

speed, I ordered General Lefebvre's cavalry, commanded by General Haupt, to cross the Sieg as secretly as possible, for the purpose of pursuing the enemy. To this cavalry, that of General Colaud's division, at the head of which were the Adjutant-Generals Ney and Ormancey, was instantly united. They advanced, and every where the Austrian cavalry, although far superior in number, yielded the ground. It was now that the first regiment of Chasseurs, commanded by the chief of Squadron, Richepanse, came up with a part of them opposite Henef; and, having reached this village, he ordered his troops to charge, and made a horrible carnage. This commander displayed on the occasion proofs of the utmost coolness in the midst of dangers, and of an intrepid boldness. In pursuing the cavalry, he fell on a post of infantry, when he made his chasseurs halt, ordered a hedge-fire to be kept up; and, in chasing the enemy, contrived also to overcome the obstacle which was thrown in the way of his pursuit. At length the Austrians, every where defeated, retreated with precipitation, and threw themselves into the formidable post of Alkareth. A forced march and four hours fighting, would not admit of any farther pursuit, and more particularly as this post, impregnable in front, required great circuits to turn it in its flanks. Thus the infantry of General Lefebvre's advanced guard continued its march towards the right bank of the Sieg, passed the night in the post of Happenschofs, and General Colaud's division on the heights before Baldorff.—It unquestionably does not belong to me, to bestow praises on these Generals, my fellow labourers; but it would be difficult for me not to express the satisfaction I felt at seeing the zeal and activity of each of them, the unity of the operations with which they were charged, and the ardour which prevailed in their respective columns, even in the midst of action.—The officers of the staff equally distinguished themselves. They every where furnished an example to the troops. Citizen Viron, second to Adjutant-General Cayla, with a very small force, made the whole post of Ohmar prisoners.

"Citizen Bevalet, second to Adjutant General Ney, by a charge purposely executed, protected the crossing of the Sieg, effected by General Lorge at Menden. His hat was shot through in several places. Beurmann, my aid-de-camp, received a Sabre wound on the wrist, but killed the soldier from whom he received it. Auguste Demas, another of my aids-de-camp, had his horse wounded. The light-artillery was managed in the usual way, with boldness and intelligence; its batteries, constantly well directed, and served with the utmost celerity, did a great deal of mischief to the enemy. The names of all the officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves on this day not yet being known to me, I shall hereafter transmit them to General Lenoir, by the chief of my staff.

"The loss of the enemy may be estimated at 2,400 men at least, upwards of a 1000 of whom are prisoners. Among the latter are a Major, and several other officers. They will remove in the course of the day to Bonn.

"Among our wounded are two captains of the first regiment of Chasseurs, of the most distinguished courage; these are citizens Matthieu and Huduy—the first received fourteen Sabre wounds, several of them mortal; the lower arm of the second was carried away by a ball

(Signed) "KLEBER."

Extract of a Letter from the General of Division, Kleber, to the Commander in Chief, Jourdan.

"15 Prairial (June 3) 4th year. "I gave you an account, my dear comrade, in my report of yesterday, that, after the battle of the Sieg, the enemy retreated to their camp of Alkareth, and that the division commanded by Gen. Lefebvre passed the night on the right of the Sieg, opposite Happenschofs, and that commanded by Gen. Colaud on the heights of Henef. Thus, with a view to attack the enemy in flank and rear, Gen. Lefebvre received orders to cross the Sieg above Blankenberg, and Gen. Colaud to proceed towards Jungrath, to reach from thence the highway by a cross march, leaving, however, a few battalions at Wurth, and a few posts of infantry and cavalry blended along the ravine to the heights of that village. These movements, although extremely difficult, on account of the very bad state of the roads, were perfectly well executed. At four in the afternoon the columns were stationed almost at the same time by the right and left, on the heights behind Alkareth; and certainly, if the enemy had determined to continue in their post, not one of them would have escaped; but, being apprized of our movements by their hussars, they soon became acquainted with our manoeuvres, and retreated to Altenkirchen, contenting themselves with leaving, on the heights behind Alkareth, two or three squadrons to protect their retreat. The two divisions accordingly established themselves, at three quarters of a league from Alkareth, in a very advantageous position. Since their departure from the Wipper, the troops have done nothing but march and fight.

(Signed) "KLEBER."

BRUSSELS, (18 Prairial,) June 6.

Since hostilities re-commenced on the right bank, and the Austrians have been obliged to retreat, a flying bridge has been established opposite to Cologne, by the means of which a communication is opened with the right bank of the Rhine. Wounded Frenchmen and others are every moment brought into the hospitals of this town.

A requisition is to be made along the left bank of the Rhine from Cologne to Coblenz, of a great number of pioneers, destined to the works carrying on at the mouth of the Moselle, as well as on both sides of Coblenz.

PARIS, June 9.

The Louis d'or got down yesterday to 12,000 and 10,000 livres in assignats; the mandats rose in the same proportion; and the price of provisions fluctuated in the most alarming manner. The whole of the same day, a great ferment was observed every where in this metropolis, owing to the true or supposed project of transferring the seat of govern-

ment to Fontainebleau. Detachments of horse which at ten o'clock at night took post at the bridge of Notre Dame, prevented any assemblages forming on the key. Small groupes began to be attached at the entrance of the street de la Verrierie, on the keys of La Greve and Gefores. But the steady conduct of the commander in chief, the arrest of some individuals who obstinately refused to withdraw, and the horse galloping about the place soon dispersed the groupes. The fugitives rallied on the bridge Achange, exclaiming—"Down with the Chouans and the slaves;" and a small groupe collected opposite to the Great Chatelet, endeavoured to fraternize with the Dragoons, and addressed them in the following terms—"We are good republicans, brethren; but we are starving—we want bread, and claim the rights of the people—Dear brethren! we know if you were not under arms, you would be Terrorists like ourselves." But all these fine phrases did not prevent the troops from scouring the bridges and keys.

The festival of victory has been celebrated with more or less pomp in all the departments of the republic, in the department of Doubs, two girls, representing the goddesses of victory and France were carried about in a triumphal car, attended by all the members of the constituted authorities, who were decorated with the symbols of their dignity. When the ceremony was over, General Dufour gave an elegant supper, during which the two goddesses are said to have too much humanised themselves, under reiterated exclamations of "Long live the Sans culottes—Long live the mountaineers."

June 10.

Yesterday all remained quiet here; owing to the precautions taken by the armed force to prevent all sort of assemblages. But it ought also to be confessed, that the successes of our armies have much contributed to check the seditious. The rise of the mandates which before were generally refused, is owing to the same cause.

Gen. Kleber, in a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the right banks of the Rhine, wherein he informed them of the intended march of the French troops through their country, orders them not to quit their houses, and not to fly to the enemy, on pain of their estates being given up to fire and plunder.

June 11.

The rain which fell yesterday morning would, it seemed, have prevented all assemblages and groupes, but the various detachments of horse, which occupied all the bridges, and every avenue leading to the directory and the legislative body, evinced that government did not share in the security of the citizens. All was still and quiet till eight o'clock in the evening, when some citizens assembled at the bridge Notre Dame, were desired by the centries to withdraw. They replied with threatenings and insults; and outcries of "down with the Chouans and the Tyrants," resounding every where. The centries being forced from their posts, detachments of horse advanced from several quarters, and restored tranquility. One dragoon, who refused to draw his sword against what he called the people, was arrested by order of the commanding general. Attempts continue to be made to mislead the public opinion; and the class of working people eagerly seize on every report of intended murders of the patriots, and of the projected invasion of the directory and the two councils. Rumour says, that the first courier who was dispatched by our generals on the Rhine with the account of the advantages obtained by them over the Austrians, has been assassinated by those who wished to stir up new commotions in Paris. It was this cause which delayed the news of those advantages reaching the capital. All commotions seem now to be appeased; but we still entertain much fear, that more important disturbances are plotted in the dark.

LONDON, June 17.

It was last night reported, (on what authority we do not learn, that the Austrian army having retreated to the river Lahn, received there very considerable reinforcements, with which they, in their turn, attacked General Kleber, and succeeded in completely routing his forces, having killed several thousand men, and taken 17 pieces of cannon. Our readers will, of course, consider this merely as an unauthenticated rumour.

The following is given, in the last Paris papers as the contents of a letter from Frankfort, of May 20th:—

"The Austrians have formed an inundation, of several leagues in extent, before Manheim. The causeways which lead from Spies, Deux-Points, and Worms, are the only ones which are not covered with water: it is difficult to conceive any thing more stupid; for, in case of a retreat, there will be a dreadful confusion, a complete disode; the men must throw down their arms, or be drowned.

"We must believe that the Austrian Generals are not very strongly persuaded that they will succeed, since the whole baggage of the army has been sent to the rear. It is almost the general opinion here, that the Austrians will be forced, after the loss of the first battle, to retreat to Bohemia: the inhabitants have, in consequence, through fear of being pillaged by the retreating army, provided themselves with muskets for their own defence.

"It is impossible to describe the discouragement which prevails among the Austrian troops. When the three battalions of Walloon grenadiers received orders to march from this place, on the 14th instant, to Meutz, death and despair were painted on the countenances of all the officers, the soldiers could with difficulty be assembled; the officers were obliged to hunt after them in the houses where they were quartered; many of them threw themselves on the ground, refusing to march, and declaring that they would rather be killed on the spot, than go to be butchered. The men's mind were so much irritated, that the officers durst not have recourse to rigorous measures; and it was only by dint of sollicitation and treaty, that they at length prevailed on them to march."

Four French ships of the line, with two frigates, have taken nineteen English vessels laden with wine, from Madeira, for the use of the army in the West Indies. This will be severely felt by the sick, as there is at present but little wine in the West Indies. As it was within the Tropic that these ves-

sels were taken, it may be concluded that the French Squadron was bound to the West-Indies.

The French frigate La Tribune, is taken by the Unicorn frigate, and sent into Cork, where she arrived on the 12th inst.

Two French national brigs, one of 14 guns and the other of 10, are taken by Sir E. Pellew's Squadron, and sent into Falmouth. They are very fast sailing vessels, and copper-bottomed.

The Thames French Frigate, taken by the Santa Margareta frigate, is arrived at Cork.

The Baron de Stael, the Swedish Ambassador in France, has publicly notified that all apprehensions of a rupture between Sweden and Russia are at an end.

An account which originated in an evening paper of Wednesday, and appeared in most of the morning papers of yesterday, of the capture of a French 54 gun ship by Sir Edward Pellew's Squadron, appears to be entirely void of foundation.

The Unicorn and Santa Margareta frigates have taken a large Dutch ship of about 400 tons, from Surinam for Amsterdam, with sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. and sent her for Cork, where she is arrived.

The Fury sloop of war, Captain Evans, has taken two Dutch ships worth 35,000l. and sent them into Barbadoes.

A large Danish ship, and the Sophia, captain Gibbs, (an American,) both from Bordeaux for Altona, with wines, are taken by Sir J. B. Warren's Squadron, and sent into Falmouth.

The treaty with the King of Sardinia has been ratified. The ratification was announced to the Council of five hundred in the sitting of June 10. All the Swiss Cantons have formally recognized the French Republic.

As to the interior of the Republic, the news of the Republican triumphs and successes seems not to have produced the effect that might be expected. The capital is agitated by commotions, which alarm the government and harass the troops, and even ramify into the very Legislative Body. The conflict which took place in the Council of five hundred on the 9th instant, between Tallien, on the part of the Terrorists, and Thibaudeau on that of the Moderates, has in some measure elucidated the mystery which veils the secrets of the different factions. The Directory, placed between the two factions, and composed of members of each party, is seemingly spared by both. It is to this equivoque or reacting force perhaps, that may be attributed the extreme slowness of the proceedings against the conspirators lately taken up.

The Resolutions, Stennerion, from Sicily to Belfast, is taken and carried into Algiers.

A council was held yesterday on the subject of the unhappy difference which subsists between the Prince and Princess of Wales.—Earls Cholmondeley and Moira attended. It is hoped that the efforts of these two Noble Lords, who have most zealously exerted themselves to restore harmony to the distracted household of the Prince, will be finally successful.

The Queen also had a conference on this important subject, at which Lady Jersey assisted.

The Princess of Wales, it is said, insists upon the appointment of all the female part of her household, as a preliminary that must be ratified, previously to any further negotiation.

The disasters of the Austrian army on the Rhine were the universal topics yesterday in the Court Circles. Government have not, however, anything official, nor have any of the Foreign Ministers.

By a vessel arrived at Portsmouth, from Teneriffe, which Island she left the 15th of last month, we have intelligence, that the Dutch fleet will lay there, not nearly refitted for sea. We have likewise the more important intelligence, that our own East-India fleet, which sailed in the last division, had passed Teneriffe in safety about 14 days before the arrival of the Dutch. It is therefore considered as certain, that the account of the former French papers, of the capture of eleven of our East-India-men, is totally void of foundation.

A letter dated Port Orata, Teneriffe, May 13, (received the 14th of June, by the Ocean, arrived at Portsmouth,) says:—"The Dutch fleet are still at Grand Canary, and in a very miserable condition. It is said they have a pestilence amongst them, that carries them off very fast, and are upon the short allowance of a pound of pork per man a week."

The Jason, Dutch frigate, which was bro't into Greenock by her crew, has been formally surrendered up in the name of the Stadholder; the seamen have petitioned to serve in the British navy.

The enemy are collecting considerable flotillas of flat bottomed and gun boats, &c. at Ostend, Dunkirk, and Flushing.

Died, lately on his passage from the West-Indies, Sir John Laforey, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

The Royalists in Brittany.

A letter from Nantz, dated May 24, contains the following intelligence:—"Yesterday the Chouan chief, Cœur de Roi, (King's Heart) surrendered himself, with three of his principal officers; to day fourteen have come to deliver up their arms. There is not a day but some surrender, either here or in the environs. The famous Cœur de Lion, another chief, will surrender to-morrow with many others."

The following proclamation of General Scepeaux, commander in chief of the royalists in the vicinity of Nantz, has lately been published:—

"Companions in arms! As long as we thought it possible to attain our desired end, the free exercise of the religion of our fathers, and the establishment of the legitimate heir of the French monarchy, we have not ceased to combat at your head, and to excite that courage and perseverance which you have displayed to the eyes of all Europe; but at present, convinced that fresh efforts will only draw new misfortunes on our already-devastated country; informed that the most violent measures of terror would be exercised against our relations, who would be imprisoned, and their property entirely ravaged, we have not thought we should continue a war which has become the scourge of the country we had hoped to defend; and did not think ourselves permitted any longer to risk the lives of those brave men who had confided to us

the charge of conducting them to the field of honor: however painful the sacrifice may be to our opinion, we invite you to give up, into the hands proposed for that purpose, the arms that we cannot any longer engage to preserve, without becoming the executioners of your relations and friends. This clause fulfilled, your persons and property will be under the safeguard of the laws; you will remain quiet at home; nor will you in any respect be troubled for the past. This assurance concerning your fate has alone induced us to consent to a conduct, contrary to the wishes of our heart, but dictated by the necessity of the circumstances.

Decreed the 15th May, 1796.

(Signed) LE VICOMTE DE SCEPEAUX, General in Chief. COUNT DE CHATILLON, Lieut. Gen. of the army of St. Scepeaux. LE CHEVALIER DE TURPIN, Inspector General."

## GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13.

Extract of a letter from Havre-de-Grace, dated June 4th, 1796.

"It is astonishing that no advice has reached America yet of the sudden fall with us of flour, rice and all other kinds of provisions. Rice is now at 30 livres per cwt. without any demand, flour is unsaleable, as the best French fresh flour is offered at 24 livres per cwt. equal to 42 livres French. We see so many cargoes of flour arrive daily, that we are afraid of the immense losses which must unavoidably be the consequence, as all the other markets in Europe are pretty much the same as ours."

DIED at Jeremie in June last, Mr. JOHN SEBRY formerly of New-York, mate of the brig Abigail of this port. A young man of an unblemished reputation, and whose death is sincerely lamented by all who knew him.

CLEARED.

Snow Boston, Kirkpatrick, Fayal Brig Tryphenia, Griffin, Hamburg

The Farmer, capt. McCollom, put into Fayal for water, &c. and found there a Portuguese fleet of five sail of the line, several frigates, and about 50 merchantmen from the Brazils. She was detained three days until the fleet set sail.

The Liberty, Capt. Ridge, left Bourdeaux the 24th June. The Ruby, capt. Jones, failed for this port in company, and the schooner Kitty a few days before the liberty. Left there the ships Margaret, Mease—Peggy, Elliot, and Echo, Boys of Philadelphia.

The Ship Favorite, capt. Thompson, arrived at Falmouth the 23th May.

## BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW YORK, August 12.

On Wednesday last the Officers of the 3d Regiment of Militia of this City, gave a Dinner at the Tontine Coffee House, to their Commandant, Lt. Col. JACOB MORTON—on which occasion the following Toasts were given.

1. The United States of America, perpetuity to their union. Music, President's March.
2. George Washington, President of the United States. The patriot, statesman, soldier and honest man. 6 cheers. Washington's March.
3. The Vice President of the United States, inflexible to preserve, virtuous to pursue, and intelligent to discern the real interests of his country. 3 cheers. Boston March.
4. The Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. 3 Cheers.
5. John Jay, Governor of the State of New-York. May we never want gratitude for his services, or liberality to acknowledge his merits. 3 cheers. Federal March.
6. The Major-General of the southern division. 3 cheers. Rhode-Island March.
7. The Militia of the United States. The Reveille.
8. The Arts and Sciences; may the fair hand of liberty cherish their growth and preserve their hallowed mansions.
9. Marquis La Fayette, his speedy arrival to our happy land. Happy return.
10. Alexander Hamilton. 3 cheers.
11. Our sister republics—may they appreciate the blessings of freedom, and transmit them to their posterity.
12. The Officers and Soldiers of the late American army; may their example of valor and patriotism be our emulation. 3 cheers. Th General.
13. Peace to all the world and good will among men.
14. General Wayne and the Western Army.—3 cheers. Soldier's Joy.
15. The Fair daughters of America; may their charms and virtues refine the manners and advance the happiness of her sons. 6 cheers. Will you go a campaigning.
16. The State of New York. 3 cheers. New York Artillery.

## VOLUNTEERS.

By Major Bogart.—The Militia of the State of New-York.

By Colonel Morton.—United America. Health and long life to her supreme executive, the illustrious Washington: wisdom to her lawgivers and stability to her constitution. 3 cheers.

By Gen. Hughes.—The militia of the city and county of New-York; may they be distinguished by their patriotism and superior discipline. 3 cheers.

By Adjutant Gen. Van Horna.—May the Genius of America erect the cap of liberty, unstained with blood, on the tomb of Faction. 6 cheers.

By Major Morton.—The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 3d regiment; may they be distinguished as the firm defenders of freedom and zealous supporters of the laws.

After the Colonel had retired. The colonel of the 3d regiment. 6 cheers.

Brigadier Gen. Hughes. 3 cheers.

Adjutant Gen. Van Horna. 3 cheers.