

V I E N N A, November 27.

We learn that prince Joseph Poniatowski, after defeating the Prussians, formed a junction with the generals Dambrowski and Madalinski; and that the Prussian generals Soherwin, father and son, were ordered to Berlin, to give an account of their conduct.

The Russians under Suwarrow took Warlaw by assault, having forced the entrenchments at Prague, and the town was given up to the pillage of the conquerors. The besiegers consisted of 40,000 men, amongst whom were 7000 Prussians; and the massacres committed by the Cossacks upon men, women, and children, are too horrible for description.

L O N D O N, January 2.

The result of the deliberation of the Germanic diet of the 5th instant, concerning the propositions for peace made by the elector of Mentz, is, that the majority have acceded to these propositions. Fifty-seven votes are expressly for a peace: ten proposed the mediation of Sweden and Denmark; thirty-six proposed that of the king of Prussia, and thirty deputies, for want of instruction, did not vote on that day. The Hanoverian minister, baron Ompteda, declared, that as such propositions ought to proceed from his Imperial majesty, and not from the elector of Mentz, and the present circumstances, instead of pacificatory measures, imperiously demanded the most vigorous prosecution of the war; his court could neither consent nor accede to the above propositions for peace.

The French Journals state the number of the French fleet at Brest to amount to five ships of the line, exclusive of a division of ten more ships which sailed from that harbour in November, which would make the whole of the Brest fleet amount to 45 ships of the line.

Some of the letters brought by the Dutch mails which arrived yesterday, state, that the French have actually got possession of Fort St. Andre and the Bommelewaert. At Amsterdam the confirmation is extreme. The deputies nominated by the states have left the Hague, but little success is expected from their mission. On the Upper Rhine, the severity of the season has arrested all military operations.

The Dutch papers say, that on the 15th instant, a determination to pursue a winter campaign was announced in the convention, and that Carrier, with two others of the revolutionary committee of Nantes, were convicted on the 16th, and executed on the following day.

The Leyden Gazette confirms the report that Carrier, Penard, and Grandmaison, were sentenced on the 16th, and executed on the 17th ult.

Jan. 3. Every hope of peace, if we may credit accounts from the continent, which were said to have been received late on Thursday night, is now vanished. Private advices are said to have been sent from Utrecht, dated the 27th ult. which state, with much confidence, that the French, availing themselves of the uncommon rigour of the season, have recommenced hostilities, and on Christmas day, crossed the Meuse, which was frozen over, at Bommel, and entirely possessed themselves of that country. The next day, it is also said, 18, or 20,000 of them passed the Waal near Bommel. In what numbers they have crossed in other places is not known; but it is said to be certain that they have passed it in other places. The regiment of Hohenlohe, and the regiment of grenadiers of Bentinck, both in Dutch pay, are made prisoners. Some other regiments of the allies laid down their arms. The consternation which this has occasioned in Holland, is not to be described, as, should the frost continue, there is no impediment to their marching to Amsterdam.

This report we conceive it our duty to give, and we think it equally our duty to confess that we utterly disbelieve it. We have the authority of his majesty's speech, that Holland is negotiating a separate peace with France, in consequence of which an armistice was agreed to by both parties, and commissioners sent to Paris. Can it then be supposed, that France would, were it from motives of policy only, commit so flagrant a violation of every law by which man, even in a state of nature, is bound? Impossible. Such conduct would rouse every fellow-being, to aid in their destruction. A war of extermination would be the inevitable consequence.

The arrival of the mail, due yesterday, which had not come in when this paper was put to press, is anxiously waited for.

B E R M U D A, December 30.

It is very evident the American states have contracted a new alliance with France; and will soon break out with the English court, for they have been for a long time preparing ships of war for that purpose, some of which have come into these islands as traders; we would therefore forewarn the people in these islands of it, that they may take the precaution necessary. In point of strength here both natural and acquired, we are well off. Every man is trained to arms, and with about twenty forts and batteries well mounted with artillery, we can have nothing to fear, while every one stands to his quarters. And as for provisions, these islands are capable of producing equal to the consumption of all their inhabitants, in every kind whatever, particularly beef, pork, and all kinds of grain.

N E W B U R Y P O R T, February 6.

Tuesday morning arrived here the ship Charles, Joseph Perkins, commander, in 45 days from Rotterdam.

The captain being a gentleman of veracity, we may depend on the following, related by him.

That the French army were at Nimeguen and the English at Arnheim. The Rhine, which is only three quarters of a mile wide, is all that prevents the French from pursuing the English.

The last of November, 1200 of the French crossed the river on a raft, destroyed a battery belonging to the English, and threw the guns into the river. The English officers say, that the French soldiers are much better clothed than their own, who are in want of every thing. Nothing prevented the capture of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, but the want of boats to transport their cannon across the Rhine. If the weather continued cold as it was when captain Perkins sailed, the river would be froze sufficient to bear the whole of the French army. Maastricht, Nimeguen and Mentz, were taken. The prince of Orange was at the Hague, and the duke of York at London.

Captain Perkins brought from Rotterdam general Eustis, an American, belonging to New-York, but who has been in the French service sometime. He had been at Holland to obtain information of the disposition of the people there, but being suspected, was taken up as a spy, and confined three days—He was then liberated, and took passage with captain Perkins, who landed him in France.

B O S T O N, February 9.

The latest intelligence from Europe, is brought by the brig Mary, captain Chipman, in 29 days from Ly-mington, arrived at this place. London papers to the 5th January, are received by this arrival. They contain, however, no important article of politic information, excepting his majesty's

#### S P E E C H

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

Delivered 30th December, 1794.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

AFTER the uniform experience which I have had of your zealous regard for the interests of my people, it is a great satisfaction to me to recur to your advice and assistance, at a period which calls for the full exertion of your energy and wisdom.

Notwithstanding the disappointments and reverses which we have experienced in the course of the last campaign, I retain a firm conviction of the necessity of persisting in a vigorous prosecution of the just and necessary war in which we are engaged.

You will, I am confident, agree with me, that it is only from firmness and perseverance that we can hope for the restoration of peace on safe and honourable grounds, and for the preservation and permanent security of our dearest interests.

In considering the situation of our enemies, you will not fail to observe, that the efforts which have led to their successes, and the unexampled means by which alone those efforts could have been supported, have produced among themselves the pernicious effects which were to be expected; and that every thing which has passed in the interior of the country, has shewn the progressive and rapid decay of their resources, and the instability of every part of that violent and unnatural system, which is equally ruinous to France and incompatible with the tranquillity of other nations.

The States General of the United Provinces have nevertheless been led, by a sense of present difficulties, to enter into negotiations for peace with the party now prevailing in that unhappy country. No established government or independent state can, under the present circumstances, derive real security from such negotiations; on our part, they could not be attempted, without sacrificing both our honour and safety to an enemy, whose chief animosity is avowedly directed against these kingdoms.

I have therefore continued to use the most effectual means for the farther augmentation of my forces; and I shall omit no opportunity of concerting the operations of the next campaign with such of the powers of Europe, as are impressed with the same sense of the necessity of vigour and exertion. I place the fullest reliance on the valour of my forces, and on the affection and public spirit of my people, in whose behalf I am contending, and whose safety and happiness are the objects of my constant solicitude.

The local importance of Corsica, and the spirited efforts of its inhabitants to deliver themselves from the yoke of France, determined me not to withhold the protection which they sought for; and I have since accepted the crown and sovereignty of that country, according to an instrument, a copy of which I have directed to be laid before you.

I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have concluded a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, with the United States of America, in which it has been my object to remove, as far as possible, all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and to improve an intercourse beneficial to both countries. As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this treaty to be laid before you, in order that you may consider of the propriety of making such provisions as may appear necessary for carrying it into effect.

I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the happy event of the conclusion of a treaty for the marriage of my son, the prince of Wales, with the princess Caroline, daughter of the duke of Brunswick; the constant proofs of your affection for my person and family, persuade me, that you will participate in the sentiments I feel on an occasion so interesting to my domestic happiness, and that you will enable me to make provision for such an establishment, as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the heir apparent to the crown of these kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The considerations which prove the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war will, I doubt not, induce you to make a timely and ample provision for the several branches of the public service, the estimates of which I have directed to be laid before you. While I regret the necessity of large additional burthens on my subjects, it is a just consolation and a satisfaction to me to observe the state of our credit, commerce, and resources, which is the natural result of the continued exertions of industry, under the protection of a free and well regulated government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

A just sense of the blessings now so long enjoyed by this country, will, I am persuaded, encourage you to make every effort which can enable you to transmit those blessings unimpaired to your posterity.

I entertain a confident hope, that under the protection of Providence, and with constancy and per-

severance on our part, the principles of social order, morality and religion, will ultimately be successful; and that my faithful people will find my present exertions and sacrifices rewarded by the secure and permanent enjoyment of tranquillity at home, and by the deliverance of Europe from the greatest danger which it has been threatened, since the establishment of civilized society.

Capture of Leogane by the French.

The citizens of colour, persuaded that the vengeance of the law was to fall only on the authors and instigators of their rebellion, and not on such as being forced by the prevailing faction of the royalists to participate in their infamous treason, had been the innocent victims of rebellion, and had never ceased to wish for the prosperity of the republic, had long determined to seize the first opportunity of again becoming Frenchman, by shaking off the yoke of the English and of the traitors who had seduced them from their allegiance. This opportunity presented itself about the middle of September, 1794, and they wrote to the governor-general of the southern province a letter which reached him at Aux-Cayes on the 20th of the same month.

Rigaud was then sick, but the very prospect of a conquest to be made for the republic, the joy he felt at the return of his deluded brethren, and his desire of rescuing them from the vengeance in which they must necessarily be involved, if the town should be taken by storm, restored him to health; after having given the necessary orders, and sent off the detachments that were to march against Leogane, he arrived at Petit-Goave on the 5th of October in the evening at the same time as the troops appointed for that expedition, who did not exceed 800 men; on the 6th he repaired to Tazuin, four leagues distant from Leogane; there he had a conference with some deputies from the republican party of that town. The greater part of the citizens of colour of Leogane were privy to the project that was formed for shaking off the English yoke, but very few of them knew when and in what manner it was to be executed; and although the chiefs of that laudable plot had taken care to confide the secret of that expedition only to such as they thought they might rely upon, yet they were betrayed by two villains who had signed the letter to general Rigaud, and who, since the reduction of the town, have expiated by their death the horrid treason of which they were guilty.

When the army of the Sans Culottes had arrived within cannon shot of Leogane, the chiefs of the republican party, went out of the town to meet them. What was the astonishment of the general, when he learned from them that they had been betrayed; that the royalists had taken measures to prevent the execution of their project, that all the posts had been reinforced and were strictly guarded; that they themselves had been closely watched, and had not without great address been able to get out of the town.

This intelligence was no way agreeable to the republican army in their present critical situation; having been obliged, in order to conceal their march, to avoid a strongly fortified camp of the enemy, about two leagues distant from Leogane, and, favoured by the night, to follow a path which at some distance from that camp communicated with the high road. Thus they found themselves hemmed in between the camp at La Cul and the town of Leogane, and in case of a check their retreat to the camp of Tazuin or to Petit-Goave was cut off; and their sole resource was to retreat to the mountains which surround the plain, and even to effect that purpose they had two camps to pass. Rigaud instantly determined on attacking, and disposed his troops so as to assail all the posts at once and the same time. Some of them made a vigorous resistance, but the ardour and intrepidity of the republican leaders and soldiers surmounted all difficulties, and by seven in the morning all the posts were stormed after a smart contest.

In order to give a just idea of the bravery of the royalists, we must not omit to relate that in the heat of the action two hundred of them quitted their posts and fled to Port-au-Prince. Amongst those who saved themselves in this manner, was the illustrious and doughty chevalier de Campon, commanding for his Britannic majesty at Leogane.

In this expedition the republicans had twelve men killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy also lost several men, and in their flight five of their wounded died in a wood not far from Leogane.

After the entire reduction of the posts and the town, general Rigaud ordered all the royalists and such as had fought against the republic to be arrested. One hundred and fifty guilty persons were committed to prison, six of whom were condemned to die, and executed the next day; the famous De la Besonnier was amongst the latter.

General Rigaud next took information concerning the prisoners, and restored to liberty such of them as were known not to be royalists, as they were more unfortunate than criminal in being with the English.

One cannot form an idea of the order that prevailed in the armies of the republic: Leogane, after its reduction, wore no appearance of a town taken by storm; not one murder was committed; nor was there any burning or pillaging. The property and effects of the emigrants and traitors were confiscated to the republic, but the persons and property of the citizens of all colours who had submitted to the law, found safety and protection. In a word, on the same day the citizens of the army of the republic and the citizens of the town were united in perfect harmony. We next proceeded to the establishment of a municipality, and on the 11th of October general Rigaud planted the tree of liberty amidst shouts of joy.

The union and fraternity which since the conquest of Leogane subsists among all the citizens of that town,