

## C H R O N I C L E.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Brussels, Nov. 2.*

ON Friday morning last, at the hour of eleven, the town of Namur suffered a melancholy shock, by the blowing up of the powder magazine: it is said that from 300 to 500 persons perished; a number of houses, and part of the barracks also suffered, according to the account which the Corporation of Namur gave Congress. They impute this sad disaster to accident; however, the general opinion is, that it was owing to the force of Imperial gold.

*Offend Nov. 18.* Namur was taken by one column of the Imperial troops on Wednesday last: the patriots retired towards Brussels; the other column of the Austrians entered Brabant by way of St. Iron, Tirlamont, &c. and arrived at Louvaine on Thursday last, so that a little time must determine the fate of the Brabanters.

*Warsaw, Oct. 28.* Letters from the frontiers of the 23d, inform us, that Prince Potemkin still keeps the mouths of the Danube closely shut up with his new constructed little vessels, and has directed all his operations against Ismailo. The accounts received by this day's post inform us, that Ismailo is already in the hands of the Russians, who have taken a considerable quantity of spoil; we must however wait farther confirmation of this account. We also shortly expect to hear of the capture of Kilia, as General Muller is before that fortress with 30,000 men.

*Paris, Nov. 15.* A party of Aristocrats appear to have entered into a confederacy to exterminate the declared friends of liberty in the National Assembly.

M. Mirabeau has been repeatedly insulted and challenged. M. Lambeth was forced into a duel last Friday by the Duke de Castries, and was wounded in his arm. The victor, however, was soon and severely punished for his zeal in the cause of the prostrate party, by being obliged to fly from Paris, and by having his furniture and effects, to a very considerable amount destroyed. This duel, or rather the consequences of it, will probably put an end to the Quixotism of a few Aristocrats, who perceiving the cowardice and abject meaness of the rest of the Nobility, are become volunteers, or rather gladiators, and are ready to insult, fight or massacre

every man who is a friend to civil and religious liberty.

The intemperance, or rather madness of these gentlemen would not have broken out so severely if all the hopes of a counter-revolution were not destroyed by the peace between England and Spain. It was owing to them that France became violent against Great Britain; it was owing to their indefatigable efforts, and the slanders of Opposition, that the English Minister was considered as an enemy to freedom, not only in France, but every where else. They built much on a war; their country would have been plunged into it, not so much to serve Spain, as to favour a civil war which they were preparing, and which would have declared itself the very moment hostilities commenced.

*Vicna, Nov. 20.* There are letters which say, that since the troubles between England and Spain, all the Powers which take part with Russia have redoubled their efforts to encourage the Empress in that firmness to which she seems well inclined. It appears also certain, that notwithstanding all the declarations which have been extorted from our Court, the alliance between Austria and Russia will continue to subsist, and that there are negotiations now on the tapis to strengthen these ties.

On the 2d inst. M. Powalski, Major in the Russian army of Prince Potemkin, arrived with dispatches for Prince Galitzin, which are said to contain the last conditions on which Russia will make a peace with the Porte. Baron Herbert is to propose them amicably to the Turkish Ministers in the Congress at Sestove, and if they are agreed, immediately to inform the Prince; but should they not be accepted, the Court of Russia will no longer think itself bound by them, and they are to be considered as not having existed. The following are reported to be the conditions:

1st, That the mediation of Prussia, and the guarantee of the Maritime Powers, shall not be admitted.

2d, That Russia still insists on remaining in possession of the Crimea, Akierman, and Oczakow.

3d, That the independence of Wallachia and Moldavia shall be acknowledged, on consideration that Choczim shall be demolished.

4th, That Bender shall be left in its present half demolished state, and shall not be rebuilt by the Turks.