

Secretary-commissioner of the War-Office, set out immediately for the Army; together with Camus, Lamarque, Quinette, and Henri Bancal, the four Commissioners of the Convention, and Faucard Secretary of the Commission.

But having arrived, and explained to Dumourier the nature of their Commission, instead of obeying the order of the Convention, he arrested the Commissioners, and sent them prisoners under a strong guard to the Duke of Saxe Cobourg Commander of the Austrian army; at the same time publishing a Declaration addressed to the French people, wherein he most severely reprehends the Conduct of the Jacobin Party, invites the nation to return to the Constitution framed by the first National Assembly, and sworn to in 1789, 90 and 91, as the only means of saving the state and restoring tranquillity. This was followed by a declaration of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, wherein he proposes to co-operate with Dumourier, in restoring to France her constitutional King and the constitution she had chosen.

Dumourier first attempted to lead his army to Paris, but finding that the greater part of them refused to follow him, and that his own safety was in danger, he made his escape with about 1000 cavalry, and joined the Austrian army, accompanied by Gen. Egalité (son of the Duke of Orleans,) who then took the title of Duke of Chartres. This passed during an Armistice which had previously been agreed upon between Dumourier and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg. But the conduct of the army in refusing to co-operate with their General in his proposed plan of restoring order to the state, having cut off all hope of so speedily terminating the War as might at first have been expected, the Generalissimo of the Austrian army published a second declaration, revoking the former, and declaring a state of war still to subsist between the allied powers and the French nation.

On the 8th of April, a Congress of the Allied powers was held at Antwerp, to deliberate upon the plan of operations to be adopted against France, in consequence of the change brought about in the aspect of the War, by the means of Dumourier.—The Congress consisted of the Prince of Orange and his two Sons, His Excellency—Vander Spingel, His R. H. the Duke of York, His Excellency Lord Auckland, His Excellency—Kuller Minister of Prussia, His R. H. the Prince de Saxe Cobourg, His Excellency M. Metternich and his two sons, the Count de Staremborg, the Count Mercy d'Argenteau, the Minister of Spain, and the Minister of Naples.

The plan of operation agreed upon by this Congress was to besiege the garrison towns upon the frontiers—to draw a Cordon round France upon the land side, which the maritime allies are to extend round them by Sea, and prevent all succour from approaching them. Thus blocked up it is proposed that the Royalists shall fight the battles, while the numerous armies all around them will be ready to strike wherever occasion may present an object.

#### *Armies on the Rhine.*

While the Austrians were driving the French out of the Netherlands, the Prussians had equal success in Germany. Authentic accounts have been received of a battle fought near Mentz on the 28th of March, in which the army of Custine was entirely routed and put to flight. General Neuwinger, who commanded one division of the army during the engagement