

This morning eighty four convicts were conducted under a guard from Newgate to Blackfriars Bridge, where they were put on board a barge to convey them to the vessel destined for their transportation to Botany-Bay. The behaviour of many of those unhappy wretches shewed them to be perfectly hardened in iniquity, and dead to all sense of shame—several of them caught hats from the heads of the by-standers, and one snatched a gentleman's watch from his sob!

Our correspondent at Brussels prepares us for intelligence of the most awful nature in a few days. The last edict of the Emperor, which enjoined all those who had emigrated to return in fifteen days, under the pains of banishment and confiscation, and denouncing the penalty of death against all who shall instigate or abet them, has produced no effect. The number of patriots assembled on the frontiers of Liege, and of Dutch Brabant, are reported, by the most moderate accounts, to be 20,000; and after affecting so long to despise them, the Imperial Ministers have at length given a signal proof that contempt is not the precise emotion that guides them most powerfully. General Schreid, an officer of great reputation, marched out of Brussels on the morning of the 9th ult. at the head of a body of 9,000 men, with six pieces of cannon, towards the Liege frontier, where he is to be joined by detachments from other garrisons. That the object of this march is an apprehended eruption of the exiled Brabançons, is obvious; an action with so numerous a body, guided by indigence, and inflamed by despair, will, doubtless, be bloody, and the issue may, perhaps, be dubious.

It was on the 24th ult. that the Brabantines, by a solemn manifesto, declared themselves a free and independent People. The language of this declaration is very high. Joseph II. say they, Duke of Brabant, &c. is *ipse jure*, deprived of all sovereignty, dominion, rights and privileges, and we forbid any person to acknowledge him as Duke in any manner, &c.

10. General Dalton has issued a proclamation, declaring, that as the standard of revolt is reared in so considerable a portion of the province of Brabant, it is necessary to announce, that his duty will compel him to carry fire and sword through every part of the country where Rebels are found.

In the general search made for arms, even the dignity of foreign Ministers was not spared. The houses of the French, Dutch and English Envoys were searched.

The first of these Ministers sent a copy of the order to search houses, to the National Assembly.

Intelligence has just been received, that Lieutenant-General Baron Darlberg, who has succeeded Schroeder, had an engagement between Campine and Diest, with a body of 7,000 patriots, commanded by M. Maillebois, a French officer of the most distinguished reputation; in which the former were repulsed with great loss. The particulars of this action are not yet so perfectly known as to justify us in vouching them; but in our next you shall be put in possession of them.

14. By the Dutch mail which arrived yesterday, there were letters stating that the patriot army had taken Brussels, that the whole country was in their hands, and that there were near 50,000 fighting men, who had declared for liberty.

IRISH TRANSACTIONS,

Dublin, Sept. 8.

THE Ballycastle collieries are likely to prove an acquisition of the highest importance to this country.—Upwards of 16,000 tons have been very recently brought to this city from thence; their quality is so much superior in every respect to Scots coals, that they have obtained a general preference, and been the means of reducing the latter 2s. per ton.

The Irish trade required 110,000 tons of shipping more in 1772 than in 1722, which was a space of fifty years, and 40,000 more tons in 1787, which, no doubt, has considerably increased. The whole tonnage of 1722 was 286,594, and of 1772, 396,594, and is now between four and five hundred thousand, of which seven-eighths are British-built, and other foreign vessels employed in the export trade amount to about one-half of those of this country. This is a circumstance much to be regretted, and more especially as it is estimated at three pounds sterling a ton loss to the kingdom. Thus a great part of the money obtained by mercantile affairs is sent out of Ireland to pay for freightage, and numbers prevented from getting employment at the ship-building, and various other branches immediately deriving from the same, which would give bread to some thousands of artisans and mechanics at this side of the water, and increase the riches of the nation.

16. There cannot be a stronger proof of the pleasing fact of the extension of the linen