

Compact, and for the consequent augmentation of the armament ordered for that purpose. This news has made the more agreeable sensation as it is generally thought the Court of London hold a language relative to their pretensions to navigate and trade to the South Seas and Western Coasts of America, which cannot be admitted by our Court.

*Paris, Sept. 11.* In the National Assembly, the President announced the following letter from M. Necker, the late Minister of Finance, dated at Arcy sur Aube, the 9th of September, 1790.

M. le President,

I have the honour to write you this letter from an inn in the town of Arcy sur Aube, where I and Madame Necker are detained by the National Guards, till the National Assembly will be pleased to order them to leave me at liberty to proceed on my journey. The Assembly will easily conceive my feelings without my expressing them. I have served the State, without any recompence, and with the greatest assiduity, for seven years; and I am free to declare, that there has not passed one moment of my administration that has not been employed in promoting the public good, to the best of my abilities and the lights I have received. I supplicate the Assembly that the reward of all my efforts may not be a deprivation of that liberty which the laws afford to every citizen.

I have the honour to be, &c,

P. S. When I was arrested I was in possession of a passport from the King, and another from the Mayor of Paris.

The minutes of the arrest were also read, which bore, that the Mayor and Municipal Officers of Arcy sur Aube, understanding that M. Necker, accompanied by his lady and suit, had been detained by the National Guards, they demanded his passport, which announced his departure from France. That taking into consideration the Decree of the National Assembly on the responsibility of Ministers, they had judged proper to detain him and his company, till they received the directions of the National Assembly in what manner to proceed.

The Assembly, after a short debate, decreed that the President would write a letter to the Municipality of Arcy, ordering that M. Necker and his companions should be left at liberty to proceed on their journey.

*Berlin, Sept. 14.* All the arrangements given by our Court seem to forbode a war.

In consequence of the arrival of a courier from Breslaw 400 men are set to work in our arsenal, and heavy artillery is preparing to be sent to East and West Prussia;

besides which, orders are given to countermand the sale of the train-horses, which was fixed for the 1st of next month. This looks like war, but we have not yet lost all hopes of the peace between us and Russia remaining undisturbed.

The passing and re-passing of Couriers have been uncommonly great for some days past: yesterday alone six messengers were dispatched, all with orders for the marching of different corps of troops.

When the prospect of a rupture with Spain was first known, the Court of London made the States General acquainted with it, and demanded their assistance. In consequence, orders were immediately issued from the Dutch Admiralty, to prepare a squadron of ships to join their fleet, and Admiral Kingsbergen was sent to Portsmouth. The short notice that was given of such assistance being required, and the urgency of the demand, did not admit of the Dutch fleet being so completely equipped; but the alacrity shewn by the States General to assist Great Britain, was extremely pleasing and satisfactory to our Court. A large Dutch fleet, however, is now nearly ready for sea, and in the best order, and we are assured that the States General will give the best assistance, should circumstances make it necessary.

*Vienna, Sept. 15.* We learn from Choczim, that orders arrived there on the 27th of August, for the demolition of the late erected works of that fortress, and the day after another Courier arrived, ordering the workmen to begin the said work without delay; and they accordingly began the next morning.

We have accounts from Semlin, that the heavy artillery, which was taken from the batteries at Belgrade, is ordered to be placed there again.

The sale of the train horses is postponed and the officers of the army have received orders not to dispose of their camp equipages yet. In short, it should seem that the whole army will, for the present, remain upon the war footing.

*Offend, Sept. 29.* Intelligence is just received here by the channel of an official Bulletin from the States of Flanders to the Committee of this city, that the expedition of the Patriots planned by M. Vander-noot against Limburg has totally failed. About 40,000 undisciplined men having been collected, entered the Province of Limburg in hostile array. They proceeded without much molestation till they arrived at a post between Huy and Liege. Here they were attacked by a body of 15,000 well disciplined Limburghers, and part of the Imperial forces. The attack being unexpected, they were soon broke and put into