

country from Bois le Duc to Lier, was clear of the enemy; and that the French force still at Breda, amounted to 4000, and that at Gertruydenberg to 2500 men.

[Halle, the place at which the French army has retreated to, is in Austrian Netherlands, in Hamault, 8 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 22 N. of Mous.]

Accounts are also received that Deit was taken on the 20th in the attack by Colonel Mylins; that a considerable magazine was left by the French at Louvain; and that, in the affair of the 22d, the Austrians had 1000 men killed and wounded, and the French had 4000 killed.

Accounts have been received here from the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, dated Breibeck, near Louvain, the 23d instant, stating, that on the preceding day he had attacked the French, who were advantageously posted between Tirelemont and Louvain; that the engagement was long and obstinate; but that the French were beat, and driven beyond Louvain, and were then posted behind the Dyle, between Louvain and Brussels.

March 30.

Intelligence has been received here, that the citadel of Namur, is taken by the Austrians, and that a considerable body of the Austrian troops has been detached from that place to join the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg's army.

LONDON, April 3.

Yesterday dispatches from Holland were received at the secretary of state's office, the substance of which we understand to be--

That the garrisons of Breda and Gertruydenberg surrendered by capitulation on the 28th ult. that the troops of the Batavian legion in both places, were included in the capitulation on the same terms with the French, and that both were allowed to march out with the honors of war, and take the route for France.

The same dispatches add, that advices had been received from Brussels, dated the 29th, at which time it was known there that Dumourier having left his post at Halle, was continuing his retreat to Valenciennes, and that the Austrians had taken possession of Antwerp, Namur and Mons.

Letters, we know not by what mode of conveyance, have been received, dated March 27, at which time all was perfectly quiet.

Of all the military characters employed in the continental war, the duke of Brunswick has been the most unsuccessful. Prince Cobourg has gained honor by his late successes—Dumourier and Clairfayt have added to their reputation as generals, both by victory and defeat; but the Duke of Brunswick added nothing to his laurels by his irruption into France, and by his retreat lost them all.

Offend was entirely evacuated by the French on Saturday last. Several vessels were taken therein. The garrison consisted of 2000 men, now retreating towards France.

Two regiments of French emigrants are to be raised in England. Commanders, marquis de Choiseul, and the duke d'Harcourt.

Gen. Dumourier has requested of general Clairfayt, a truce and conference—the request was answered—"Prepare yourself for battle, I am after you."

Gen. Custine, on the 20th March attacked near Stormberg, a party of 500 Prussians, and defeated them. The Prussians however, fought with great obstinacy and effect.

### Philadelphia, May 15.

Sunday last the ship Morning Star, Captain Roger Kenn, arrived from Havre de Grace, which port he left the 28th March, and brings Paris papers as late as the 25th.

Letter from the Minister of War to the President of the Convention, dated 21st March.

I have received a letter from General Dumourier, which I have communicated to the committee of general defence, that announces to me a considerable desertion, and the misfortune is confirmed by the Commissaries from the Convention in Belgia. I took immediately all the measures in my power to stop the evil. The soldiery commit pillages and continue robberies, which alienate the affections of the inhabitants, at a time when we have the greatest interest to use a contrary spirit. I have given orders to the Gens d'Armerie to pursue and to bring back the deserters.

I have caused the military law and courts martial to be put in force; but they are not sufficient. I look on it as one of the most essential objects of importance, that the National Convention pass military laws during the war. These measures become more urgent, at this moment, than ever; for without them, there can be no army.

Another letter from the same minister:

I herewith communicate to the Convention, the letters and dispatches which I have re-

ceived from Gen. Dumourier. Altho' alarming as they may appear, the Convention will see that the intrepidity of the French soldiers is not abated.

Copy of a letter from General Dumourier, dated at Tirelemont, March 19.

"It is with great pain, citizen minister, that I communicate to you an account of the check which I have received. You must have seen, by my letters of yesterday, that my sentiments are but too truly justified, on account of the news which I have received of the dangers at Namur, in the approach of a corps of about 10,000 men, who directed themselves towards Brussels and Louvain. I had doubts that it would not have been in my power to preserve the public good, without dislodging the enemy from the camp of Nervengen. I have made, in consequence, an attack on the left wing of the enemy; my centre division made their attack on Nervengen, and my left, commanded by Miranda and Champbrin, attacked the village—; the right, and centre of the army had some success, although the infantry was twice repulsed, and driven from the village of Nervengen. The left wing proving unfortunate, their retreat was made with confusion till behind Tirelemont, or perhaps a little further. The Marechal de Camp Mielen was killed, who commanded the artillery, and two general officers were wounded in the flight, and sundry pieces of cannon taken, amongst which there were three 12 pounders.

"I was ignorant of this derangement, and I had prepared an attack for to-morrow to complete victory. And uneasy at not hearing from Miranda, and hearing murmurs that he had retired, I quitted the victorious part of the field in the evening, to learn the situation of the left wing, and was astonished not to find one of the corps on my way to Tirelemont. I gave order to Miranda to resume his post on the heights of St. Margarita to cover the retreat.

"I send you, citizen minister, a letter from Valence, who was wounded; and who is now on his way to Brussels. I am going back to the camp of Louvain to cover Brussels and Malines. I cannot dilminate that the evil of disorganization is at its height. I fear for the event of this retreat, in a country, where we have aggravated the inhabitants, by pillage and the indisciplin of the troops. I will do all I can to save the army, who place in me the utmost confidence, and I will abide by their judgment. I will submit myself to the most severe examination, and I will demand a court martial to judge of my conduct. Two happy if the sacrifice of my life can be of utility to the glorious cause of Liberty! and I shall fight till I die, or am condemned by the patriots. I fear not the judgment of my Fellow Citizens, or the reproach of posterity. You will see that our loss has been considerable, about 2000 men. I must pass the utmost praise on the bravest soldiers of the universe, but we are in want of experienced officers. I propose a suppression of the mode of electing them. This mode gives neither talents nor confidence, and will never produce subordination.

The minister sent the copy of a letter from General Dumourier to General du Val. The letter is wrote from the camp of Campeachie, dated 20th March. The following is the substance:

"Send me, my dear General, the corps of troops which you promised me, to replace the 4000 cowards, who abandoned me, and snatched from my hand the most certain victory.

"I beat the enemy, on the 18th, all day long, in the famous field of Nervinde. The enemy left us possession of the field. When I had learned the cowardice of my left wing, the enemy wanted to attack my right wing, which was commanded by Valence—the centre by Egalite; but I have rallied the left wing. The right and centre sustained the combat.—I have, in the presence of the enemy, made a safe retreat to Campeachie, where I expect to be attacked to-morrow."

The Convention ordered, that the minister of war take information, respecting the cowards who acted badly on the day of the 18th.

The Commissaries sent to Angiers, write from that city, that they are in pursuit of the rebels, who will soon be exterminated.

Our forces, say they, are re-united every day, and fresh troops daily arriving from all quarters. We will pursue the enemy on both sides Loire, and we will re-establish the communication between Nantz and Angiers.

A company of Chasseurs from the Grande, well equipped, presented themselves to the Convention, took the oath, and marched off to the frontiers.

Captain Kean saw a British frigate off Havre as he came out, but on seeing the American flag, the frigate took no further notice of him.

Passengers in the Morning Star: Stephen Sayre, Esq; his lady and son, Mr. Callow, Messieurs Habout and Marfau, and a family of steerage passengers.

From a Boston paper of May 8.

### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

London, April 3.

"You will perceive by the papers how extremely difficult it is to obtain the truth respecting the affairs of the continent.—That the campaign has opened bloodily, cannot be doubted: There has been several general engagements; I say general, from the great numbers engaged, and the killed. The first was early in the month the particulars I have already detailed.—The 2d was on the 16th, 17th and 18th of March. The 2 first days were not stained with much blood, as the combina-

ed forces retreated to take advantage of the ground. On the 18th the French gave battle with great spirit. The combined forces received them with firmness, and the contest for 11 hours was doubtful. At length victory declared in favor of the Austrians. I have seen the Austrian official accounts of this action.—That of the Prince Saxe Cobourg is the coolest, and most impartial, by that you will see the French only retreated to their first position. The slaughter must have been considerable on both sides. I will not mention numbers, as I really believe they have not yet been rightly ascertained. The latter was on the 22d of March between the advance guard of the Austrian and French armies near Loavain.—The accounts of it were received here on the 26th, and were contradicted in the Morning Chronicle of the 27th, and in several other papers. On the 29th the accounts were renewed; and on the 30th it was published here by authority. So the event may be relied on; the loss on each side is as usual variously reported; the highest make the killed on both sides amount to above 5000.

"We have much intelligence here of riots, plots of counter-revolutions and insurrections in France; many of them too ridiculous to deceive even a dupe to the famous bottle-conjuror's scheme. I believe there has been some discontents at Lyons a rising in Brittany, and a few other places, but they excite but little apprehension in the convention, whose intrepidity and firmness encrease according to the dangers which surround them.

"Business here has suffered a derangement from the almost innumerable bankruptcies that daily take place. The houses here which have failed are said to be at least two millions sterling. By the London Gazette you will see that the infection has reached Liverpool, Bristol, and several other places, to the irretrievable destruction of many small houses.

"As Messrs. Lane, Son and Frazier, have very considerable connections in America, I shall submit to you the propriety of publishing the following advertisement, which appeared in the papers of this day—viz. "All persons holding bills or notes, drawn, accepted, or endorsed by the house of Lane, Son and Frazier, and all persons having demands on the said house, are requested to send the full particulars of such bills, notes and demands respectively, to A. and J. Weston, No. 31, Fenchurch street.

"Rely on my assiduity to give you correct information. Opinions and conjectures I shall be sparing of."

Yesterday arrived here the privateer schooner Citizen Genet—she has captured the brig—Capt. Bassett of St. Vincents, bound to this port.

We are informed the privateer has taken a schooner bound to Philadelphia, from New Providence—on board of which there were two thousand dollars in specie.—Also a sloop, making with the ship from Glasgow four prizes.

Sunday came into this port the ship William of Glasgow, captured by the privateer citizen Genet about 10 days ago. She was bound to the Potowmack, and is the first vessel captured by the Citizen Genet.

On Saturday morning about 1 o'clock this city was alarmed with the cry of fire, which broke out in the shop of Mr. Morrow, gunsmith, in Third near Chestnut-Street, in the neighborhood of the two banks, and contiguous to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. The wind was at N. E. and fortunately almost calm, but the fire raged with great violence and gained considerably before the engines could be brought to check it; about two o'clock however, the flames were nearly subdued.

The principal sufferers on this occasion were Mess. R. Mason, Morrow, Douglafs, Craig, Shively and Hay.

The spirit of the citizens was never more conspicuous than on this occasion; their activity was united, and under Providence, exerted to great effect.—Several buildings enveloped in fire, were in a manner snatched from the raging element.

Mr. Mason is entitled to an uncommon portion of sympathy, upon this occasion, having, only twelve hours before, lost his eldest son, Mr. Benjamin Mason, merchant of this city, by a sudden indisposition. This promising young man whose manners endeared him to all his acquaintance, went from his father's house in apparent good health, on Friday morning, and was a corpse between one and two o'clock. "Afflictions rise not out of the dust nor troubles spring from the ground."

A number of citizens had a meeting on Saturday last, for the purpose of assisting their fellow-citizens who suffered by the above calamity, and chose committees in the several wards to receive subscriptions for the purpose.

The committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire are to meet to-morrow evening 7 o'clock at the City-Hall.

We are assured that the American plenipotentiaries at the court of Madrid, have negotiated a treaty with Spain respecting the navigation of the river Mississippi.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

The United States are an asylum to the people of the rest of the globe—since the adoption of the new constitution, and the organization of the general government, the emigrations to this country have increased beyond all calculation. The security to liberty, property, person and life, enjoyed under the auspices of this free and happy constitution, are the inducements which have operated so powerfully on the minds of every indubious reflecting emigrant—this security is at the present moment enjoyed in the highest perfection, and we trust will continue as long as the "sun shines, or the rivers run."

The efforts made by the restless sons of ambition and violence, to sow the seeds of discord—to weaken the general confidence in the freely elected officers of the people—may, to spirit up individuals and associated bodies, to assume the powers of the executive, and to exercise a summary vengeance on particular persons, whom malice or private pique may stigmatize with opprobrious epithets, must meet the execration of every friend to the interests and honor of the Union.

There are persons among us who assume the appellations of Patriots and Republican, and yet are constantly publishing the most abusive slanders against men in office, who hold their appointments on the most honorable tenure, the unsolicited suffrages of a majority of their fellow citizens. Surely such republicanism can hardly be said to be skin-deep.

A murder was committed the 29th ult. in Berkeley county, Virginia, on a poor labouring man by the name of Johnston, the perpetrators were a James Conoway, and ———— McCabe, the latter shot Johnston with a pistol, put into his hands by Conoway, who is committed to gaol, McCabe made his escape.

The commencement of the Pupils belonging to the Young Ladies' Academy of Philadelphia, will be held at ten o'clock in the forenoon on this day, the 15th instant, at the Methodist Church in Fourth-Street.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the right reverend bishop White, Lambert Cadwallader, Esq; to Miss Mary M'Call, daughter of Archibald M'Call, Esq; merchant of this city.

### SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Favorite, Brown, H. de-Grace and Isle	[of Wight
Cleopatra, Kain, Havre-de-Grace	
Brig Munton, Parke, St. Vincents	
Georgia Packet, Burrows, Charleston	
Hope, M'Cullom, New-York	
Sloop New-York Packet, Bailey, ditto	
Sally, Ingham, St. Kitts	
Nancy, Wheaton, Surinam	
Rising Sun, Nichols, New-York	

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