

This conversation lasted near an hour when Madame Elizabeth, with whom I had never spoken for so long a time, fearing the arrival of the new Municipal Officers, left me, in order to return to the Queen's chamber. Tison and his wife, who were perpetually watching me, observed that I had been a great while with Madame Elizabeth, and that it was to be feared the Commissioner had perceived it. I told them that the Princess had been speaking to me about her nephew, who would probably in future remain with his mother.

I returned in a few minutes to Her Majesty's chamber, to whom Madame Elizabeth had been communicating her conversation with me, and the means we had concerted for effecting a correspondence; Her Majesty had the goodness to express her satisfaction.

At six o'clock, the Commissioners took me down to the Council; where they read to me a decree of the Commune, ordering that I should no longer have any communication with the Queen, the Princesses or the young Prince, because I was appointed to wait upon the King alone: it was even decreed at first, with a view of putting the King into some sort of close confinement, that I should not sleep in his apartments, but be lodged in the little Tower, and only conducted to his Majesty when he wanted me.

At half after six o'clock, the King returned: he appeared fatigued, and the first thing he did was to desire to be shown to his family. This was objected to, under the pretence of having no orders: he insisted that they should at least be informed of his return, which was promised him. The King then ordered me to speak for his supper at half past eight; he employed the interval of two hours, in reading as usual, but all the while surrounded by four Municipal Officers.

At half past eight, I informed his Majesty that supper was served. He asked the Commissioners if his family were not coming down: they made him no answer. "But at least," said the King, "my son is to sleep in my apartment, as his bed and things are here." Still no reply. After supper, the King renewed his instances to see his family: and was told that he must wait the determination of the Convention. I then delivered up the Dauphin's night things.

When I was undressing the King for bed, he said, that he could never have conceived all the questions they had put to him; and then lay down with great tranquillity. The decree of the Commune, relative to lodging me at a distance, was not put into execution; it would have been too troublesome for the Municipal Officers to have come for me every time the King wanted my attendance.

On the morning of the 12th, the moment the King saw a Municipal Officer, he asked if there had been any determination respecting the request he had made to see his family; and was again answered that they waited for orders. He then begged that Officer to go and enquire how the Queen, the Princesses, and the Dauphin were, and tell them that he was well. The Commissioner returned with an account of their being in good health. The King then gave me orders to send his son's bed up to the Queen's apartments, where the young Prince had slept on one of her mattresses. I begged his Majesty to wait the determination of the Convention; to which he replied: "I expect no consideration, no justice, but let us wait."

The same day, a deputation from the Convention, composed of four deputies: Thuriot, Cambaceres, Dubois-Crance & Dupont de Bigorre, brought the decree authorizing the King to employ Counsel. He said, he chose M. Target, or if he declined it, M. Tronchet, but both of them, if the National Convention would agree to it. The Deputies made the King sign this demand, and counter-signed it themselves. His Majesty added, that he should want paper, pen and ink. He gave M. Tronchet's address, at his country house, but said he did not know where M. Target lived.

[To be continued.]

BLANKS of various kinds may be had at this Office.

The St. JOHN GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN,
FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

By a gentleman of this city, we have been favored with a Halifax paper of the 13th instant, from which the following European advices are copied.

LONDON, May 6.

Yesterday the Hamburg Mail arrived in course, and Mr. Basset came with dispatches from Sir Morton Eden at Vienna. The last advices from that capital are dated on the 24th ult. By these it appears that Gen. Suwarrow took the command of the Army in Italy on the 18th, and immediately began to act. The French after leaving garrisons in Mantua and Peschiera, had retreated across the Adda. Suwarrow marked these two places with an army of 20,000 men and was pursuing the French Army with 50,000. The speedy reduction of Mantua and Peschiera is expected.

Letters from Madrid state the capture by an English frigate of the Spanish packet boat the Golondino, near Coruna, valued at 300,000 piastres.

MAY 10.

Wednesday arrived the Mail from Hamburg, by which we find that the Imperial Combined Armies continue to advance with vigour, and give no respite to the enemy, whom they have thrown into disorder. It is stated in letters from Verona on the 18th, that they entered Brescia on the 17th, tho' the Gazette of Tuesday says, that the army was only to march for this purpose on the 19th. It is probable, however, that they would occupy this place without much opposition. Miranda is likewise said to be in the hands of the Confederates, and their patrols stretch from thence as far as Pizzighione. It is confidently asserted, that the head quarters of the French had been removed from Lodi to Milan; and that in consequence of the alarm, the Executive Directory and two Councils of the Cisalpine Republic had withdrawn to Turin.

The main body of the Imperialists under Suwarrow, was to endeavour to bring the French to a general engagement on the 24th or 25th, and, if successful, they expect to be masters of all Lombardy. The Republicans must now fight not only for victory, but for life; for it is stated that the Russians give no quarter. The French army, however, has received considerable reinforcements, and has recovered confidence since the appointment of Moreau.

The same inactivity still prevails in Suabia and Switzerland. Some, however, think that the Austrians for the present will be contented with their successes in this quarter without pushing farther. They have gained a powerful barrier by the Lake of Constance, the Brisgau, and their strong positions in the Voralberg, &c. against an irruption of the French into Suabia and the Tyrol. Perhaps, however, since the Archduke has happily recovered from his indisposition, some enterprise may be attempted worthy of the energy of his character.

The Congress at Rastadt was formally dissolved on the 23d of April. The French Ministers wished to protract the Negotiation at Straßburg; but that proposition had not been acceded to.

While the aims of the Republic have encountered disaster in Europe, success appears to have followed the standard of Buonaparte. The Vienna Court Gazette states, that he had penetrated into Syria, and defeated part of the forces of the Pacha who was employed to conduct the war against him. The accounts from Constantinople of the 3d state, that the Pacha of Acre is afraid to venture from his capital, and that the French are in possession of almost all Syria.

Of the Brest or British Fleets no satisfactory accounts had reached town when our Paper went to Press. A Squadron sailed from Plymouth on Monday, consisting of the Queen Charlotte of 110 guns, four other ships of the line, and two frigates, said to be to reinforce either Lord Bridport or Lord St. Vincent, as occasion may require.

Mr. Powell the Messenger arrived yesterday with dispatches from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, after a very disagreeable passage. The packet with Saturday's Mail failed on Sunday, the day before him, but had not arrived on this side the water when he left the Isle of Anglesea. Lord Bridport with his fleet was off Cape Clear on Friday last; at which time the French Fleet had not made their appearance. But our fleet had captured a French lugger with dispatches from the Minister of Marine to the Commander in Chief of the Squadron off Ireland. In consequence of these advices, an Admiralty Messenger was sent off with dispatches to the Port Admiral at Plymouth.

It is reported that there are 30 fail of transports with the Brest fleet. The general opinion at Brest is, that the destination is to Ireland, and that in a certain latitude the fleet will separate into three divisions. They expect that one may be intercepted, which shall sufficiently employ Lord Bridport, to enable the others to land the troops, of which every ship is full.

Various reports were yesterday in circulation respecting the Brest fleet; but we can assure the Public, that nothing is ascertained respecting its destination; and under the ignorance which too unfortunately prevails of its force and the nature of its embarkation, it is at best but a daring conjecture to assign to it any precise object whatever. To give an implicit confidence to the French Journals, which with a pardonable artifice might be directed to mislead us, would be the height of imprudence and credulity. There are some persons, for whose opinion we entertain considerable respect, who are inclined to consider Ireland as rendered invulnerable, by the wisdom and energy of the measures which have been adopted there by government, and the fleets appropriated to the defence of its coasts. To others, the position of our naval force, and the superiority of our naval character, seem to render it incredible that the Republic should expose her squadrons in the Mediterranean. There is but one quarter of the world where France, by a sudden and unexpected superiority, could hope any favourable result from a conflict with the British arms.

It remains that the expedition must be destined for India; that it is only a part and continuation of their original plan of ravaging the Peninsula, and inflicting a mortal wound upon her great enemy, in that great arm of her Empire. After driving Admiral Rainier with his unequal force from the Straights of Babelmandel, the French armament would communicate with Tippoo Sultan by the easy capture of Mangalore, and extend its arms to Buonaparte through the Red Sea at Suez.

After the sacrifices the Republic has already made to this idol of her ambition, there is no oblation too precious to be offered. Upon the altar where De Bruyes was immolated, Bruix cannot be too dear a victim; nor can Kilmaine be more sacred than Buonaparte. It is a desperate chance, but they have no other. It is a game of double or quits, but they have no alternative.— Besides, the Brest Fleet will revenge or share the fate of its sister, and the forces save or perish with the Army of Egypt.

We have stated this opinion with all the candour and force we are able, in order to submit it fairly to the judgment of the Public. For our own part, we confess our Scepticism. It is in vain that we are referred to the gigantic projects and extraordinary character of the councils of the Republic. We have heard in theology of belief because the point is impossible, and we think we have sometimes discovered in politics a tendency to believe, because a thing is incredible.

When the advices from Lord Bridport reached the Marquis Cornwallis, a report was circulated in Dublin, that the two fleets were in sight. This appears, however, to have had no foundation in truth.

French dispatches, which have some relation to the object the enemy has in view, have been taken on board a small vessel from Brest, which has been carried into Plymouth. They were immediately forwarded by the Black Joke lugger to Lord Bridport. The nature of their contents has not transpired, so that the Public are still left in the same

uncertainty respecting the destination of the enemy.

Two Mails, the latest of which left Dublin on Monday evening last, arrived this day. The sailing of the Brest fleet has caused some alarm there, and no little bustle in the military departments, but no more is known in Ireland respecting the intentions of the enemy, than on this side the water.

LORD BRIDPORT'S FLEET.

Ships.	Cuns.	Commanders.
Royal George	110	Right Honble. Lord Bridport Rear Ad. Pole Capt. Domet
Prince	98	Rear Admiral Sir C. Cotton
Neptune	98	— Vaston
St. George	98	— S. Edwards
Glory	98	— Thos. Wells
Cæsar	84	— Sir James Saumarez
Le Pompee	80	— C. Stirling
Ajax	80	— Hon. A. F. Cochrane
L'Impeteux	78	— Sir EPellew
Achilles	74	— G. Murray
Dragon	74	— Geo. Campbell
Renown	74	— A. Bertie
Superb	74	— J. Sutton
Magnificent	74	— E. Bowater
Ruffell	74	— H. Sawyer
Mars	74	Rear Ad. Hon. G. Berkeley Capt. Moncton

Sixteen fail of the line.

The Venerable of 74 guns, Captain Sir G. Fairfax, failed to join before the news of the sailing of the enemy. Since which, the

Atlas	98	Capt. J. Jones
Formidable	98	— B. Thornborough
Ramillies	74	R. Grindall
Robust	74	— G. Countess
Saturn	74	— T. Totty
Canada	74	— Hon. M. de Courcy
Triumph	74	— T. Secombe
Defiance	74	— T. Shivers
Bellona	74	— Sir J. B. Thomson
Have failed from Plymouth. And the		
Royal Sovereign	110	Vice Adm. Sir A. Gardner Capt. Bedford Rear Admiral
Queen Charlotte	110	Whitshed Capt. —
Captain	74	— Sir Richard Strachan
Repulse	64	— J. Alms

Are about to fail from Spithead; making in the whole 30 fail of the line, 9 of which are three-deckers.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated May 5.

"The utmost public interest, and as you may suppose, the most various, has been excited by the account of the Brest fleet having put to sea. I know not by the time my letter reaches you, if it will be new to inform you that the Marquis Cornwallis received, at 12 o'clock this day, an account by express that Lord Bridport was in sight of the enemy, of whom he had the weather gage, and his signal for battle hoisted. Should he succeed in forcing an engagement, no doubts are entertained here as to the issue of the contest; but should the enemy effect a landing in this country with the force which they must have on board such a fleet, we look forward to nothing but the most general calamity and horror. May Heaven avert this expectation! May it crown Bridport with laurels."

P. S. Just as I had folded up my letter, a rumour reached my ear, that a fleet has been despatched off the coast of Donegal—God send they may be hearts of English oak.

Extract of another letter dated May 6.

"The Brest fleet and its destination wholly occupies public conversation and conjecture, and the extraordinary and unremitting preparation, making in our military departments, bespeaks the most serious apprehensions on the part of Government. As the wind since the 26th ult. has been very fair for this coast, and that the French have not appeared, it is supposed very generally that they have sailed for Portugal; but I have been assured that in the higher departments of Government, there ex-