

The army of the Grisons is marching to the frontiers of the Tyrol. The head-quarters are at Coire. The force of this army is equal to that of General Hillier's, against which it is to act.

The army of Italy is undoubtedly the most numerous of all the French armies. It is said to be considerably more than one hundred thousand strong. The left wing under General Moncey is marching to the Italian Tyrol, by the Valteline and Brescia; a movement connected with that making by the army of the Rhine, which is proceeding to the German Tyrol. The right wing has extended to the confines of Tuscany; but the General in Chief will no doubt diminish his line in case of the presumption of hostilities with Austria. That event will probably induce the French to abandon their design against the Neapolitan territories. It is supposed that the first operation of importance will be in the Tyrol.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Received per Brig JANE, from LIVERPOOL, via HALIFAX.
Dates to February 9.

LONDON,

JANUARY 26.

If any doubt could remain in the minds of any of our readers with respect to the Northern Confederacy, it would be removed by the official annunciation in the *Moniteur* of the 21st, that the Convention of the Neutral Powers was signed at Petersburg on the 16th of December by the Ministers of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. The Prussian Minister signed it on the next day, as a party acceding. This intelligence, and probably a copy of the Convention, was brought to Paris on the 20th by a Russian Officer, who was also the bearer of a letter from the Emperor of Russia to the Chief Consul.—The terms of the Convention, and the tenor of the letter have not yet transpired. It must, however, have been friendly, and indeed it was to be expected that the rupture between Russia and England would lead to an immediate reconciliation between Russia and France. We know not whether any formal Treaty has been signed, but it may be inferred that peace has in fact been established between the two Powers, from the circumstance of an order having been issued on the 20th January, immediately after the arrival of the Russian Officer, to the commanders of all French ships not to attack Russian vessels, but to afford them every succour and assistance.

No preliminaries of peace appear yet to have been signed, between Austria and France, and no armistice has been concluded in Italy. As soon as the Convention of Steyer was transmitted to Bellegarde, he sent an officer to General Brune to negotiate a suspension of hostilities; but the French General replied, that he could not consent to one, unless Mantua, Pechiera, Ancona, and Ferrara, were surrendered to the French. To these conditions General Bellegarde declined acceding, and warlike operations were continued. After passing the Adige, and taking Verona, the French pushed on to Vicenza, passed the Brenta, took Cittadella, and advanced to Castelfranco, where a sharp battle was fought on the 12th. The town was at length taken, and the Austrians pursued to Salvarosa, where they encamped on a plain expecting battle, which the French meant to give them. In the evening, however, of the 12th, an Austrian Colonel arrived at the French head-quarters, to propose an armistice. But it was not thought that any overtures he might make would, for the moment, induce General Brune to alter his plans. In the mean time the army of the Grisons has taken Trent, and has established a communication with the left wing of the army of Italy. Whilst Brune is driving the Austrians before him in the Venetian territories, General Murat with the corps of Observation, is in full march against Ancona, and meditates an attack upon the Neapolitan dominions.

Naval preparations are carrying on with great activity in the different ports of France. It is said that three expeditions are ready to sail from Brest, one of nine ships, under the command of Admiral Gauteaume, one of five, under Admiral Latouche; and one of fifteen Spanish ships, by Admiral Bruix. It is said that troops are marching to Paris,

The Algerine Ambassador at Constantinople is put under arrest. The Porte demands that Algiers and Tunis shall declare war against France.

The Channel Fleet sailed from Torbay on Friday, and passed Plymouth the same afternoon with a fine breeze at North, so that it would by Saturday morning, in all probability, regain its station off Brest.

It is asserted, that the possession of Egypt is guaranteed by Russia to France and that the latter guarantees to the former the possession of Malta, which is to be re-taken by the Russians who are still in France, with the assistance of French troops.

A meeting of the Merchants interested in the ships lately seized in Russia was held on Saturday at Balfour's Coffee-House, when it was resolved to follow the usual course in respect to coming upon the Underwriters for losses.—The ships and cargoes have all been abandoned.

It is again reported that the Duke of Kent will be sent to Ireland with a high command.

KING'S SPEECH.

FEBRUARY 2.—This afternoon the King went in the usual state to the House of Peers, where, being seated on the Throne, and the Commons being sent for and come, His Majesty was pleased to open the business of the first Session of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, with a most gracious Speech, of which the following is a literal copy:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"AT a crisis so important to the interests of my people, I derive great satisfaction from being enabled, for the first time, to avail myself of the advice and assistance of the Parliament of my United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland.

"This memorable era, distinguished by the accomplishment of a measure calculated to augment and consolidate the strength and resources of the Empire, and to cement more closely the interests and affections of my subjects, will, I trust, be equally marked by the vigor, energy, and firmness, which the circumstances of our present situation peculiarly require.

"The unfortunate course of events on the Continent, and the consequences which must be expected to result from it, cannot fail to be a matter of anxiety and concern to all who have a just feeling for the security and independence of Europe.

"Your astonishment as well as your regret must be excited by the conduct of those Powers whose attention at such a period, appears to be more engaged in endeavours to weaken the Naval Force of the British Empire, which has hitherto opposed so powerful an obstacle to the inordinate ambition of France, than in concerting the means of mutual defence against their common and increasing danger.

"The representations which I directed to be made to the Court of Petersburg, in consequence of the outrages committed against the ships, property, and persons of my subjects, have been treated with the utmost disrespect; and the proceedings of which I complained have been aggravated by subsequent acts of injustice and violence.

"Under these circumstances, a Convention has been concluded by that Court with those of Copenhagen and Stockholm, the object of which, as avowed by one of the contracting parties, is to renew their former engagements for establishing by force a new Code of Maritime Law, inconsistent with the rights and hostile to the interests of this country.

"In this situation, I could not hesitate as to the conduct which it became me to pursue. I have taken the earliest measures to repel the aggressions of this hostile confederacy, and to support those principles which are essential to the maintenance of our Naval Strength, and which are grounded on the system of Public Law so long established and recognized in Europe.

"I have, at the same time, given such assurances, as manifest my disposition to renew my ancient relations with those Powers, whenever it can be done consistently with the honour of my Crown, and with a just regard to the safety of my subjects. You will, I am persuaded, omit nothing on your part, that can afford me the most vigorous and effectual support in my firm determination to maintain to the utmost, a-

gainst every attack, the Naval rights and the interests of my Empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
"I have directed the estimates for the several branches of the public service to be laid before you: Deeply as I lament the continued necessity of adding to the burdens of my people, I am persuaded you will feel with me the importance of providing effectual means for those exertions which are indispensably requisite for the honour and security of the country.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"I am confident that your deliberations will be uniformly directed to the great object of improving the benefits of that happy Union, which, by the blessing of Providence, has now been effected, and of promoting, to the utmost, the prosperity of every part of my dominions.

"You will, I doubt not, resume the enquiries which were so diligently prosecuted in the last Session of Parliament, as to the best means of relieving my subjects from the pressure of the present high price of provisions; and of preventing, as far as it can be done by human foresight, the recurrence of similar difficulties. In these endeavours, and in every measure that can contribute to the happiness of my people, the great end of all my wishes, you may be assured of my cordial concurrence.

"You may rely on my availing myself of the earliest opportunity which shall afford a prospect of terminating the present contest, on grounds consistent with our security and honour, and with the maintenance of those essential rights on which our Naval Strength must always principally depend.

"It will afford me the truest and most heartfelt satisfaction, whenever the disposition of our enemies shall enable me thus to restore to the subjects of my United Kingdom the blessings of Peace, and thereby confirm and augment those advantages which result from our internal situation, and which, even under all the difficulties of War, have carried to so great an extent, the Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Revenue of the Country."

FEBRUARY 9.

Yesterday arrived three Hamburg mails, being all that were due except the mail of yesterday, which has not yet been received. With respect to the state of affairs between France and Austria, these journals give very little information; they however confirm the intelligence of the Danish Minister having fallen into disgrace at Petersburg, but nothing is said of the part which Prussia means to take in the Northern Confederacy.

This morning we received French Journals up to the 5th inst.—Nothing official has yet been published respecting the conclusion of peace, except a short article announcing Mantua to have been ceded to the French, by a Convention signed on the 26th ult. at Luneville.

Our readers have heard that a most serious dispute arose, some time before the meeting of Parliament, on the great point of emancipating the Roman Catholics of Ireland, which the Marquis Cornwallis and Lord Castlereagh had, by direct instructions from England, pledged themselves to obtain. His Majesty was advised to refuse his consent to this measure, and the opening of Parliament was postponed from day to day, to give Ministers time to come to some determination on the matter. Mr. Pitt declared, that as the faith of Government was pledged to the Roman Catholics of Ireland on the subject, and that as the Union was carried by means of that solemn engagement, it could not be dispensed with; the continuance of the connection, and the most essential interests of the Empire in a moment so critical as the present, all demanded the performance of the promise to the Irish people.

He was however, beaten on the question.—The influence of Lord Clare prevailed, upon which so long ago as Wednesday se'nnight; Mr. Pitt declared to his Majesty, that he could not be responsible for the tranquillity and safety of the United Kingdom, nor could he undertake to carry on his affairs, if this measure were refused. A great deal of negotiation took place in consequence of this intimation; and, on Friday evening, the 30th of January,

the Speaker of the House of Commons, as a mediator, had an audience of His Majesty in his closet, which lasted for hours, in which it was understood that an arrangement took place, upon which Mr. Pitt should continue to conduct the public affairs, and that the topic of Catholic Emancipation should not make a part of His Majesty's Speech.

Accordingly the Session was opened on Monday last, but on the debate that followed, and still more on the division, Mr. Pitt saw symptoms of defection, which convinced him that his power was gone. A number of the King's friends were absent; and, out of thirty Bishops, but eight voted for the Address. He then resolved to retire, and tendered his resignation to His Majesty, but with an assurance that he would not desert his station, until His Majesty could call to his councils men in whom he had confidence, and who had not the same feelings with himself and others on this particular question of Catholic Emancipation. The motion that stood for Thursday last was postponed at Mr. Pitt's desire; and upon that day the dissolution of Mr. Pitt's Ministry took place. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Earl Spencer, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Windham resigned; but with a declaration that they would keep the seals and keys until their successors were appointed.

From the following List of OUTS and INS, which however we present only as the rough draft of the FIRST projected arrangement, our readers will be able to form some idea of the New Cabinet:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| OUTS. | INS. |
| Mr. Pitt, succeeded by Mr. Addington, | Lord Hawkesbury, |
| Mr. Dundas, | Duke of Clarence, |
| Earl Spencer, | Lord Auckland, |
| Mr. Windham, | Earl Clare, |
| Earl Chatham, | Lord Malmebury, |
| Mr. Granville Leveson Gower, | Earl Macartney, |
| Lord Grenville, | Lord Castlereagh, |
| Mr. Canning, | Sir Laurence Parsons, |
| Mr. T. Grenville, | Marq. Abercorn, |
| Marq. Cornwallis, | or Duke of Kent, |

Lord Loughborough, to be Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Eldon, to be Lord Chancellor.

Sir John Mitford, to be Speaker.

What the final arrangement may be, we cannot say with confidence; but we know from good authority that the one first proposed has undergone some changes. According to it, Mr. Addington was to have been First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the Duke of Portland has been particularly requested by His Majesty to fill the office of Prime Minister; and Mr. Addington will therefore be only Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Some reports state that Lord Camden will be Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Earl of Westmorland First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Pelham Secretary at War, Lord Macartney President of the Board of Control, Sir William Grant Attorney General, Mr. Percival Solicitor General; and that Lord Loughborough, the Duke of Portland, and the Earl of Chatham will continue in their several offices. All the rest, Mr. Rose, Mr. Long, Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Steele, &c. remain, and Mr. Pitt declares it to be his wish that his friends may all give their support to the new Administration.

To many it will be a consolation, that in all probability, the same system upon which we have hitherto gone, is to be pursued. A new attempt, however is to be made, to negotiate with Bonaparte, and a passport is to be asked for Lord St. Helen's to go to Paris.

BREST, January 5.

I informed you, by the last post, that the division under the command of Rear-Admiral GANTEAUME, had received orders to prepare for sailing.—The same day, at six o'clock in the afternoon, it got under sail, (consisting of 7 ships of the line, 2 frigates, and a corvette) and proceeded to sea, with a fair wind.

Assize of Bread,

ESTABLISHED MARCH 28, 1801.
The Sixpenny Wheaten Loaf } lbs. oz.
to weigh - - - - - } 1 8
Ditto Rye - - - - - } 2 4
And other Loaves in proportion.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mayor.