

PARIS, May 9.

The relations of the unfortunate DILLON have published the following account of his death :

Relation of the Assassination of M. Theobald Dillon, Marechal de Camp, at Lisle, the 29th of April, 1792.

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

I DINED at Gen. Theobald Dillon's the day of the expedition at Tournay. In the course of the conversation, he many times testified his confidence in the good disposition and courage of the troops he commanded. Although I had been for these fifteen years his intimate friend, it was not until after the orders had been given to the troops, that I knew he was to march the same evening.

He quitted me in the afternoon to go to Gen. Daumont ; at half past 7 o'clock the troops were under arms ; they had the best appearance possible—a little before nine o'clock he went out at the head of the army, by the gate of Fiffe. The next day [Sunday April 29.] at 9 o'clock, I went to Gen. Daumont, to ask him if there was any impropriety in my going to view the army, and if it was not necessary to have a passport ? he replied in the negative.

Madame Dillon testified great uneasiness for her brother, but he assured me that it was without foundation ; and from the orders the army had received, an engagement was not likely.

I mounted on horseback, and departed by the gate of Fiffe, in order to see M. Dillon. At a place near the town I met four dragoons, who as soon as they saw me made signs by their sabres for me to return ; crying that all was lost—That the army had been betrayed, and cut in pieces. I begged them not to spread the alarm in the town : but first to acquaint Gen. Daumont, and the principal officers of it.—They soon left me behind. I returned into town with a man without an uniform, who related that his comrade was killed by his side : with him was an officer of the national guards, on a horse belonging to one of the artillery carriages, who also cried that all was lost, betrayed, and cut to pieces, but he could not give any detail of particulars.

I took my domestic with me, and returned again on foot to the gate of Fiffe. The street was full of soldiers and national guards, who impeded the passage of the cuirassiers, who began to enter in crowds with great disorder. The Swifs of Dielback, who guarded the gate, had erected some works and stationed patroles on the outside : in the mean time the cavalry entered, raising the cry of treason, aristocrat, and *a la lanterne*.

The confusion now became general ; many, without knowing who commanded, demanded the head of Rochambeau ; I then went to the suburbs ; the infantry now presented themselves, but in small numbers ; the road was covered with cavaliers, all crying treason. Not one wounded, not even a horse ; I asked many officers and soldiers news of the General ; not one could give me any account of him ; an officer of cuirassiers said, that he was surpris'd to hear me ask news of a general who had led them to butchery. The deputy marshal general (M. de V——) said that M. Dillon had given him orders to charge the cavalry. As soon as he perceived the enemy, he found them retiring and in general confusion. The soldiers informed me it would be imprudent to advance further ; that the Austrian Hussars pressed them closely ; I stopped some time, and advanced again. I had not yet heard the report of a fusée, nor seen a hussar, nor any person that had seen one. The road was now crowded with carts of baggage and peasantry, who fled with their moveables into the town. I again returned, the confusion was now great ; the cry of *lanterne*, of Rochambeau, of traitor, of aristocrat, and noises from every side. The infantry now began to enter, and brought in three or four Austrians (one in a grey uniform, striped with green, and the others in round frocks.) A hundred steps from the gate, they hung an officer of engineers, M. Berthois, suspended by the feet with cords. I

saw more than twenty shots through his body, and a horse grenadier, as I was told, gave him a cut on the head with his sabre, and fired a pistol at his breast. Then the national guards and infantry took possession of him. I saw one of the Austrian prisoners killed, and two or three who were dispatched, trampled under feet, and their bodies run through.

I heard the ridicule and the barbarous shouts of the soldiers, and saw them amuse themselves in striking the dead bodies with their hands. They were crowded in a wheelbarrow, with the officer of engineers. I shudder at the sight. The municipal officers arrived with a cart, in which they placed the dead bodies, and continued to abuse them. It is two o'clock, and I have not been able to hear the least news of the General, or the action. Not a wounded man has yet appeared, and among all the soldiers, not one seems to have been in battle, except a foot soldier, who had received some shot through his hat.

I remained in the street to observe the dispositions of the people. About four o'clock I went towards Fiffe gate. In the entrance of the street the agitation was great, and the howling most terrible. At last I heard the cry of "He's coming, he's coming, to the lantern." I asked, with a trembling voice, who ? Dillon, they answered, the traitor, the aristocrat ; we are going to tear him to pieces, he and all that belong to him.

Rochambeau must also perish, and all the nobility in the army. Dillon is coming in a cabriole ; his thigh is already broken, let's go and finish him. The cabriole soon appeared ; the General was in it, without a hat, with a calm and firm look ; he was escorted by four horse guards ; he had hardly passed through the gate, when more than an hundred bayonets were thrust in the cabriole amidst the most horrible shouts ! The horse guards made use of their sabres, it is true, but I don't know whether it was to defend themselves or to protect the General. The man who drove the cabriole disappeared, the horse plunged, and no bayonets had yet been fatal, when a shot was fired into the carriage, and I think this killed M. Dillon, for I never saw him move afterwards : he was taken from the carriage and thrown into the street, when they trampled upon his body, and run a thousand bayonets through it. I neither heard from him complaints or groans.

Between seven and eight o'clock I went to the marker-place, where a great fire was lighted, in which his body was thrown. French soldiers danced round the burning body of their General ; this barbarous scene was intermixed with the most savage howlings. Parties of Swifs were passing and repassing in good order during this atrocious scene, with the greatest indignation painted in their countenances. The sister of the General was also threatened ; she changed her abode four times, being warned of her danger ; nobody dared to shelter her in their houses ; however, the night was passed in tranquillity.

I have been lucky enough to save her from these canibals, and the next day she set off for Paris.

This is what I have seen, and what I am ready to attest before any tribunal.

N. B. The original of this has been deposited at a Notary's, and a faithful copy delivered to the National Assembly, signed by the author. If any person should doubt the authenticity of the above, they may address themselves to James Migneret, Jacobstreet, Paris, or to the family of M. Dillon, who engage to answer them.

LONDON, May 23.

STATE OF SWEDEN,

As set forth in a letter from Stockholm, of April 24.

THE transactions at the diet of Gese having been grossly misrepresented, it will be well to undeceive the public in those particulars. It has been stated that the faction in the order of *Noblesse*, which has for many years opposed the royal authority, and endeavored to extend its influence to the other orders of the state, succeeded in bringing over to its party the deputies of the clergy,

citizens, and the whole order of peasants ; which is untrue, as those three orders remained constantly attached to the late king, and at the diet of Gese gave him the greatest proofs of their love for him, and unlimited confidence in his wisdom. What was advanced respecting the propositions of the late king, touching an annual supply of 1,100,000 ounces of silver, the payment of his private debts, and the opening of a loan for ten millions, is equally false. The first proposition was never made by the king, but was an arrangement proposed by the secret committee itself, and was approved of by the states. With regard to the second, such an one could never have been made, as the king had no private debt ; and as to the third, so far from desiring the opening of a new loan for ten millions, his majesty had the satisfaction of remitting to the secret committee a letter of credit for that sum, which the committee had left at his disposal last year, but which he had not made use of. The equestrian order, in communicating to the public the protocol of its deliberations, only did what was customary ; no rigorous measures were taken to interrupt the publication of the deliberations of the orders of the peasants, or to hinder the publication of the state of the finances ; and the restraint laid on the press was only confined to the printing of certain pamphlets, calculated to mislead the public. Many public prints also contained an account of some pretended representations, couched in very strong terms, which the states of Sweden made to the king at the late diet, respecting his participation in the affairs of France.—All these reports are absolutely false, as during the whole time of the assembly, there was no mention made of France, further than the passage in the speech of his Majesty at the opening of the diet.

SAVANNAH, May 31.

We hear a new edition is preparing for the Press of Mr. Church's elegant characteristic Poem, with notes, critical and explanatory—of which due notice will be given.

NORFOLK, (Virginia) July 7.

We are informed by Captain Cockran from Madeira, that the ship *Illustrious* President, of Richmond, Dennis Butler commander, bound on a voyage to India was at that Island ; and that in consequence of some of the sailors belonging to the *Illustrious* President applying to the Captain of the British Frigate for protection, alleging they were Englishmen, the Briton had the audacity to board the *Illustrious* President and take out two sailors with their chests and bedding, (one of them a Swede, by birth) ; that our Consul there, John Marsden Pintard, Esq. by his spirited exertions on the occasion, succeeded in obtaining the two sailors, who were demanded by him of his Excellency the Governor of that Island, and given up to Mr. Pintard ; but Captain Hargood either by mistake or on purpose, thought proper to take his departure from Madeira, before Mr. Pintard could have time to demand the chests and bedding of the poor sailors.—Captain Cockran has favored us with a copy of a letter written to Mr. Pintard, by Captain Butler on this occasion :

"Madeira 14th May, 1792.

"JOHN M. PINTARD, Esq.

"SIR,

"RELIEVED at length from the difficulties so unjustifiably thrown in my way by Captain Hargood, commander of his Britannic Majesty's ship of War, *Hyena*, I this day propose sailing from Madeira.

"The spirited exertions you have made to support the honor and independence of the American flag upon this occasion, calls not only for my warmest acknowledgments as far as I am individually concerned, but have a claim on the thanks of the whole commonwealth of America, when the matter is viewed as a public cause.

"I regret not the delay and expense to which I have been put on this occasion, when I consider the manifest advantage of having fixed (I hope) a firm precedent, for the inviolability of the American flag in this port.

"Permit me further, Sir, before I take leave of you, to thank you for the invariable politeness and hospi-

talities, which we have experienced from you, since our arrival in Madeira, and to assure you I shall ever retain a most grateful sense of them.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Your obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed) "DENNIS BUTLER."

BOSTON, July 7.

Assassinations have not stopped in Sweden—an English paper of May 22, announces the confirmation of the report of the assassination of the Duke de Sudermania—Regent of Sweden.

Yesterday the selectmen and school-committee, attended by a large number of the clergy and principal citizens, visited the several public schools in this town, and were greatly pleased with the proficiency of the scholars. After which the whole partook at a sumptuous entertainment, prepared at Fanueil Hall.

HARTFORD, July 9.

THE destruction of Apples, by the canker-worm in various parts of the country is a serious and alarming calamity ; and it is the duty of every man to contribute his mite towards restraining and avoiding the evil.

About a year ago a respectable gentleman who is more than eighty years of age, remarked to me, "that this species of worm never touch apple trees which stand on clay." I cast my eyes over the orchards in this town, and found the remark verified by facts. In the center of the town, where the soil is mostly a pure stiff clay, not a tree was affected by this devouring animal, and this gentleman informed me, the fact had been the same ever since his remembrance.

I have lately made a journey to the eastward, and am, by particular observations, convinced of the truth of the fact. I find wherever orchards stand on clay, or a cold moist springy soil, the trees remain untouched. A gravelly soil is not friendly to these worms ; but if the gravel is mixed with a soft light earth, the trees thereon are considerably injured. On the other hand, gravel mixed with a hard clayey earth never admits the worm. In short, the lighter the earth where the trees stand, the earlier the worms appear and the more complete their ravages.

These facts suggest to farmers the propriety of choosing such spots on their farms for their orchards, as do not admit the worm ; for hard clay and cold moist earth do not furnish this animal with agreeable lodgings.

I would further just hint to farmers who have not a choice of soils for orchards, the possibility that by plowing or digging up the earth under the trees, just before winter, and exposing the worm to the action of rain and frost, they may perhaps destroy them or so lessen the number, as to save the fruit of the succeeding year.

ALBANY, July 9.

Capt. Guion of the 3d United States regiment, sailed for New Brunswick on Thursday last, on his way to the western country, with a company consisting of about 60 young likely recruits enlisted in this city.

Capt. Rogers' company of horse sailed from this city yesterday for New Brunswick on their way to the western country.

INFORMATION.

For several months past, a post has regularly rode from this city to Whitestown, in Herkemer county, once a fortnight ; it now gives us great pleasure to add, that several patriotic gentlemen on the Genesee country, have established a post from Whites-town—who there meets the one from this city ; and in his circuit, (which is also once a fortnight) he passes through Geneva, Canandaqua, Canawaragus and Williamsburgh on the Genesee-river. By this establishment, a safe and direct conveyance is opened between the most interior parts of the United States to the west, and the several states in the union : The printers of the Albany Gazette, to facilitate the communication thus opened, will receive and take charge of all letters and packages, sent to their care (post paid) either for or from the Genesee country or the county of Herkemer, and attend particularly to their being safely delivered or forwarded, free of any charge or expense for their trouble.