

Zealand; but if the province has taken any step of this nature, I shall consider it a duty in you to prevent it.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

Feb. 5. The government are making the utmost endeavours to supply the armies with necessaries. Orders have been given to purchase provisions and clothing, and these orders will, it is said, be speedily carried into execution.

We have already mentioned the arrest by which the directory have made a present of six horses to general Jourdan. By a second arrest they have given him a sabre and a pair of pistols, from the manufactory at Versailles. Never was present more wisely given. All good citizens will rejoice at the gratitude testified by the directory to general Jourdan. But a similar recompence will, without doubt, be given to general Pichegru, whose services and whose glory are not less brilliant.

It is said that the directory have given a new proof of their attachment to the constitution, by recalling Reverchon from Lyons, and directing him to repair to the post, where he ought to have been long ago, as he is a deputy.

If this news is true, the directory will probably recall Freron also, who exercises at Carpentras the same dictatorship as Reverchon at Lyons.—He entered Carpentras at the head of an armed force; he ordered the gates of the town to be shut, the inhabitants to be disarmed, and a great number of persons to be arrested. He exercises also, by his delegates, the same power in the principal places of the department of Vaucluse.

General Perignon set out two days ago in quality of ambassador from the French republic to Spain.

LONDON, February 15.

A cabinet council was held last night upon the important intelligence received from Paris. The council sat to a very late hour.

Stocks rose yesterday in consequence of the news of the convention between France and the emperor, to 69 5-8, they fell, however, in consequence of the doubts that were entertained to 68 7-8.

The Omnium was at one time as high as 11. It left off at 9. This day at one o'clock the 3 per cents. were at 69 3-8, and the Omnium at 9 1-4.

A letter was received yesterday in town from Deal, stating, that advices had been received there of the Dutch fleet having put to sea.

Feb. 15. Advices were received this morning of the sailing of the outward bound West-India and other fleets, consisting of 400 sail, from Cork, on Tuesday last.

A packet arrived at Weymouth from Guernsey, brings intelligence that the inhabitants of that island, having received accounts that a large military force has been collected on the coast of the former province of Normandy, are apprehensive that the French entertain a design of making an attack upon Guernsey.

The lord lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation, forbidding the exportation of corn, flour, or potatoes, from any of the ports of that kingdom, except in such quantities as may be necessary for the crews of vessels, during their voyages.

The lower orders of people in this country have of late been so much inured to the practice of fasting, that they will find no difficulty in complying with the injunctions of the proclamation of the Gazette of Saturday evening; but we have our doubts whether they would not more frequently wish success to the war, if it produced a feast, instead of a fast.

February 18.

MR. PITT'S DECLARATION.

The words made use of by Mr. Pitt, in the short debate on Mr. Grey's motion, were, no doubt, carefully and deliberately weighed. That they might not be mislaid they have been sent to the papers; and as we are desirous of binding him to the words which he chuses himself to publish, we readily give insertion to the statement which follows. His words were—

"That since his majesty's message had been delivered to that house, ministers had taken every measure consistent with the general interest of the country, and with the attention and regard due to her allies, to enable his majesty to take any opportunity, either to meet overtures for negotiation, or to make such overtures as might be found most expedient.

That no etiquette with respect to who should make the first overture—no difficulty in finding a mode of making it, appeared to government to be an obstacle to negotiation, if in other respects there appeared a probability of its leading to just and honourable terms, the great point being what prospect there was of obtaining such terms. Measures had been taken to ascertain these points, and were now in train; and if the enemy were sincere, they must lead to a negotiation.

Whether that negotiation would lead to a peace he could not say, because that depended upon whether the exhausted state of the enemy would incline them to set on foot that negotiation with a view to a peace, very different to the terms of it from any which their public declaration for a long time past seemed to indicate, if this was not the case, he must say, a speedy peace was impossible. He wished ardently for peace, but he did not wish for any but honourable peace. The country had a right to expect it from its own strength and resources, and from a knowledge of the relative situation of France."

PORTLAND, March 10.

Extract a letter from a gentleman at Madeira, December 24, 1796.

"When we arrived here, the inhabitants were all starving to death for provisions. A vessel which should arrive here any time of the year loaded with provision

and lumber would make a fine voyage—Boards fell at 53 dollars a thousand, flour at 23 dollars a barrel.

Three days ago came to anchor in this road several English merchantmen, belonging to a large fleet from England bound to the West-Indies. They had experienced a very hard gale of wind—some of them perished: some were driven one way, and some another. Among those, which perished was the admiral.

"The French are not happy here—the Portuguese are not friendly to them."

BOSTON, March 14.

Yesterday morning arrived here the brig Dispatch, in 35 days from St. Domingo; by her we learn that a French packet had arrived; and that a large fleet with a formidable body of troops were hourly expected. That American seamen in British ports were constantly pressed on board the ships of war indiscriminately—protection or no protection.

Also schooner, Blackmore, in 30 days from Jamaica, spoke no merchantmen—informs, that a schooner belonging to Mr. Tisdale of this town, carried in there, had not had her trial, the captain, men, &c. put on shore without money, victuals or credit. Sunday the 6th inst. was brought to by a British frigate, one other in company, after being fired at, hove his topfalls to the mast and hoisted his colours, and coming very near to her he saw a man level his piece at him, which he fired, the ball entered captain B's cheek and came out of his mouth; the names of the officer and ship he could not learn—and that Jamaica was invaded by 42 French privateers.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

About 5 o'clock last evening, merchants and politicians were set upon the wing on hearing it announced, that the ship Hunter, captain Whitlock, was coming to the wharf in twenty-nine days from Liverpool—in a few moments the Hunter's decks were crowded with citizens—the captain and people were apparently so struck with astonishment at the eagerness of all those assailants to be informed in one sentence, who are conquerors on the Rhine—are there any prospects of peace—is the sedition bill passed—are the people yet quiet—how are the prices current, &c. &c. that they did not satisfy an individual with respect to any one of these important circumstances.—We however, obtained a few papers from a budget which was received to the 20th of February, from which we are only able this day to give a concise abstract.—

That on the 11th December, the bills to prevent seditious meetings, and for the better security of his majesty's person, received the royal assent. That the communication between France and England was stopped about the middle of December, by order of the executive directory of the French republic—that the Austrian defeat in Italy is confirmed officially, as before stated, and the French were pursuing their victory—that the French under Jourdan and Pichegru had regained all the ground they had lost. That a cessation of arms between the French and emperor had been agreed upon. That overtures for peace between France and England had been made.

That "in the sitting of December 13th of the council of five hundred, a letter was read from the minister at war, stating, that the general St. Cyr, commandant of the left wing of the army of the Rhine and Moselle, after a warm action, had taken Deux-Ponts, and driven the enemy beyond Homburg." That "the emperor and Sardinia both, we are told, insist upon the status quo, and Great-Britain cordially joins with them. The status would certainly be advantageous to the former powers; because the one would regain the Netherlands, and the other Savoy and Nice; but what would Great-Britain gain? A loss, as the honest Irishman said, for they must in that relinquish Corsica, cede the Dutch and French settlements in the East-Indies, and abandon the French territories in the West-Indies. The status, it appears, is now the object of the war, that is, the war was undertaken for the mere purpose of restoring all things to the state in which they were before the war! That vast damage had been done by other severe gales from January 20 to 28—several ships went to pieces. That another embarkation of 7000 troops was soon to take place for the West-Indies: That lord Camden, at the opening of the Irish parliament, insisted on the meliorated state of the war, and cited the victories of the Austrians, and ratification of the treaty with America—the delivery of the prince of Wales, and the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, as matters of congratulation! &c. &c."

It is worthy remark, that this vessel brings intelligence 75 days later than we had before received.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

A letter from Salem, Massachusetts, dated 11th March, speaking of the recent outrage on the American vessels and seamen at Jeremie, informs, that the morning after the affair, a spirited memorial was presented to col. Murray, the commandant at Jeremie, his conduct was manly, and the Americans were protected from further insult. The British had 10 or 12 killed and wounded. They were armed with cutlasses, pistols and muskets—the Americans with ball-stones and billets of wood. One American was killed; he was shot through the heart, and belonged to Baltimore. He was buried with honour, and a label on his coffin, mentioning his name, and "This man was murdered by Reynolds." Another American was shot through the arm.

Another letter, of the 14th of March, says, that a complaint was entered to the commandant in chief on shore, who reprimanded the captain of the frigate, and begged pardon of the Americans for the insult.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, (S. C.) dated March 8, 1796.

"By captain Whipple, in 14 days from Dominica, we learn, that packets were arriving two or three of a day from Martinique at Dominica; the accounts brought by them were, that 15 sail of British transports had arrived at Barbadoes, exclusive of a number of heavy ships of the line. Captain Whipple saw a letter from a merchant in Barbadoes to the British agent for troops at Dominica, which gave positive accounts of the arrival of 75 sail. The transports were said to have arrived scatteringly.

"Captain Whipple likewise informs, that the English had taken Mariegalante, and stationed one thousand men there, intending it as a hospital for their sick and wounded."

March 23. By the ship Hamburg Packet, captain George Clay, arrived this day, in 28 days from Liverpool, we have received late English papers; from them the following important intelligence is selected. The Hamburg Packet had the remarkably quick passage of 24 days from land to land.

LONDON, February 4.

THE ARMISTICE.

Authentic conditions of the armistice agreed upon by the Austrian general Kray, and the French general Mareau, as plenipotentiaries of the generals in chief of the two parties.

I. From the date of the 31st of December 1795, hostilities shall cease between the two armies; and shall not be renewed till the party desirous to break the truce, shall have given to the other ten days previous notice.

II. This notice shall be given in writing, and be sent by an officer, who shall remain as an hostage till the ten days have elapsed.

III. The positions of the two armies, and of their advanced posts, shall remain exactly on the same footing as at present, with the exception of such changes as may afterwards be agreed on. If any misunderstanding shall arise on this head, the officers of the advanced posts shall settle the difference.

IV. Neither of the parties shall enter into a pass, which has not been previously evacuated by the other.

V. The patrols shall not extend beyond their line.

VI. The Austrian advanced posts shall remain in their present line, from Eckenhausen to Koppstein; from this point they shall extend towards the Simmerbach, towards the Thaur, beyond the Nahe; and on the other side of that river, all the way to Neuenkirchen, from which they shall be drawn out from Ottweiler, along the river Bleis.

VII. The French troops shall occupy the line of Nierdiebach, Maurisbach, Felshaus, Gellweiler, Creydon, Arweiler, Breunel, Morscheid, Herborn, Veitroth, Volksmerbach, Idar, and Nockneithal, and shall extend along the Nahe, all the way to Selbach, and along the river Bleis, all the way to Ottweiler.

VIII. The passes which are not occupied by the advanced posts, shall remain unoccupied. None shall be permitted to come there, except those guards which the troops who evacuate them shall leave behind.

Feb. 6. The Nemesis frigate, capt. S. H. Linzee, was built in 1780; on her return from Salonica to Smyrna she got on shore near the Dardanelles, within the limits of the Ottoman Porte, and while in that situation was captured by three French frigates; they have also taken a large ship, said to be a Russian, and sent her into Candia; one of the French frigates is dismasted.

All the masters of the neutral vessels which will sail between Dover and Calais have been prohibited by government, under severe penalties, from taking on board any passengers going to France.

The national convention proposed to be called, in order to convert the disunited provinces into a Frenchified republic, bids fair to increase the flames of war in Europe. The power and the interest of Prussia will be so much affected by this measure, that its monarch can no longer befriend the French by his neutrality, with any regard to his own safety.

The laudable opposition which the provinces of Zealand and Friesland have made to this, as they truly style it, absurd and impolitic measure, is to be overcome by the means of popular commotions, fostered by the agents of France, and countenanced by some of those municipal officers, whom the modern system of revolution politics has introduced among the unfortunate Dutchmen.

The armistice has now continued several weeks—but we see very few features of returning peace. Another month will probably disperse this air blown bubble. It is the happiness of this kingdom, that we are prepared for war; which, great as are its inevitable evils, is ever to be preferred to a dastardly and dishonourable pacification.

The Dutch flatter themselves, that by the spring they shall have 30 ships of the line to meet us; this seems to be the utmost force they can muster on the water; and if this be all, with our immense and well disciplined force, we have little to fear. At this moment Great-Britain is the match for all Europe on the seas.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, commander in chief, with generals Campbell and Dundas, are to go out immediately. It is supposed they will proceed in a fast sailing frigate. They are to be immediately followed by six or eight regiments; to be completed to 1000 men each, who will go out in the ships, that have sustained the least damage, and which it is to be presumed, from the exertions making, will be ready in about 14 days.

The regiments intended for the reserve, that have in part returned, are to be disembarked, and to go out with the December fleet.

The East-Indiamen are to remain at Spithead, the troops under the command of gen. Campbell. The