

39th Regiment of Foot, Mr. Robert Dale to be Ensign, vice Scanlan, promoted.
 40th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Henry Denny to be Lieutenant, vice Buckworth, resigned.
 41st Regiment of Foot, Ensign Atherton Watson, from the 43d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Tidy, exchanged.
 43d Regiment of Foot, Ensign Francis Tidy, from 41st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Watson, exchanged.
 58th Regiment of Foot, Serjeant-Major William Royall to be Adjutant, vice Beirn, deceased.
 64th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Hamilton Graham, from the 38th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Blake, exchanged.
 69th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Richard O'Doherty to be Captain, vice Thompson, deceased.
 Ditto, Ensign James Cockburn to be Lieutenant.
 Ditto, Mr. Henry Wife to be Ensign.

Queen's Palace, March 2.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Doctor Thomas Gilborne and Doctor William Heberden, jun. to be Her Majesty's Physicians in Extraordinary.

Turin, February 16.

Intelligence has been received here, that on the 27th of January the French Squadron in the Gulph of Cagliari, consisting of 20 or 21 Ships, of which Four were Bomb Vessels, and Seven Ships of the Line, having approached the City of Cagliari, began to bombard it, and were answered by a brisk Firing of red hot Balls. This Attack was continued for Three Days, when the Ships retired out of the Reach of the Cannon, but without quitting the Gulph. Several of the Ships were damaged in their Masts and Rigging, and One was set on Fire by a red hot Ball, but by the timely Assistance of the others the Fire was extinguished. The Bombs produced no Effect but upon the Suburbs below the City, and only five Men were killed. During the Cannonading the French attempted to land in several Places to procure Provisions, but they were every where repulsed by the Militia, and lost upwards of 500 Men.

Aranjuez, February 18.

On Thursday last M. Bourgoing, the French Chargé d'Affaires at this Court, left Madrid on his Return to Paris by the Way of Barcelona.

Hague, March 2.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived here on Wednesday Evening, and the Ships and Transports, with the Brigade of Guards, arrived at Helvoet Yesterday at Five o'Clock, perfectly safe and well.

Breda has surrendered by Capitulation: The Garrison marched out on the 25th Ultimo, with their Arms and Field Pieces, towards the Garrisons of Heusden, Bois le Duc, &c. under an explicit Condition to be at Liberty to serve during the War.

Hague, March 4.

An Account has been received here of the Austrian Army under General Clairfait having passed the Roer on the Night of the 28th Ultimo, and repulsed the French Army, as well on the Side of Duren as on that of Juliers, and compelled them to retreat beyond Aldenhaven, with the Loss on the Side of the French of 2000 Men killed, wounded or taken Prisoners, 12 Pieces of Cannon, 13 Ammunition Wagons, and the Military Chest. On the following Day His Royal Highness the Archduke attacked several French Batteries, and took Nine Pieces of Cannon.

Hague, March 5.

An Officer arrived here this Evening with an Account of the Capitulation of Gertruydenburg, after Three Days Bombardment, on the same Conditions as those given at Breda. The Garrison, consisting of a Swiss Regiment and 160 Cavalry, is to evacuate the Town Tomorrow, with the Cannon of the Battalions, all the Horses, and to march to Bois le Duc.

Hague, March 6.

An Officer is just arrived from the Prince of Hesse at Maestricht with Intelligence, that on the 3d Instant the Prince de Saxe Cobourg obtained a most compleat Victory over the French, chasing them out of Aix la Chapelle as far as Liege, with a Loss, on their Part, of 4000 killed, 1600 Prisoners, and more than 20 Pieces of Cannon. On the same Day Prince Frederic of Brunfwick took some Batteries at Zwalm, killed 1300 of the French at Brugge, and took 700 Prisoners, and marched towards Ruremonde.

The French retired from before Maestricht with Precipitation, and left some Baggage and Cannon. They had thrown above 6000 Shells into the Town.

Yesterday the French retired about a League before Williamstadt, and had suspended the Firing. An Officer, who left the Place last Night, says that the brave Garrison was still under Arms, and in high Spirits.

Whitehall, March 9, 1793.

Whereas it has been humbly represented to the King, that on Saturday the 2d of February last an anonymous threatening Letter, of which the following is a Copy, was delivered to Captain Bird, of Goytre, in Monmouthshire, for his Wife, by a Person from the Post-Office for Crojs Posts, at Ponty Pool:

“ Mrs. E. Bird

“ By God if you do not lay 50l. beside the mile

“ Stone next your House you certainly will be Rob-

“ bed and murdered on the 7th of next Month.

His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in writing and sending the anonymous threatening Letter above-mentioned, is hereby pleased to promise His most gracious Pardon to any one of them (except the Person who actually wrote the said Letter) who shall discover his or her Accomplice or Accomplices therein, so that he, she or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

HENRY DUNDAS.

And, as a farther Encouragement, a Reward of FORTY POUNDS is hereby promised to any Person making such Discovery as aforesaid, (except as is above-mentioned) to be paid upon the Conviction of any One or more of the Offenders; by me

Hen. Bird.

Whitehall, March 9, 1793.

Whereas it has been humbly represented to the King, that on the Evening of December the 25th, 1792, about Ten o'Clock, the Meeting House belonging to a Society of Protestant Dissenters, at Guilsborough in the County of Northampton, was discovered to be on Fire, and, in a few Hours, was entirely consumed; and that, from several Circumstances, there is Reason to suspect, that this Fire did not happen from Accident, but that the said Meeting House was wilfully and maliciously