

chiefs of the rebels, 2000 in number have made an attempt to save themselves by flight, but they are pursued on all sides, and cannot possibly escape, not only the ardor of our troops, but also that of the people of Lyons, enraged at their having been deceived by them. I previously informed my colleagues of our entrance into Lyons. Gen. Doppet is going by an extraordinary courier to send a detailed report of his military operations. Couthon, Maignet, Laporte, Dubois, Crance and Bassel, who we had joined at St. Fox are on the point of repairing hither, and will be eager to inform you of all our operations. My Colleagues wish to keep me here; I expect the orders of the National Convention.

Signed, *Chateaufort Randon.*

P. S. "I have detained the courier to inform you that the rebels have been pursued and cut to pieces on all sides: their train of artillery and the treasure which they carried off are taken."

Barrere. The committee has determined that not one criminal ought to escape; they have ordered the fugitives to be pursued, and the tocsin to be sounded all over the country, in order that the people may be raised to exterminate them.

The traitors must be taken, their punishment must be speedy: it is proper that the inhabitants of Lyons should be disarmed, and their arms confided to the youth of the South, who will employ them against the slaves of Spain. But will you allow a city to exist, which by its rebellion has caused so much blood of the Patriots to be shed? Who shall dare to demand your indulgence for this rebellious city? What ought you to respect in your vengeance? The house of the indigent persecuted by the rich, those manufacturers of which the barbarous English so eagerly desire the destruction. What ought you to respect? The asylum of humanity, the edifice consecrated to public instruction. The plough ought to pass over the rest. When the Prussians last year invaded the territory of the Republic, the South affected courage and republicanism. At present all is changed, the North now defends Liberty, and the South makes war upon it. In this situation a great example is necessary, I propose the following decree:

Art. I. "There shall be named by the National Convention, upon the presentation of the committee of public safety, an extraordinary commission composed of five members, in order to punish the Revolutionists of Lyons according to military law, and without delay.

II. "All the inhabitants of Lyons shall be disarmed; their arms shall be immediately distributed among the defenders of the Republic. A part shall be restored to the Patriots of Lyons, who have been oppressed by the rich and the counter-revolutionists.

III. "The city of Lyons shall be destroyed. Whatever was inhabited by a rich man, shall be demolished. The poorhouse the dwellings of slaughtered and proscribed patriots, the edifices specially employed to industry, and the monuments consecrated humanity and public instructions, shall alone remain.

IV. "The name of Lyons shall be effaced from the list of the towns of the Republic. The re-union of houses preserved shall henceforth bear the name of Ville Affranchie.

V. "A column shall be raised upon the ruins of Lyons, to attest to posterity the crimes and the punishment of the Royalists of that city, with this inscription,

"LYONS WARRED AGAINST LIBERTY—

"LYONS—IS NO MORE.—

"The eighteenth Day of the first Month,

"Second Year of the Republic,

"One and Indivisible."

VI. "The Representatives of the people shall immediately nominate commissioners to make a list of all the property which belonged to the rich and counter-revolutionists of Lyons, that the resolutions of the Convention may be immediately carried into execution."—Decreed.

L O N D O N.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary. *Whitehall, October 22.*

Last night the Right Hon. Lord George Conway arrived at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with a dispatch from the Earl of Tarmouth, of which the following is an extract.

Weissenburg, Oct. 14, 1793.

Austrian Head Quarters.

Yesterday morning at three o'clock, General Wurmsur made his projected attack

upon the lines of the *Lawre*, upon various points at the same time. I have the satisfaction to say that he is in possession of every part of them. *Lauterbourg* surrendered, without any conditions, between three and four in the evening, after being evacuated by the enemy, who, from the prodigious number of redoubts of which they were in possession, and the natural strength of the position, might have held out a siege of several days.

This town resisted some time longer. It is surrounded by a large ditch, and was defended by redoubts, from which the French cannonaded the Austrians for several hours. It is also connected with the *Giesberg*, a mountain which so entirely commands the place, that if the French had determined on deriving every advantage from their situation, the Austrians could not have entered into possession of it, without further successes in the mountains. A part of the town was burnt in the course of the struggle; and the French, before they retreated, set fire to their magazines, both here and at *Alstadt*. In other parts of this very complicated operation, in which six different columns had distinct plans to execute, great success attended the Austrians. They successively carried by assault all the different redoubts which had been constructed in the front of the French camps, of which the principal one fell into their hands, with all their tents standing, several caissons, nine standards, and twenty-six cannons of very great calibre.

As these different actions are but just over, and the Austrian corps are very remote from each other, it is impossible for me to transmit to your Lordship, any account of the killed, wounded or taken on either side. The army has been fourteen hours under arms, almost continually engaged in a very active pursuit, and often exposed to a most tremendous fire.

We have as yet no distinct account of the operations of the Duke of Brunswick's army yesterday in the mountain, but a very great cannonade was heard on that side during the whole day.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Whitehall, October 22.

A letter from Sir James Murray, adjutant General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, was received this evening by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, of which the following is a copy.

Engel Fontaine, Oct. 18, 1793.

SIR,

I had the honor of informing you, in my last dispatch, that his Royal Highness, at the earnest request of the Prince of Cobourg, had marched with a part of the troops under his command, for this place. They arrived here upon the 16th. The prince, being acquainted with his Royal Highness's intention, had been enabled to withdraw from thence four battalions to strengthen his other posts: a fifth battalion followed those upon his Royal Highness's arrival.

The enemy, having collected in extraordinary numbers, attacked the corps under the command of Gen. Clairfayt, which was posted with its right near Berlemont, and its left near the village of Wattigwies, upon the 15th and 16th. Upon the former day the left wing of the enemy was entirely defeated. Having advanced into the plain which lay upon that side between the two armies, they were charged by the Imperial cavalry, and driven back, with great slaughter and the loss of twelve pieces of cannon. The attack which they made upon the left of the Austrians was more obstinately supported; they were, however, finally repulsed.

Upon the 16th the enemy having drawn the greatest part of their force to the right, again attacked the left of Gen. Clairfayt's corps, and the village of Wattigwies.

They could upon this side approach within cannon shot of the Austrians, under cover of an immense wood, called the *Have d'Avignes*; which, when they were repulsed, secured their retreat; they brought a great quantity of heavy artillery to the edge of the wood, under the protection of which they attacked the village. The utmost firmness and bravery were displayed by the Austrian troops upon this occasion. The enemy were several times repulsed with great loss; they were repeatedly driven from the village after they had carried it; but being enabled, by great superiority of numbers, to bring continually fresh troops to the point of attack, they at last succeeded in maintaining the possession of that post.

The communication between General Clairfayt's corps and that of General la Tour, which observed the entrenched camp near *Maubeuge*, being by this means cut off, it was judged necessary by the Prince of Cobourg to abandon the position which had been taken for the purpose of investing *Maubeuge*, the army passed the *Sambre* in the night without the smallest loss. Lieutenant General Benzowsky, who commanded a detached corps upon the left of the army, defeated a corps which was opposed to him, killed a great number of the enemy, took four hundred prisoners, and eleven pieces of cannon. Count Had-dick, who was detached by Gen. La Tour, likewise gained a considerable advantage, penetrated to *Sorbe Chateau*, and took three pieces of cannon.

In the two engagements, the Austrians took twenty-four pieces of cannon and two howitzers, without the loss of one on their part. They have had about two thousand men killed and wounded. There can be no doubt that the loss of the enemy has been much more considerable. The Austrians now occupy the left bank of the *Sambre*. No certain accounts have been yet received of the further motions of the enemy. I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

October 24.

We have just received a letter from Ostend, dated the 22d inst. at one o'clock, P. M. which contains the following interesting paragraph:

"An express has this moment arrived from the army of the Prince of Cobourg, informing us, that after having recrossed the *Sambre* on the night of the 17th inst. and expecting an attack from the enemy, he sent Gen. Clairfayt with 30,000 men by a circuitous route to lie in wait for them, and retreated with the main army. As he expected, the enemy fell on him in great numbers, but by this judicious measure, they were attacked front and rear at the same period, and 15,000 men killed and taken, with several pieces of cannon. The British troops had not arrived to share in the glory of the day."

Lord Howe sailed with the fleet under his command from *Torbay*, on Sunday morning; but in consequence of dispatches sent from London, and forwarded to his lordship by a swift sailing cutter, he returned again to port, after being but a few hours at sea!

Upon the probability that *Brest* and *Bordeaux* are ready to imitate the example of *Toulon*, Lord Hood is said to have permitted four French ships of the line to leave the latter place, under flags of truce, for those ports—Extraordinary as such a circumstance may appear, this, perhaps, is the best method of making the experiment, whether the loyal party has, or has not, the ascendancy at them.

PORTSMOUTH, October 24.

Particulars of a late action.

This morning came into harbour the *Crescent* frigate, Capt. Saumarez, with *Le Reunion*, a French man of war, of 36 guns, commanded by Monsieur *Denone*, which she captured on Sunday morning, off *Cherbourg*, after an action of two hours and 25 minutes.

The action began about ten o'clock in the morning, within pistol shot, about four miles west of *Cherbourg*. At first there was a light breeze of wind, which soon died away to a perfect calm.—Early in the action the *Crescent* endeavoured to rake the *Reunion* but the Frenchman avoided it by luffing up; the head sails, however, being at length shot away, Capt. Saumarez got upon the enemy's quarter, raked her fore and aft, thereby sweeping the main-deck, and in twenty-five minutes after twelve M. *Denone* struck his colours.

The *Reunion* had 33 men killed, and 48 severely wounded; and it is a circumstance that can hardly be credited, though strictly true, the *Crescent* had only one man materially hurt whose leg was hurt by a carriage wheel, and three others slightly.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at New-York.

Ship *Eliza*, Harrison, Liverpool, 9 weeks.
Sloop *Cynthia*, Winfee, St. Martins.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1794.
6 per cents, 187
3 ditto, 107 to 107½
Deferred, 117
U. S. Bank, 13½ per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto, 20 ditto ditto.
Pennsylvania do. 7 ditto ditto.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated October 16th, 1793, to Captain Molineux, Philadelphia.

I cannot send you any news more agreeable or more glorious than, that the Republic is saved notwithstanding the infamous treasons that daily come to light. *Cuffline* suffered last month and many generals, who were of his plot, have shared his fate, but no matter, all is well, *ca ira*.

England has lost 10 thousand men before *Dunkirk*, and Spain has lost her three camps near *Perpignan*. We are in *Catalonia*. The king of *Savoy* has lost all his dominions, except *Piedmont*, where he is so closely hemmed in, that he cannot escape: his treasure, cannon, and ammunition have all fallen into our hands. Lyons is reduced to ashes: 10 thousand emigrants were there put to the sword, after having sustained a siege of two months. All that remains to be subdued is the devoted town of *Toulon*, which has been betrayed to the English, and which we are now closely besieging with an army of 72 thousand men. As for the lawless banditti of this country, who were to insignificant when you left this, they are become an object of serious concern. In June last, two hundred thousand of them attacked us at all the points in the city, but were repulsed with considerable loss: they have since repassed the *Loire*. For these two months, 180 thousand men of the Republican troops have been in pursuit of these insurgents.

Not a day passes but they attack them, and it is probable that before the end of this month they will be utterly destroyed. All the navy, and all the merchantmen are called into actual service. Preparations are making for a descent on England, and it is thought, that the troops here, consisting of 180 thousand men, are intended for that expedition. *Naples* and the Duke of *Tuscany* have just declared war against us. No matter; we are driving all before us. The Austrians, Prussians, Hessians and Dutch can hold out no longer.

A fresh levy of 450 thousand men has lately been completed, all well armed and equipped; a part of them are already on the frontiers, and the rest are soon to follow. Another levy is now raising of the like number, 40 thousand cavalry are already enrolled, and on their march for the frontiers.

The first levy was composed of men of every rank without distinction, from the age of 18 to 25, and the other levy which is almost completed, is to be composed of men from the age of 25 to 45. Every young man and widower without children, is obliged to march. All utensils of iron and bells are carried to the national founderies. Our calendar is reformed. Men of improved understandings have introduced more order into it, and made it more worthy of a free people. We have expelled from it all the saints, all the monuments of ignorance and fanaticism which have done so much mischief, and which are the causes of our present sufferings. Instead of those vile miscreants who owe their canonization to their sluggish life and their imbecility, we have substituted the names of those heroes who have done honor to human nature in ancient times, and who are now our models. The months are of 30 days, the weeks of 10, and at the end of each week, a day is consecrated to repose, and to the celebration of the epoch of our immortal revolution. Four hundred merchants and stockjobbers have been executed at *Marseilles*. This example has made that town and *Bordeaux* return to the principles of our revolution. Commercial aristocracy attempted to succeed the aristocracy of the nobles and the priesthood, but this the interior departments did not relish. We shall be free, and we shall leave to posterity either a dreadful catastrophe to bewail, or grand examples for imitation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and chestnut.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, on *Yocomico* river, about three miles from the *Potomack*. There is on it a two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a passage on each floor, exclusive of closets; a good kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful springs. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the Librarian, living on the premises.

Jan. 10. 1794. JOHN GOS