

Two thirds of the regiment Royal Allemand, who deserted upon the report that M. Luckner and La Fayette had gone before them, have returned to Thionville.

The following intelligence concerning the operations of foreign armies is communicated to us from the best authority, and may be depended on as strictly correct:

The King of Prussia's troops have begun their march from Madgebourg, and will be 50,000 strong. The King will take a short visit to his newly purchased territories at Anspach and Bareith, and from thence go to the Electorate of Treves, and join his army.

The King of Hungary's troops are on their march to the frontiers, and when assembled, will be 80,000 strong.

The Duke of Brunswick will be Commander in Chief of both armies, and direct all their operations.

General Brown having resigned, General Clairfait will command the Austrians in Flanders, and Prince Hohenloe, those on the Rhine. The Duke of Brunswick will keep his quarters with the Prussian army.

The Swiss have agreed to remain neuter. Spain does not seem willing to act.

The King of Sardinia will probably take an active part against France.

Monsieur Rochambeau having repeated his desire to resign, it has been accepted, and Marshal Luckner is now fixed in the command. Messrs. Crillon and de Beauharnois, both General Officers and Members of the National Assembly, have followed M. Rochambeau, and resigned. The Duc de Biron is appointed to the command of M. Luckner's army.

The French army is assembling in great force about Mons with a view to make a grand attack.

M. de Calonne, on the part of the French Princes, has prepared a Manifesto, containing a plan for the future government of France, which is to be read at the head of the emigrant army, when it enters France.

Colonel Tarleton, emancipating himself from the chains of Perdita, is about to join M. de la Fayette. So let the Austrians take of themselves, when once this modern Hector "lets slip the dogs of war."

The Duke of Richmond, accompanied by Col. Moncrief, set off yesterday morning early, to mark out the ground and plan of a camp, in the neighbourhood of Bagshot; where 7,000 men are to be encamped during the summer.

The Adamant man of war, Admiral Sir Richard Hughes, arrived at Spithead, fell in with an Imperial Indiaman bound to Ostend, who, we understand, acquainted them that Lord Cornwallis was actually besieging Seringapatam, which was not expected to hold out more than 15 days; they further informed the Adamant that Tippoo had offered unconditional terms of peace.

It is reported on the continent, that the King of Prussia is to serve as a volunteer in his own army, which is to be commanded by the Duke of Brunswick.

MAY 28.

On Saturday an express was received at the India house, from Weymouth, stating, that on Wednesday morning the Baring, homeward bound Indiaman, passed that port. The account states, that she sailed from Madras on the 5th or 6th of February; at which time Lord Cornwallis, having defeated a large detachment of the enemy's army, commanded by Tippoo in person, was investing Seringapatam.

It was yesterday very confidently reported that the Austrians had taken Maubeuge from the French.

The Queen of Portugal is so much recovered as to be able to re-assume the reins of government.

The Court of Brussels has ordered all the French, who are not provided with certificates given by the Agent of the French Princes, to leave the Low Countries in two days; after which, if apprehended, they will be regarded as prisoners of war.

The report of the Duke of Portland and his party having joined their interest to Administration, has not the most remote foundation in truth. In maintaining the principles of the Constitution against innovation, the Duke and every other good citizen must combine; but his support reaches no further. We should be rejoiced if it did, for the powers of government cannot be too strong at this critical period.

A general idea prevails, that it is a fixed matter never to unite the Speaker of the House of Lords, and the Lord Chancellor in one and the same person again.

Lord Rodney, on the morning of his death, walked out in the most perfect health, and returned to dress for dinner about four o'clock, when he received a paralytic stroke, and expired almost instantaneously.

Earl Howe, it is generally believed, will succeed Admiral Rodney, as Vice Admiral of England.

The Swedish Counts Horn and Ribbing, confederates in the assassination of the late King of Sweden, are sentenced to have their right hands cut off, to be beheaded, and to be quartered.

ATTEMPT TO SET THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON FIRE.

About 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening the 9th of May, it was discovered that an attempt had been made to set the House of Commons on fire. This discovery was made by a man who lives under the house, who smelling something burning, caused a search to be made, when over a water closet nearly under the House, they found a hole broken in the ceiling, and a pair of old worsted breeches on fire, between the laths and plaister of the joists, stuffed with combustible matter. The breeches being made of wool did not blaze, so that it is imagined the intention was that the fire

should break out late at night, that the destruction might be inevitable.

The hole that was made in the ceiling could not be seen by the people coming in and out, as it was inside the casing that covered the pipes of the water closet.

But providentially before the laths caught fire, the discovery was made, or in all probability both Houses of Parliament, with the whole of Westminster Hall, the Court of Requests, and all the adjacent buildings, would have fallen victims to the flames, which from the quantity and dryness of timber in this ancient and magnificent structure, would have been extremely rapid.

Who the incendiaries are, remains at present a secret, but time, we trust, will bring them to view.

That they are some of those ACTIVE CITIZENS who would level all distinctions, and that this step was taken for the purpose of creating a riot and a scene of confusion, is most probable. Incendiaries and agents for purposes of the worst and most dangerous nature are abroad, and doctrines subversive of all government are endeavoured to be instilled into the minds of the people, under the specious pretence of REFORMATION; and they care not through what scenes of horror they wade to erect the standard of uncontrolled Liberty in this country, by a total annihilation of all law, all order, and all religion.

CHARLOTTE TOWN.

MONDAY, JULY 23.

On Wednesday last arrived here from Halifax, the ship Lucy, Capt. Robertson. This vessel came for the purpose of conveying the detachment of his Majesty's 21st regiment, or Royal Scots Fusileers, from hence to Halifax. The detachment, (all but 12 or 13 who remain here) embarked on Saturday, and yesterday afternoon the Lucy sailed with a fair wind.

In the Lucy came to this town, Mrs. Gould, widow of the late Honourable Arthur Gould, of Halifax, one of his Majesty's Council for the province of Nova Scotia.

The brig Ceres, Captain Dunsterville, from Halifax, and brig Hope, Capt. Blake, from Ferryland, arrived lately at Cascumpeck, cleared outwards at the Custom House last week—the Ceres for England and Ireland, and the Hope for Ferryland.

BIRTH. A son to Thomas Wright, Esq. his Majesty's Surveyor General.