

men, joined in one shout, expressing their participation in the oath, and their concurrence in the sentiment it implied.

The solemn alliance lately entered into between the people and the throne was then commemorated by the performance of *Te Deum*, and sanctioned by an ardent and universal cry of *Vive le Roi*.

Twelve thousand men, who were in arms this day, conducted themselves with the most perfect decorum, and separated immediately after the performance of the ceremony. The evening was distinguished by a general illumination.

15. The Marchioness de Sillery (late Countess de Genlis) died lately in the convent of Bellechasse. The Princes her pupils, sons of the Duke of Orleans, are at present with the Marchioness de Valences. The deceased Marchioness has, we are assured, left a collection of very choice manuscripts.

*Vienna, Jan. 13.* Field Marshal Laudohn, who has for so many years escaped the perils of war, to which he has been so often exposed, run a great risk of his life a few nights since, whilst he was asleep, had not the watchfulness of a little dog which lay in his apartment, awaked him; when he immediately discovered the adjacent room to be on fire, which was, however, presently extinguished without doing much damage.

The Imperial Cabinet issued orders about three months ago, for completing the military establishment up to 300,000 men by the first of January 1790. But new orders have been lately issued to the War-office to carry the establishment to 400,000.

16. A report had prevailed for some days past in this city, that the Court had charged Marshal Laudohn to make a general review of all the troops cantoned in Moravia and Bohemia. This commission, however, is no longer a mystery, and has given us greater reason to expect a war than that afforded by the arrival of the Hungarian regiments in Galicia, so that a war in Bohemia is regarded as inevitable, as there are no motions in the neighbouring States which can lead us to suspect any hostile design on their part.

29. The profound silence of the court and ministry respecting the affairs of the of the Low Countries, is really astonishing. It should lead us to imagine that they are strangers to this amazing revolution, and regard the loss of a country, of which the preservation has occasioned so much trouble and expence, as of very little importance. However, things cannot remain long in this posture. If negotiations prove fruitless, the Emperor, we make no doubt, will

bring those provinces back to their duty by force; and we learn from Rome, that upon the representations made to his Holiness by Cardinal de Hertzian, the Imperial minister, of the scandalous behaviour of the ecclesiastics, as being the chiefs in the insurrection, the holy father sent a number of briefs, the beginning of this month, to the prelates in the Low Countries, tending to inspire them with the moderation, fidelity, and submission, with which the Gospel exhorts subjects to behave towards their sovereign. But these exhortations, we are assured, will have no more effect on the minds of the insurgents than the generous offers on the part of the Emperor.

Political affairs have for some days been entirely neglected, and nothing talked of but the negotiations with the Turks, which seem to slacken. As the private letters from Jassy arrive very irregularly, we imagine the correspondence of that city is inspected by the Russians, and that we only receive such accounts as the two Imperial courts think proper to give us.

30. The Court has just published two Gazettes, one after the other, of their successes against the Turks. The first contains the particulars of a fortunate expedition of Colonel Liptzy, who, at the head of 2,242, drove back an army of 5000 Turks, sent to the succour of Orsova. The second, which was published to day, mentions some ineffectual attempts of the Turks to attack our troops in Croatia.

General Count de Woyna, envoy from the King and Republic of Poland, has officially notified to our court the alliance concluded between Prussia and Poland; and said that his Majesty did not in the least doubt but the Emperor, as a good neighbour, would view such a measure with the eyes of a friend.

He observed, at the same time, that his Republic was not a little surprized to see, that notwithstanding the tranquillity which reigned in the two respective states, the Imperial court was assembling a very considerable force in Galicia; and that he was instructed to require some explanation on that head.

The answer given some time after, by Prince de Kaunitz, was, that the Emperor felt as a friend and good neighbour ought to feel, in hearing of the accomplishment of the wishes of the Republic; and that he most certainly would not be the first to take any step that might disturb or impair the friendship that subsisted between him and the Republic.

That with respect to the troops, which he was assembling on the frontier of Poland, his Majesty had given the most pos-