

## CHRONICLE.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Tourney, August 18.*

THE inauguration of Leopold II, in this province, which was effected a few days ago by their R. R. H. H. the Governor General, was the most brilliant of any that had occurred before, both as to the company present, and the reception they met with from the inhabitants, which were no where so cordial; near 500 French refugee officers went out with the Magistrates to meet him on horseback; upon entering the town, the populace took the horses from the carriage, and drew it to the Bishop's Palace, where they alighted. The ball was very elegantly attended, and the illuminations grand.

*Vienna, August 20.* Our accounts from Bruxelles mention to a certainty, that there has been a total change in the Cabinet at Vienna, and that Prince de Kaunitz, after having been Prime Minister *fifty years*, is dismissed; also that the Vice Chancellor, Philippe de Cobentzi, has been sent to Milan, and that the Register of the Chancery, Baron Lederer, has retired with a pension.

This sudden change causes much speculation, and amongst other reasons given are that they were violently suspected of coming on a secret correspondence for four years with a certain party who have, without any effect, been striving to obtain freedom for the people in the Belgic Provinces.

An interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, to take place on the 26th of August, at the Castle of Pillnitz in Saxony, where reports state, not improbably, they were to be joined by the Elector of Saxony.

The object of this meeting, once suspected to be for effecting a Counter Revolution in France, is in the first place to consult on the plan of a Treaty proposed to be entered into for preventing the spreading of Liberty in Germany; for which purpose it is proposed to guarantee the possessions of each other conformable to the ancient and present laws now existing.

What they may think of doing hereafter respecting France is at present very little thought off.

Poland is certainly a great object of their consideration—for if the new Revolution in Poland is suffered to be permanent, these Monarchs may in some measure be said to be placed between two fires, and if the flames should spread, the con-

flagration, in all human probability, would become general.

We cannot help confessing that the project, however salutary, is very dangerous, inasmuch as it may create alarms where none existed; but we hope that the joint wisdom of these Monarchs will agree in authorizing the state of their peasantry so as to avoid any new commotions.

*Turin, August 23.* In a number of parishes of Piedmont, the peasants having learnt the French *Droits d'Homme* have determined not to pay *their tithes* any longer.

The foreign papers from Germany and Flanders all tally contradict the design of the European Potentates joining against France, and assert, that such reports are the works of the Aristocracies to see what effect and alarm they have on the National Assembly.

*Lisbon, Aug. 2.* The like apprehensions which have long been entertained by the Court of Spain, of a revolution in that country, at present pervade the breasts of our Ministry: several decrees intended for the suppression of public meetings of almost every description, have been lately issued, but they are calculated to ferment, rather than suppress any wish in the Portuguese to effect a revolution.

A number of vessels daily arrive here from all parts; by some from Philadelphia we learn, that the greatest preparations were making for an active campaign against their savage neighbours; and the most sanguine expectations were entertained of its success.

## BRITISH NEWS.

*London, Sept. 1.*

THE number of ships that have been taken up by the Russia and Turkey Merchants since last Tuesday, amounts to fifty-four; and a great many more are daily expected to be taken up.

Within a few days past, an affray took place, at the iron, coal, and tar works at Muirkirk, in Scotland, where a number of English Scotch, and Irish men were employed. The Scotch and Irish having quarrelled, agreed to decide the difference by a general battle: accordingly, between sixty and seventy on each side stripped, and prepared for the combat, armed with bludgeons, pick-shafts, and whatever weapons could be got. They engaged with so much fury, that, in the space of half an hour, very few of the Scotch combatants were