

"It is highly necessary for the public good, and the maintenance of domestic peace, that those injurious rumours should be dissipated, and that calumny should be punished." (Signed) LOUIS. (Countersigned) DURANTHON.

MAY 22.

The Minister of War gave an account of the late desertions. However, affecting they might seem, the flight of traitors, he said, was much less dangerous than their presence in an army. The fourth regiment of hussars, formerly of Saxony, deserted in a body, with their Colonel at their head, who told them that M. Luckner and M. Broglio were gone over to the enemy, and that the troops of the line who staid behind were to be mixed by companies with the National Guards, to be put to the sword the more easily on the first plausible pretext. Eighteen of the privates returned next day. The first company of the hussars of Berchany, with the Colonel, and most of the officers of the regiment, also deserted. The rest of the soldiers refused to follow. One hundred and fifty of the National Guards of Strasburgh, in circumstances to leave their civil avocations without much inconvenience, immediately offered their services, which were accepted. The 15th regiment of cavalry, formerly Royal Allemand, moved off with arms and baggage from St. Avoild on the 9th instant, at five in the morning, and took the road to Saarbruck. Many of the privates, as soon as they found that they were betrayed by their officers, returned—the number not yet ascertained.

EVENING SITTING.

A letter from the Minister at War was read, stating, that a Quarter Master had brought back 72 privates, and 88 horses of the hussars of Saxony; that General Kellerman had promoted him to the rank of a commissioned officer immediately on his arrival; and hoped that the greater part of the privates of the regiment would return. Mr. William Newton, an English officer, who stated that he had served under Prince Potemkin, requested leave to serve in the French army on the frontiers.—Honourable mention.

PARIS, MAY 17.

Neither of our armies have yet resumed their operations. The Austrians have fallen back between Mons and Namur, as if a raid of an insurrection in the country behind them.

M. La Fayette maintains rigorous discipline in the army under his command, and seems desirous of accustoming them to evolutions in the face of an enemy, by skirmishes, before undertaking any thing of importance.

The effects of the National Guards, killed in M. Biron's unfortunate attempt upon Mons, were sent back to their respective friends. A citizen of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, on receiving those of his son, sent for his only remaining boy.

"You are your brother's heir," said he; "here take his knapsack and firelock; but you must also take his place in the army." The young man obeyed, embraced his father, and set off for the frontiers!

The Colonel of the regiment Royal Allemande, suspecting one of the Officers to be a Democrat, sent him with the following laconic note to M. de la Fayette:—

"MONSIEUR, Je vous envoie M. ——— dont les principes s'accordent avec les vôtres. Je suis, &c."

"SIR, The bearer of this is a Gentleman whose principles are the same as your's. I am, &c."

He then addressed the regiment, and said "that he was going to join the army of the Princes. Those who did not choose to accompany him, might stay." They all followed him except 15.

LONDON, MAY 12.

LETTER FROM THE FRENCH KING TO THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"SIR, MY BROTHER, I SEND this letter by M. Chauvelin, whom I have appointed my Minister Plenipotentiary at your Majesty's Court.

I embrace this opportunity to express to your Majesty how sensible I am of all the public marks of affection you have given me. I thank you for not having become a party to the concert formed by certain powers against France. From this I see that you have formed a better judgment of my true interests, and a more correct opinion of the state of France. Between our two countries new connections ought to take place. I think I see the remains of that rivalship which hath done so much mischief to both, wearing daily away. It becomes two Kings who have extinguished their reigns by a constant desire to promote the happiness of their people, to connect themselves by such ties, as will appear to be durable in proportion as the two nations shall have clearer views of their own interests.

I have every reason to be satisfied with your Majesty's Ambassador at my Court. If I do not give the same rank to the person whom I have sent to your's, you will, nevertheless, perceive, that by associating in the mission with him, M. de Talleyard, who, by the letter of the Constitution, can sustain no public character, I consider the success of the alliance in which I wish you to concur with as much zeal as I do, as of the highest importance. I consider it as necessary to the stability of the respective Constitutions, and the internal tranquility of the two king-

doms; and, I will add, that our union ought to command peace to Europe.

I am your good Brother, (Signed) LOUIS."

JUNE 4.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, ST. JAMES'S, JUNE 1.

This day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the City of London, waited upon his Majesty (being introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household) with the following Address, which was read by Sir John William Rose, the Recorder.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

The Humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly beseech your Majesty to accept our grateful Thanks for the wisdom and benevolence evinced by your Proclamation for suppressing those seditious publications and criminal correspondences, which may be productive of the most alarming consequences.

Your faithful Citizens venerate the Constitution of this kingdom, established by the glorious Revolution, and improved on subsequent occasions, because it connects the honour of the subject; and their attachment is increased from this consideration, that it contains the natural and regular means of advancing those objects with the change of times and improvement of circumstances.

We trust that the rest of your Majesty's subjects, enjoying with us the most abundant national happiness and prosperity under your Majesty's mild and auspicious Government, will also with us duly estimate the value of those blessings, and unite in the firmest support of your Majesty's endeavours to continue them, by preserving our excellent Constitution from the dangers of speculative and impracticable theory.

Signed by order of the Court, WILLIAM RIX."

To which ADDRESS his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

"I Receive, with the greatest satisfaction this mark of your attachment to me, and to the Government and Constitution of the Kingdom, as by law established; and my loyal City of London may always be assured of receiving from me every mark of attention and regard.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

June 9.

The Address of the two Houses of Parliament, Saturday last may well be pronounced one of the proudest days for the British Con-