

By Lord Auckland's dispatches, it appears that the French on the 18th, attacked the Austrians at Nerwind, near Thirlemont. That they were repulsed in the centre, and on the right. That they made some impression on the left wing in the afternoon, when Gen. Clairfayt bro't into action 12,000 horse, who decided the victory. The French for some time made good their retreat, but being at length broke, the Austrian cavalry made dreadful havoc amongst them, and killed between six and seven thousand.—They continued the slaughter until the approach of night, when the courier was dispatched with the above news, who reports that the French had lost 34 pieces of cannon.

The express sent to Carlton-house is similar to the above, except that the loss of the French is stated at 2000 men, and 32 pieces of cannon.

Letters from Brussels state, that Dumourier attacked the combined army at 7 o'clock in the morning, between Tirlemont and St. Tron. The battle was fought with various success till the afternoon, when the ardour and intrepidity of the French troops surmounted every obstacle.—Valence at their head, they charged the left wing of the enemy so furiously, that it was soon broke, and gave way in every direction. The pursuit was vigorous for some time, and great carnage ensued. At that moment when the combined army was threatened with a compleat defeat, Gen. Clairfayt flanked the pursuers with an immense body of horse, and as they had pushed forwards beyond the protection of the artillery, they were left exposed to the superior power of the cavalry. Gen. Valence alternately retreated, and advanced till he was killed by a musket ball. The contest was obstinately maintained, until it was put an end to by the darkness of the night, and both sides claimed the victory.

It appears by dispatches which government have received this morning, by way of Flushing, that the victory on the 18th was only a prelude to still greater success.

On Friday last, the 22d inst. the Austrians in spite of every manœuvre of the French to avoid the conflict, forced them to a general action. The battle was bloody, but the success of the Austrians was decisive—they gained a compleat victory; and to use the words of a private letter, the French were, literally, cut to pieces.

The action took place near Louvain.—According to the government dispatches, the French lost 17,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the latter is Gen. Valence. Other accounts state, that Gen. Dumourier only escaped the same fate, by striking off the arm of an Austrian soldier who laid hold of him.

DOVER, March 25.

This morning a boat arrived express from Ostend, which brought an account of a decisive action having happened between the Austrians and the French, near St. Tron, in which the latter have been totally defeated, with the loss of 40,000 men, and 30 or 40 pieces of artillery; that Dumourier was wounded; and that the French are retiring from the Netherlands with the utmost precipitation.

All the vessels at Ostend are ordered to proceed to Dunkirk, and our cruisers are now beating to windward, to endeavour to intercept them.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Ship Birmingham Packet, Simmons, Bristol; Vulcan, Muir, St. Marks; Brig Theodosius, Lake, St. Thomas; Lady Walcott, Beaks, Lisbon; Indus, Hall, Guadeloupe; Amiable, Hullon, Cape-Francois.

THE Captain and Passengers of the Brig Little Sarah, captured by the Frigate l'Embuscade, request that Captain BOMPART, and his Officers, will accept of their best thanks for the polite and civil treatment they experienced while they were prisoners on board the Frigate.

JOSEPH LOWREY, ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, KENETH McLEAN, CHARLES McLEOD.

Philadelphia, May 6, 1793.

Philadelphia, May 8.

Further accounts by the English papers state—that the Duke of Brunswick has so violent a relapse of his late disorder that his life is despaired of. On the first March the Prince de Cobourg took the command of the Austrians under General Clairfait and forced the French lines—on the 2d he drove the French from Aix-la-Chapelle and Maestricht—on the 3d he went to Maestricht in person and reinforced that Garrison with 1,600 men—on the 5th and 6th he detached a German corps to attack Rusemonde—this body in conjunction with the troops under Prince Frederick of Brunswick took that place—the French at the same time evacuated Fort St. Michael opposite Venlo—which they had bombarded many days without effect.—The Prince de Cobourg also detached a body of troops under the Arch Duke Charles of Austria, to dispossess the French of Tongres, in which he succeeded.—The French also evacuated St. Tron. Liege was taken by the Austrians the 5th. Roberpiere, Lacroix and Danton, complained of treachery in the affair of Aix-la-Chapelle—and on a motion made by them the Convention decreed that Generals Stengel and Lanoue should be brought to the bar and their papers sealed up. Thirlemont, Gertruydenberg, Klundert; Williamstadt, Doevern, Brussels, and Sardinia, it is said, have been evacuated and deserted by the French—Breda, by the last accounts was still in their hands, to which they were making additional fortifications. A letter from Brussels, dated 7th March, published in a French paper says—"After raising the siege of Maestricht, the French formed a body of 52,000 men, and thereby put an effectual stop to the progress of the Prince de Cobourg's army." A letter from the French Commissioners, in Belgium, was read in the National Convention on the 11th March, which says, "Our successes in Holland are increased, and the city of Amsterdam is ready to open her gates to the French army.—The most spirited exertions were making at the above period, in Paris, to reinforce the army—in every section subscriptions were opened, and those who could not serve their country in person, deposited on its altars a part of their wealth,—the National Convention conduct with a firmness and intrepidity which impresses the minds of all with the dignity of the revolution." The French Ambassador left Madrid the 18th February—a fleet was equipping by the Swedes at Carlscroon, the destination of which is not announced. A Jubilee was to be celebrated in Sweden in commemoration of the introduction of the Christian Religion into that country—this jubilee was to be held at Upsal in March last. A Russian fleet is to be shortly sent into the northern seas. Reports of conspiracies against the government of Sweden prevail at Stockholm—other accounts say that the lenient measures pursued by the regent have calmed the public mind. The last accounts from the East-Indies announce that Tippoo is so humbled that peace may be for a long time expected—he has made another payment of the Seringapatam money—and it is supposed the young hostages, his sons, will soon be redeemed.—A great scarcity of provisions prevails in many parts of India. The late successes of the combined armies against France appear to have excited great agitations in Paris.—M. Petion was insulted by the populace—and M. Marat conducted home in triumph.—M. Egalite and his son the General it is said have both quarrelled with M. Dumourier—the same accounts further say that there is a great commotion among the people throughout every part of the republic; these are imputed to various causes, the principal appears to be the scarcity and high prices of provisions. In Paris, during the month of January last, there were no less than one hundred and fifty-five divorces; the marriages at the same time were two hundred and thirty-six only, and the greater part of these resulted from the divorces themselves.

An unprecedented attachment has been made by the king's attorney general of the sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, standing in the bank of England in the name of Messrs. Bordien and Chollet.

The avowed pretext is, that they suspect this sum to belong to the government of France, and they have filed a bill in chancery to make the English house answer to interrogatories, upon oath, whether this sum is or is not the property of the republic.

They justify the attachment by saying—The French seized on English ships—they retaliate by seizing on French money—and the question will be brought to issue by this means between the two countries. It will be tried before an English jury.

The society of United Irishmen have entered into very spirited resolutions on the transaction relating to the confinement of the Hon. Simon Butler, and Oliver Bond.

Twenty-eight French privateers have been taken and carried into England. The Roman Catholic bill has passed the Irish Parliament—there was a majority of 40 in the House of Lords in favor of extending the elective franchise to that denomination.

The Queen of Spain has made an offer of all her jewels to assist in carrying on the war; the dukes of Alva and Medina, and the Marquis de St. Cruz, have offered to raise and maintain 400 men each during the war; the Gremio of Madrid, have offered to garrison and defend the court and royal residences. The governor had adopted a new and better mode than formerly used, of enlisting volunteers to complete the army, of whom 6000 had been collected in the neighbourhood of Madrid on the 9th of Feb.

The Queen of France it is said, is to be tried by the new revolutionary tribunal. Baron Trenck is arrived at Havre-de-Grace. The late failures in England are stated to amount to twelve millions sterling. A general amnesty in favor of the Belgians has been published by the Emperor of Germany, even Vandernoot and Van Eupen are not excluded from the benefits of it. The Ganges East-India man, supposed to have been run ashore near Port L'Orient is arrived at Falmouth. The republic of Venice have acknowledged the French republic, and declared a neutrality on their part in the present war.

By arrivals at Boston the 28th ult. foreign intelligence is received to the 27th March—this, in respect to the French and Austrian armies, is similar to the European accounts under the London head in this day's paper, which were received at New-York. The Boston papers further state, that neither Klundert nor the banks of the Moerdyk were abandoned by the French on the 23d of March—that in the general action on the 18th of March, the French lost 2,200 men, and the Austrians 1,200; that the former fought with great bravery, disputed every inch of the ground, and took their former station in their strong entrenchments on their Iron Mountain, where the Austrians were preparing to attack them. That the second Prince of the House of Orange, with a body of troops, had marched to block up Breda. That new troubles had arisen in Lyons, whence the Municipality had endeavored to drive the Marseillais.—That Antwerp is reported to have been evacuated by the French. That the Corsican troops were the cause of the failure of the Sardinian expedition; instead of firing at the enemy, they fired at the French; and that it is expected Corsica will be soon a British colony. That the French emigrants in Spain and Portugal have been incorporated in the army and navy. That the Empress of Russia has annulled the treaty of commerce with France, and directed that no commodities of any kind shall be imported from, or exported into that country. That the Spaniards had taken two French East-Indiamen. That the National Convention have decreed, in consequence of the internal commotions, that insurgents taken with arms in their hands, shall be put to death within 24 hours; and that those taken without arms shall be carried before the criminal tribunal, and put to death within 24 hours after their condemnation.

It is too obvious to escape notice, that the accounts of the several actions between the French and the combined armies, are confused and contradictory—the loss of the French in the affair of the 18th March, is stated at 2000, 2200, 7000, &c. &c.—time alone will determine the truth.

As to the important battle of the 22d of March, the accounts are involved in great uncertainty—if not palpable contradictions—the reports are of a winged description—and rumor appears to be double-tongued on the occasion—from 7 to 40,000 are said to have been slain of the French—while other accounts state the loss on both sides at 20,000.

It is said that three privateers, under French colours, have been fitted out at Charleston, S. C. They are small vessels, and carry six guns each.

It is reported that the British merchants in Charleston, have sent to Jamaica for a convoy.

The snow George and Peggy, Capt. Belding, captured by the frigate l'Embuscade, is arrived at New-York.

The brig Morning Star, and cargo, prize to the l'Embuscade, have been sold at auction in Charleston, by virtue of a decree passed by M. Mangourit, Consul of France to the States of North-Carolina and Georgia.

From the general complexion of public affairs in England, Scotland and Ireland, as delineated in letters published in this country, it appears that those kingdoms are by no means in a state of internal peace and tranquillity.

The manufacturers are in many places thrown out of employ in consequence of the war, and the numerous bankruptcies which have taken place.

A spirit of suspicion, jealousy and intolerance, in regard to the discussion of political subjects, appears to actuate the government, in consequence of which vexatious prosecutions are instituted, and numbers of individuals have been severely fined, and laid under heavy bonds, and committed to prison—while others have been outlawed.—That these things will end in trouble, it does not require the spirit of prophecy to determine.

A letter from Havre of March 9, quotes the following prices of American produce: Tobacco, 80 liv. per ql.—Rice, 70 liv. per ql. Exchange on London, 15 s.

The ship Birmingham Packet, Captain Leecon Simmonds, arrived at Marcus-Hook last Sunday morning, from Bristol, which she left the 25th March. In this vessel came passengers, Phineas Bond, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for the middle and southern States of America—Mr. William Todd, of this city, Mr. Groomsbridge and lady, Mrs. and Miss Cottrell, Mr. Kite, Mr. Crofs and family, Mr. Crofs, jun. and family, Mr. Lucy, Mr. Savage, Mr. Singer, and Mr. Neet.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable House in London, dated 11th March, to a merchant in this city.

"American stock has undergone a most serious change for the worse; 3 per cents are now at 40 50, and 6 per cents 88 to 90, and even at these prices, ruinous as they are, the sellers are much more numerous than the buyers.—The principal cause of this sudden depreciation in your funds, is the number of failures which have lately taken place here of houses who were large holders of stock, and of course what they held came pouring into the market."

The brig Joseph, Capt. Dillmore, arrived at Boston the 27th ult. in 35 days from Cadiz—Capt. Dillmore informs, that two French Indiamen who had put into Cadiz, were detained—they were supposed to be worth 4,000,000 of livres.—That the crews were committed to prison, and it was supposed the ships would be condemned as legal prizes. Four days before Capt. Dillmore arrived, he spoke with a Schooner from Virginia, Smith, master, 14 days out, bound to Boston, which had on the night of the 21st ult. been run foul of by a ship that carried away her bowsprit and damaged her bows.

Accounts from various parts of the southern and western frontiers, inform of depredations and murders committed by the Indians.—A letter from Col. A. Lewis, dated April 6th, to his excellency Gov. Lee, of Virginia, mentions that seventeen persons were lately killed on the frontiers of that state—Several others were killed on the Kentucky road, and a considerable number of horses stolen.

The Knoxville Gazette, of April 6, says, the Chickasaws have unanimously determined for war against the Creeks.

M. Genet and his suite left Charleston the 18th ult. on his way to the seat of the General Government.

By an arrival at Charleston from Cape Francois, intelligence was received that tranquillity is restored in Hispaniola—the blacks have been compleatly quelled.

An account of the Kings, Princes, and States engaged against the Republic of France, viz.

The King of Great-Britain; the Empress of Russia; the Emperor of Germany, as King of Hungary and Bohemia; the Archduke of Austria, Brabant, &c. &c. the Electors of Metz, Treves, and Hanover individually; the King of Spain; the King of Sardinia; the King of Prussia; the States General of Holland, &c. the Republic of Hamburg; the Republic of Lubec; the Republic of Bremen; the Prince Bishop of Liege; the Duke of Deux Ponts; the Prince of Hesse Cassel; the Duke of Brunswick Luenenbeg.

A combination, which for extent of dominion, wealth and power, is without example in the annals of mankind.

The report of the American Minister being murdered in Paris, has been contradicted by a gentleman who arrived in the ship Active, from Havre-de-Grace, who dined with him subsequently to the time mentioned in the English prints, of his death.

Accounts from Montreal of the 15th April, say that the mutineers of the 7th regiment, against their Colonel, Prince Edward, had been tried, and several found guilty—one of them was sentenced to be shot, and several to be whipped from four to seven hundred lashes.

Informations, ex officio, are filed by the Attorney-General of Ireland against seven Printers, and a considerable number of other persons, for libels and seditious publications.

By the last accounts from Paris, it appears that attempts to disturb the tranquillity of that city had been partially successful. Insurrections on account of the apparent scarcity of bread, and high prices of other necessaries of life, had taken place, and shops, stores, &c. of the grocers, had been entered by large bodies of men and women, and the owners of the property compelled to sell at such prices as their visitors thought proper to dictate. A plan for shutting the barriers had been in agitation, and a new insurrection appeared to be pending—but the Convention frustrated the design; and vigorous exertions were made by the Communes and the Commandant of the National Guard, to restore order and tranquillity. Notwithstanding these agitations, the recruiting of the army goes on with vigour; and the contingent of Paris, more than 12,000 men, is said to be already complete.

Marat's press, it is said, is closed; and a decree of the Convention prohibits its members from taking any part in the editing of newspapers.

Letters by the Active, Blair, from Havre-de-Grace, say, that a doubt does not exist of the French being able to establish their independence, notwithstanding their numerous enemies.

There is a report, that three British ships of war, and several merchantmen have been captured by the French, and sent into Port-au-Prince.

Passengers in the ship Pigou.

The Rev. Dr. Duche, his lady and 2 daughters; James Marshall, Esq. of Virginia; Caleb West; Mr. Richards, of this city; the Viscount Noailles; M. Tallon, the Abbe Cap; Dr. Myerbach; Mr. Brown; Mr. Cox; M. Lietz; and Mr. Jones. The above, with the steerage passengers, amount to 68.

One of the French passengers drowned at Lewistown, we are credibly informed, was the Secretary of Citizen Genet, the Ambassador from the French National Convention to the United States of America. Mad.

THE PATRIOTIC FRENCH SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND EQUALITY, lately formed in this city, have advertised the public, that they have deposited in the hands of Citizen PHILIP FRENEAU, No. 209, Market-street, a Subscription-book, signed by the President and Secretary, in which it is to be entered the free gift of every person who wishes to subscribe for the purpose of raising a sum to purchase flour and other provisions, to be offered as a donation, and sent to the Republic of France, pursuant to a resolution of the Society of the 30th ult.

At a stated meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, on the 19th ult. the following Gentlemen were elected Members, viz.

WILLIAM WARING, of Philadelphia,

THOMAS LEE SHIPPEN, ditto.

JOHN REINHOLD FOSTER, J. U. D.

Certified from the Minutes,

SAM. MAGAW, Secretary.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 15 5/8

3 per Cents, 9 1/4

Deferred, 20 1/2

Full Shares Bank U. S. 6 per cent, premium