

It appears that the enemy have lost their artillery, and that Clairfait has taken a great number of prisoners. We expect further accounts of this new affair.

Some persons have been lately arrested at Gand, who are known to be connected with the Jacobin party, and have manifested their sentiments by proceedings tending to excite popular tumults. Others have been arrested here in an inn, who discovered, by their rejoicings, a barbarous, and more than indecent joy, for the cruel death of the Queen of France; which news, on the contrary, so strongly affected a gentleman formerly in her service, that on the morning he heard it he shot himself.

From the *Moniteur Universel*.  
Printed at Paris.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated November 4, 1793.

There is no doubt, says the English papers, but the St. Domingo fleet of merchantmen have sailed for the ports of North America: there the cargoes, add they, will be publicly sold, and thereby become American property; they shall be carried under American colours, not only to France, but to any port whatsoever.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

The curate of the Parish of St. Roche, in Paris, and four other priests have been executed; they were accused of having supplied the wheelbarrow-men of the republic with files, by the assistance of which several made their escape. They have been tried and condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal, and were guillotined yesterday on the square of the Revolution.

Prudhomme has presented the Executive Council with the copy of the crimes of the Emperors of Germany, whose blood-thirsty family are now staining and ravaging the soil of Liberty. He further informs, that he intends shortly to present them a collection of the crimes of all the other Crowned Tyrants. It was agreed that honorable mention shall be made of the civic offer made by citizen Prudhomme.

Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal.

James Tunduty, ci-devant noble and an officer in a regiment of infantry, has been condemned to suffer death, being charged with and convicted of emigration. After sentence of death was passed on him, he asked leave to speak, which was granted. I'll die, said he, as I have lived; the Tribunal shall repent for having condemned me; my prophecy will be certain.—The president interrupted him, and ordered the guards to carry him away. The culprit then turning himself towards the spectators, expressed himself thus: Sovereign, I die satisfied and content, since Lewis XVII. will very soon reign over Frenchmen. No, no, d—n you, cried unanimously all the spectators, he shall not reign, and the repeated cries of Long live the Republic made the hall resound from every part. He was guillotined the next day at three o'clock P. M.

November 8.

Perigny, a joint-commissioner who advocated so much the promotion of admiral Trogoff, has been guillotined, after having been convicted of treachery in the affair of Toulon.

## UNITED STATES.

GEORGE-TOWN, JAN. 17.

“On Monday last, agreeably to notice, the Books for the subscription of shares in the Columbia Bank were opened. More than double the number of shares permitted by the law to be taken, were demanded. Of course, a reduction became necessary. Subscribers under 20 shares were not touched—all the rest were curtailed, the greatest proportion being taken from the largest subscriptions.—The business was so conducted as to afford, notwithstanding the disappointments, general satisfaction. The largest number of shares taken by one of the gentlemen appointed to receive subscriptions, is 120. To the honor of the inhabitants of this town, they were restrained, by considerations of delicacy, from engaging in any kind of speculation upon the subject; though it was evident that they might have done so to great advantage. The great bulk of the shares was taken by those who mean to hold them and not to sell; and a great number is in the hands of country gentlemen, and monied men, in different parts of the state.

BENNINGTON, January 10.

Curious contrast of 1763 with 1794. Lord's Day, August 9th, 1763. Jonathan Winthrop, desires the prayers of this

Church, &c. being on a journey to the wilderness, twelve miles north of Stockbridge, if found practicable. His friends may call to pray with and take leave of him, any time previous to Friday morning next. Boston.

1794. A line of stages will run weekly, between Northampton and Albany, to meet the lines from Boston and New-York.—They will start every Tuesday and Friday morning, meet at Pittsfield, &c.”

## PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 22.

Last evening arrived in town, Colonel E. OSWALD, from Havre-de-Grace, which place he left the 9th November. We hear that Mr. Oswald has bro't dispatches for the Secretary of State, and M. Genet.

By Col. Oswald we learn, that twenty-two members of the National Convention, have been tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal of Paris, and found guilty of conspiring against the Republic—and were afterwards guillotined—among them *Brissot*. One of the members stabbed himself, but was carried to the guillotine with the rest.—Petion, Condorcet and Le Brun, late minister of foreign affairs, had made their escape.

In an Annapolis paper of the 16th inst. Messrs. Wignell and Reingle's company advertise their intention to depart in a week. The subscribers to our theatre have written to those gentlemen urging their return to this city, if their other engagements will allow: but as considerable expence has been incurred in building a theatre for them in Baltimore, it is feared they will not visit us until some time in March next.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, Georgia, December 11.

“On Saturday we received the joyous confirmed accounts of the general defeat of the several divisions of combined despots against the only real Republicans in the world. On this continent we have been taught to believe, that our constitution breathes more than freedom itself, but when I compare it with that of the French, I find we are shackled with nearly as much aristocracy as when under the slavish chains of British tyranny. To-morrow we are to have an ox killed and barbecued on the common; the governor gives powder to fire a *feu de joye*; no person shall be at it, but those who are real friends to the republic of France; nor dare a fellow who has been hardy enough to pollute freedom, or abuse its cause, approach the sacred ground. A notification to that effect will be handed round, although there are not more than twenty such above the line of —.”

“We are informed, says a correspondent, that the class of citizens” who have petitioned against the stage, are in no degree displeas'd with the comparison instituted in this paper of last evening, between the *Theatre and Savine*. On the contrary, they think, that, as the things compared are evidently some of the *dirtyest and most filthy* in nature, the simile is peculiarly happy, so far as this point of resemblance is concerned: And they are confident that the public will remark that there is not a shadow of likeness in any thing beside; because the position from which it would arise—“that the Theatre is not incompatible with the good order of society”—is begged;—and that it has been begged and begged, till no body but a sturdy beggar would have the face to beg it any more.

## NEW CARRIAGE.

JOHN FRITZ, an ingenious mechanic in Germany, has lately exhibited a Chariot of his own invention, which may be put in motion, with the hand, by means of a spring, and which moves with so much rapidity, as to advance a quarter of a league in less than five minutes.

## By this Day's Mail.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By the ship Hunter, Captain Harker, from London, arrived at New-York.

OSTEND, Nov. 1.

The Carmagnoles that besieged Nieuport, have been glad to make good their retreat to Cassel and Dunkirk. There is not a Frenchman on this side the latter

place. The damage which they did to Nieuport does not prove to be so great as was at first apprehended. The chief attack was on the 25th ult. It commenced at 7 in the morning, and continued till night. The artillery from our ramparts did great execution; the very first discharge set fire to a brew-house and stable, behind which the French had entrenched themselves, and it was speedily reduced to ashes.

The loss of the republicans cannot be ascertained, as they carried off their killed and wounded, a few excepted, whom they left upon the ground.

The four 24 pounders and two howitzers which they left behind them, together with a vast quantity of shot and balls, are now in the square at Nieuport. The enemy suffered much from 5 ships of war, which lay off Nieuport, and flanked them.

COURTRAY, Oct. 26.

This day, from eight in the morning till night, the armies were engaged. The battle began with skirmishes, but soon became general. At last confusion spread among the French, and they are completely routed. Our troops pursued the enemy far beyond Menin, their loss which must have been considerable, cannot be yet ascertained.

It is now assured, that the French army is surrounded in its position in the environs of Menin, by the troops of the Allies, which arrived on the left over Dottignies and Rollegheim, and on the right over Galleghim and Morfule.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.

Lieutenant Count Gallenberg arrived here yesterday, preceded by 33 postillions with the news of the capture of the lines of Weissebourg.

The most serious preparations are making for a third campaign. Galicia alone will furnish 17,000 men.

The States of Hungary have offered a fresh army of 50,000 men to the Emperor.—

GREFFERN, (on the Rhine) Oct. 20.

Fort Louis is summoned, but the Governor declares he will defend it to the last extremity.—Preparations are making for its instant bombardment.

LEGHORN, Oct. 10.

The grand Duke of Tuscany has at length renounced his neutrality, and declared war against France. His manifesto is, however, not yet published.

The French Consul who resides here is ordered to withdraw, and take with him all the citizens of his nation. Yesterday evening the arms of the French Republic were removed from the door of his house.

PARIS, October 25.

General Carteau is hourly expected at Nice. He quits his army with regret, and be replaced by General Lapoyce. Admiral Goodall is said to have sent word to the latter, that he would release his wife and children, if he would give up the command of the army before Toulon. General Lapoyce who retook fort Pharon, answered, that he would sacrifice his estate, his life and his love to his country.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The city of Florenzo in the island of Corsica, is now besieged by five ships of Lord Hood's squadron on the sea, and by Gen. Paoli on the land side. It is meant to be starved into a surrender.

The grand total of prisoners, in the different goals of Paris, amounted on the 24th ult. to 3042.

In the proceedings of the National Convention, so late down as Oct. 27, it is stated that the Royalists of La Vendee, far from being exterminated, have gained advantages over the republicans, and have taken the city of Laval.

By authentic accounts from Frankfort of the 28th, we learn that the allied powers had taken possession of Alsace in the name of his most Christian Majesty Louis XVII.

The report of the surrender of Landau is not founded. The garrison of the fortrefs sent a trumpeter, offering to capitulate. They demanded, besides a free retreat, other conditions, similar to the garrison of Mentz, but this was refused.

Fort Louis also wanted to capitulate; but the allies answered the patriots, that they must surrender at discretion. The latter place is bombarded daily.

From Brest we learn, that 2 ships belonging to the Toulon fleet, named *Le Patriote*, and *L'Entreprenant*, of 74 guns each, commanded by Bauvette and Bourhone, arrived at that place on the 25th ult. They had been dispatched thither, it is said by Lord Hood, for some secret services.

The national commissioners, apprehensive of some treachery, forbid all communications with them, and ordered the commanders and officers to be immediately arrested. They are to be sent to Paris, for examination.

Accounts from Havre, dated October 26, state, that 4 English frigates had been hovering within sight of the harbour for some days; which had naturally excited the fears of the inhabitants. The batteries were in excellent condition to protect the town, and the military force had been considerably augmented.

The Spanish admiral Borghefe, with a squadron of 15 sail of the line, and three frigates, is at present cruising in the latitude of Madeira, in order to convoy a fleet of merchantmen expected at Vera Cruz, which has 80 millions of piastras on board.

The province of Buynos Ayres in Spanish America, has subscribed the sum of 15 millions of piastras to his Catholic majesty to carry on the war against France.

The clergy of Brabant carry their plate to the mint, to support the Emperor in carrying on the war.

Saturday Nov. 9.

Yesterday an account was received from the army of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by a Gentleman who left his head quarters on Sunday last. His Royal Highness was then at Cisoing. The army was in the highest health and spirits. The Prince of Saxe-Cobourg was doing his utmost to bring the French to a general action, which there were some hopes of his being able to accomplish.

The Prince of Cobourg's Head Quarters are at Solems, behind Landrecis. The corps which he has left at Bavy and at Barlamont, to observe the French on the other side of the Sambre, is commanded by General Clairfait. Another corps is placed on the right side of the Sambre, towards the Somme. This position has the double advantage, to intercept the convoys that might be forwarded from Lisle and Douay to the grand army, and to prevent General Jourdain from sending assistance to the places in West Flanders that may be attacked by the Allies.

It is thought, that in consequence of this disposition, the Duke of York is now marching to attack the camp of Cassel, at present reduced to 8,000 men, and which cannot receive succours from the grand French army without General Jourdain giving battle to the Prince de Cobourg.

A reinforcement of 80,000 German and Hannoverians are on their route to the Netherlands.

The British land forces, horse and foot, in different parts of the world, amount at present to 60,000, and are to be increased to 85,000 effective men.

November 13.

The report of the French having made overtures to the Prince de Saxe Cobourg for a cessation of hostilities, is mentioned in several letters from Brussels, as well as from Tournay.

The Foreign Gazettes received yesterday, mention the surrender of Landau. We have, however reason to believe that this report, so far from being the fact, is wholly unfounded; for we understand that the siege of Landau is raised by the Prussians, and is left to be blockaded only by the troops under the Prince de Conde.—The Prussians who were before that place are, it is said, gone to bombard Sarre Louis.

The Paris newspapers of the 5th inst. assert, that the Thames frigate has been carried into Brest.

It is said that General Jourdon has sent a detachment of 25,000 men to reinforce the republican army in Alsace.

\* \* \* The length of the Foreign News, occasions a postponement, till to-morrow, of this day's proceedings of Congress.

☞ The Subscriptions for this Paper are rapidly increasing. Upwards of Five Hundred are struck off daily.

Advertising favours from the friends and patrons of the Publication, are respectfully solicited.