

A letter addressed to the President, informed him that 200 persons had gone to the Printing Office of Gorlas, and destroyed his presses. On the proposition of Lacroix, the convention decreed, that the Mayor of Paris should give an account of what passed at the house of Gorlas.

MARCH 10.

Letter from the Commissioners in Belgium. "Douay, March 8.

"We send you three dispatches from Gen. Dumourier. By a letter from Gen. Miranda, we have received the disagreeable intelligence that Liege is occupied by the Austrians. It appears happily, by the same letter, that our troops rallied and are in a good situation. Gen. Dumourier, in his letters, consoles us for the check experienced at Aix-la-Chapelle, which rendered the raising the siege of Maestricht necessary. "Unless the people absolutely lose their senses," says he, "I cannot see how 25 or 30,000 men can venture to pass the Meuse before more than 50,000 united, who for some days past have had no other object than to defend that passage. I am here engaged in two sieges; should they be prolonged, I shall not persist. I shall myself join the army, and bring with me a reinforcement of more 20,000 men. What has happened should give us no uneasiness, provided we confine ourselves for two weeks to a regular defensive system, which we shall soon change into a terrible offensive one."

Robespierre, Lacroix and Danton, complained of the treachery of the Generals 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 to give an account of their conduct, and that their papers should be sealed up.

The Marine Minister informed the Convention that the United States of America in fraternal affection towards the French Republic, had celebrated her victories by repeated festivities.

The Convention decreed, that the volunteers of the departments who had come to Paris, should retire to their respective municipalities, and wait there till they might be called out for military service like other citizens.

On a report of the Colonial Committee, the Convention decreed, that the French Colonies are in a state of War, and that the civil and military officers should concert with the National Commissioners, and obey their orders; that the regiment of the Cape should be brought back to France, and resume its rank in the line; and that the free men and natives of the country should form themselves into legions and free companies.

Lafourcade requested a modification of the decree, for inflicting capital punishments on emigrants who return to France. He said, that a young girl 14 years of age, had been sent to Paris by her parents who were emigrants; and that according to law, she was liable to lose her head on the scaffold. He moved, therefore, that this barbarous law in regard to children, should be applicable only to those who were above the age of twenty-one.

Thuriot proposed to suppress the punishment of death in regard to female children only, but after a long debate the Convention decreed, that no change should be made in the law passed against emigrants, as far as it concerned male children; and that in regard to females, the punishment should for the first offence, be changed into transportation from the territories of the Republic.

APRIL 19.

INTERNAL COMMOTIONS.

Letter from the Administrators of Mayenne and Loire.

Angers, March 17, 1790.

Representatives,

THE Department of Mayenne Loire is in great distress, but it has not lost courage.—The district of St. Florent experienced the first shock: it has been entirely destroyed.—The treasury has been plundered, and the Patriots have been

either massacred or expelled by a band of insurgents.

Various bodies of these banditti are dispersed in different quarters. During the time that St. Florent was ravaged, one proceeded to the town of Chenille, which soon experienced the like fate.—Cholet, the chief place of the district, being rich by its manufactures and commerce, attracted the attention of these plunderers, and notwithstanding the resistance it made, it was obliged to surrender.

Yesterday, at noon, an engagement took place, which was still fatal to the patriots. The insurgents are now proceeding to Saumur, an important city, the possession of which will render them masters of the whole country. The counter-revolutionists have all white cockades. They demand a king, and that the emigrants shall be recalled. The administrative bodies have secured 200 of them, and in order to intimidate these villains, they think it necessary that the law proceedings should be shortened.

MARCH 20.

The official account of the attempt made to massacre MANUEL was read. By this account it appeared that he had received sixty wounds.

Letter from Gen. Dumourier.

Tirelemont, March 16.

"Citizen Minister,

"I announce to you with the greatest satisfaction, that the check at Aix-la-Chapelle, as far as it concerns the honor of the French arms, has been repaired this day, in the most brilliant manner. Yesterday the Austrians attacked and took Tirelemont, in which we had only 400 men. This great town not being susceptible of any defence, and being before the van guard, posted on the five heights of Complichet. Marshal Lamarche defended himself with a courage and skill which saved the French army, by giving different divisions time to march to his assistance. A mistake in the execution of orders might have carried alarm to Brussels, and even to Paris, because some bodies, in place of repairing to their place of destination, fell back, which might have made the evil to be believed much greater than it was.

"This morning I attacked Tirelemont on the right and left with a part of the army, as the rest could not come up. Gen. Valence commanded the attack on the right, Miranda that on the left, and Egalite that on the center. We carried the town by main force, and went beyond it in pursuing the enemy, who, in their turn, attacked us with much boldness in the villages of Goide-senhovere and Hawtemowder. The army not only defended themselves with the greatest firmness, but they attacked with success in their turn, and night only put an end to the combat, which continued without intermission from yesterday noon, till 7 o'clock this evening.

"All the bodies of the army displayed the greatest courage. The enemy also displayed much skill in their manoeuvres, and on that account I consider this affair as very decisive for opinion. Several parties of the army were deprived, by their distance, of the honor of having a share in it. I am persuaded that the Prince de Cobourg will entertain esteem for the army of the Republic. I cannot enter into any particular detail, as I am obliged to make preparations for to-morrow. I shall only tell you that the 8th regiment of infantry repulsed with their bayonets, a charge by the dragoons of Cobourg.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

BELFAST, March 13.

At a meeting of the Dissenting Ministers of Belfast, held on the 11th day of March, 1793, it was agreed that the following declaration be published, and a copy of it transmitted to the Lord Chancellor.

"Having seen in the reports of the Lords' Committees, dated 7th of March, 1793, the following words, viz. prayers have been offered up at Belfast, from the pulpit, for the success of their arms, "meaning the arms of the French, in the pre-

sence of military associations, which have been newly levied and arrayed in that town."—We whose names are hereunto annexed, stated Ministers of distinct Protestant Dissenting Congregations in the town of Belfast, do hereby solemnly declare, each of us for himself, that the information given to their Lordships of the committee, upon this subject is, as far as concerns us, totally groundless."

—Signed by James Bryson, P. Vance, William Bruce, DD.

"Since the French declaration of war against Great-Britain and Ireland was known here, I did not pray for the success of their arms; I do not recollect that I ever used the words: I am certain that I never prayed for success to the French arms before any military associations."—Signed by S. Kelburn.

LONDON, March 13.

The butchers of Vienna ordered an ox of silver to be cast, of about half a foot high, which they filled with dueats, and sent to the Emperor as a patriotic donation.

The Duke of Penthièvre died on the fourth of this month, of a drop-sy in the chest, at his estate of Vernon. Two days before this event, his daughter, who had been some time soliciting a judgment of separation of property from her husband, M. Egalite, gained her cause, so that she alone will possess the immense property of the Duke.

The Syren frigate, which had a share in the glory of the late defeat of the French, arrived yesterday from Helvoet.

MARCH 23.

We now see the French driven from Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, Thirlemont, Ruremonde, Gertruydenberg, Maestricht, Klundert, Williamstadt, Doevern, Sardinia, &c. Even the strong castle of Konigstein could not withstand the continued efforts of Prussian valour; and the desperate resistance of the emigrants at Maestricht, with the steady opposition of the Dutch at Williamstadt, have given a check to the Galliesardour, which they will scarce be able to recover this campaign. For Dumourier, Custine, Miranda and the other heroes of the French army, we shall now hear of the prince of Saxe Cobourg, Clairfait, prince of Hesse, the prince of Brunswick, prince of Orange, &c. To this sad reverse in the state of the French affairs, it will not be arrogance to say, that the timely arrival of the British forces has greatly contributed. Their unexpected appearance on the Dutch coast, gave fresh strength to Batavian valour; and though it cannot be said that they have hitherto been engaged in real action, yet their presence has not been a little serviceable to the Dutch, by inspiring them with new courage; and by taking the defence of Dort, and other places into their hands, left the Dutch at leisure to attend to more distant quarters, where the forces of the enemy seemed to threaten the first attacks. As to our seamen, never happier than when in action, the fine tough old fellow, who commanded at Williamstadt, will acknowledge the services received from them.—Their activity in the gunboats gave the first repulse to the French before that town, and by obliging Dumourier to change his position, may be said, in a great measure to have saved the place. The Hollanders who know this will doubtless be ready to reward it, and be no less thankful for the countenance given them by our soldiery, who will be as forward to fight for them, if an opportunity should offer.

THURSDAY, March 23.

This morning government received dispatches from Lord Auckland, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Hague. The dispatches are dated on Tuesday last, and are entirely silent respecting the action reported to have taken place on the 22d inst. On the contrary they state, that Dumourier was in full force between Louvain and Brussels—but that the French have entirely evacuated Ostend, proceeding by water on their way to Dunkirk. A letter received by a respectable

house house in the city, from a correspondent at Ostend, states—that a counter-revolution has been effected at Paris. The particulars of which are said to be, that the people dissatisfied with the conduct of the Convention, and discouraged by the late ill success of their arms, had released the royal prisoners, dissolved the convention, proclaimed the Dauphin King, appointed the Queen Regent of the kingdom, till Monsieur shall have time to arrive.—The letter adds, that upwards of 30,000 people lost their lives upon this occasion. Till the mail or some further accounts arrive, it will be impossible to determine the degree of credit due to this intelligence.

An express from Margate, has this morning brought the latest intelligence which has been received respecting the operations of the French in the neighborhood of Ostend—we lay this letter before our readers without comment.

MARGATE, March 27.

By an express arrived this morning from Ostend, we learn that Ostend is evacuated.

The master of the boat adds, that the Austrians were at Bruges, yesterday, and expected to be at Ostend this day.

That the French had sent a number of sailors from Dunkirk, in order to get out ships from the harbour, but they were obliged to make the best of their back without success.

He further says, that Dumourier is wounded and a prisoner at Brussels; and that there has been a very great slaughter among the French, for the Austrians gave no quarter.

N.B. The express left Ostend this morning about 1 o'clock.

The French gen. Dampiere, who was taken prisoner near Henry Chapelle, died of his wounds on the 7th of March.

The late failures in London and other commercial towns in England, are computed at twelve millions of pounds sterling.

The following is a statement of the French fleet at sea, viz. Le Republicain of 110 guns, L'Achille 74, Le Tourville 74, L'Experiment 40, La Thetis, La Concorde, La Surveillance, and La Reunion frigates, with two other of lesser force, making in all ten sail.

From the London Gazette, March 26.

H A G U E, March 22.

Intelligence has been received here of a victory obtained by the Prince de Saxe Cobourg over the French at Neerland, near Tirelemont, which was preceded by a long and sharp action.

On the 15th inst. the advanced posts of the Imperial army had been beat back from Tirelemont, which was re-taken by the enemy: On the 16th, M. Dumourier attempted to pass the left wing of the Imperial army: On the 17th, there was a change of position, and a brisk cannonade: On the 18th, at 7 in the morning, M. Dumourier attacked the centre of the Imperial army, but was repulsed: he was likewise repulsed by the Imperial right wing; but about 3 in the afternoon, M. Dumourier's right wing penetrated thro' the Imperial left wing, whose cavalry was prevented from manoeuvring, the ground being intersected by ditches. The corps of reserve, commanded by M. Clairfait, then decided the victory. The French retired in good order until 6 o'clock in the evening, when the Imperial cavalry put them to the rout.

The number killed and wounded is variously reported.—It is said that the French have lost 53 pieces of cannon.

PORTSMOUTH, March 24.

Admiral Gardiner's fleet sailed last night with a leading wind down the channel.

LONDON, March 26.

All the accounts by the Dutch mail of yesterday, agree in stating, that the conflict between the Austrians and French, on the 18th, was obstinate and bloody; and that great bravery and military skill were manifested by both armies.