grenville in his speech in support of the war—has the following remarks:

"As to America, which the noble lord had said was disposed to go to war with us, his lordship said that he had reason to be of a different opinion; on the contrary, he was persuaded, that if she departed from her neutrality, it would be on the side of her allies.

"He declared that he wished well to America,—was desirous that the utmost harmony should subsist between the two countries, and earnestly wished to obliterate and wipe away, by every act of good will and friendly intercourse, that animosity, which the unhappy contest with this country had left upon the minds of the people."

His lordship here said, that there was one thing which had fallen from the noble lord, respecting America, which astonished him beyond measure, and gave him the utmost concern, namely, that it had been the policy of the British government to excite the savages of America to commit hostilities against the Americans. This was a charge of so detestable a nature, and so unwarrantable an assertion, that he thought it his duty to declare it was a gross falsehood; so far from stimulating them to war with the Americans, the British officers and the governors of Upper and Lower Canada had interfered and negotiated, and done the utmost they could to settle their differences, and to bring about a lasting peace between them.

Extract of a letter from Cowes, (England) dated 18th February, 1794. *It may be depended on as authentic.*

"I have now to inform you that government has issued an order to their collectors of the customs, to stop all ships having on board pot or pearl ashes, and to prevent their departure till further orders; in consequence of this the Iris, from Boston, arrived here on Sunday, is stopt for the present, as her cargo consists in part of the above articles."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correspondent in this city, received by the William Penn.

"We are here not a little tired in our commercial concerns, both by bankruptcies and the effects of the ruinous and most bloody war in which this nation has