

breath. Leave it to the true friends of liberty to save the republic. The administrative bodies of Marseilles, the sections & the popular societies acknowledge in the convention none but that guardian mountain, which will, with us secure the triumph of the republic. Fly monsters, or dread the effects of the vengeance of a people who rise for a third time, and whose cry is Liberty or Death."

Some called for the printing, others for the rejection of this letter. Barbaroux speaks in favor of a convocation of the primary assemblies for the re-election of deputies.

Lafource informed, that among the sections of Marseilles, some have declared, that they would acknowledge no law passed with the concurrence of those who voted for the appeal; another section endeavors to prevail on the citizens of Paris to send the appellants to their respective departments in chains. Lafource moved that these resolves should be annulled.

The convention decreed, "That the petition or letter from Marseilles is rejected or disapproved, & that all the resolves of administrative bodies relative to this letter are annulled, as an invasion of the liberty of opinion, the unity and indivisibility of the republic."

The commissioners sent to visit the ports from l'Orient to Bayonne, write from Rochefort, on the 18th, that the rebels having dared to attack General Maise, at the head of 1300 men with seven pieces of cannon, had been put to flight, leaving one hundred men on the field. We have had but seven wounded. Gen. Mace is about pursuing, with a reinforcement of 2000 men, the rebels as far as Nantz, the communication of which place with Antwerp is still interrupted. The rebels are commanded by Gaston, Saint-Hermaine, and Verteuil. The commissioners announce fresh reinforcements from Bourdeaux, &c.

Fabre d'Eglantine informed, that from the knowledge collected by the police of Paris, and committee of general safety, from the exchanges made every day at the mint of a quantity of guineas and dollars, it was evident, that foreign powers have numerous agents in the republic, and especially in Paris; he therefore proposed, in the name of the committee, to place at the disposal of the minister of the interior, a sum of 300,000 livres for secret expenses. Referred to the committee of finance. March 23.

A member informed, that as soon as the news of the rebellion in the department of Deux Sevres and Vendee reached Bourdeaux, 800 men marched to their relief with 4 pieces of cannon, from that city.

TRoubles in the DEPARTMENT of VENDEE.

The administrators arrive to give an account of the troubles and devastations in the two departments of Deux Sevres and Vendee. It is not, said the orator, mere partial insurrections, it is not a handful of rebels, that the patriots could easily disperse, but real counter-revolutionary armies. They recruited among us, but it appears that they formed themselves in the department of lower Loire. They march in two columns, one towards the district of Challans and that of Sables and the other to Montaigu. Between these two main bodies are others less considerable.—One Gaston is the commander in chief. One hundred gallant inhabitants of Fontenay dared to attack at St. Fulgent, 600 of the rebels. They could not be successful, 17 fell on the spot. The city of Chantenay has been attacked, taken and pillaged by the rebels. About this time General Mace arrived at St. Hermand. He attacked the rebels and killed 100 men. The 18th his army rested; the 19th he took a bad position, was attacked and put totally to flight. Our defeat was such that we left 74 or 80 wounded to the mercy of the counter-revolutionists.

The commissioners of the convention have deposed Mace, and appointed Col. Boulard in his stead, who is busy in endeavoring to gather the scattered remains of our army.

Another administrator adds, that numerous rebels have been landed by English privateers; that they consist of emigrants and non-juring priests, who, the crucifix in their hand, inspire with a spirit of fanaticism the unfortunate inhabitants of the country to such a degree, that they, with no other arms than spades and pitchforks, stand the fire of the cannon, and think they attain a place in heaven by dying in such a cause.

The administrators concluded by asking for officers in whom the national guards can confide, muskets, cannon, ammunition, and provisions and fuel for 300 families who have lost their chiefs.

On motion, 1,200,000 livres was decreed to the relief of those departments. As to measures of protection, the subject was referred to the committee of naval concerns & general defence

PARIS, March 24. It is worthy of remark, that since the first checks of the French armies, the commissioners of the Temple testify a stronger regard towards their prisoners—it is even said, that some proposals have been hazarded by them, to which the Queen mother replied with her usual dignity, "I will receive no favor from those who have wrested every thing from me."

BOURDEAUX, March 16. Fifty-three recruits were wanted at Libourne, Saint Emilien and the neighboring communes. All the unmarried men in those places assembled at Libourne, and poor as well as rich, refused to draw lots: they all took the oath and resolved to march off in a body. Instead therefore of 53 men which they were to furnish, they are upwards of 800 strong, and are to form a battalion. There is an example for our citizens. This was not known here before last evening.

If the society of the friends of equality continue presenting their gifts, it will produce a very considerable sum. Citizen Burel gave 500 livres; Nerac 1000; Bone 3000, he besides provides three of his nephews on the frontiers. In general every merchant gives from 3 to 500 livres. Besides, great quantities of cloaths, &c. are furnished.

BAYONNE, March 9. Within these few days, two prizes have come in here, one English from the Havannah, laden with tobacco, the other Spanish, laden with indigo.

BREST, March 15. The frigate Thetis, of this port, has sent in two prizes; one laden with wine, and the other with fruit. Arming goes on with the greatest activity. Five vessels are ready to put to sea. Seamen in plenty arrive, all well disposed.

We have heard nothing of the squadron that went out eight days ago; she was to convoy out to some distance the frigate intended for America, and then cruise to protect our commerce.

PETERSBURGH, (Rus.) Feb. 4. Our victorious armies are putting themselves in motion to go against the French regicides. A formidable fleet, commanded by the intrepid admiral Ribas, will immediately pass through the straits of Dardanelles, and proceed to attack Marseilles. The celebrated General Suwarow will embark on the same fleet, with a body of troops destined to make a descent. Prince Imerette is in full march at the head of 20,000 cossacks and calmoucs, and 5,000 hussars, to join the combined army. They will be followed, as we are assured, by another body of regular troops.

BOSTON, May 8. [The intelligence this day communicated, is extracted from the London Morning Chronicle; a paper universally celebrated for its disinterested support of Republican principles. We hope, therefore, that none of our patrons, like a certain hair-brained politician, will withdraw their names from our catalogue.] Ed. Mass. Mer.

LEYDEN, March 28. A courier who arrived at the Hague on the night between the 26th and 27th, brought certain intelligence, that the French have evacuated Brussels, and that they fell back towards Mons, on the approach of the Imperial army, part of which entered that capital on Sunday the 24th.

HAGUE, March 26. Advice is just received here of a brisk engagement having taken place on the 23d, between the Austrians and the French, at a place near Breibeck, in which the latter were again defeated.

FRANKFORT, March 21. Yesterday Gen. Custine, seconded by Col. Houchard, attacked with 12 battalions of infantry, a battery of cannon, and 20 squadrons, the Prussian Col. Seculi, who had posted

himself near Stromberg, with only 200 infantry and 150 hussars and dragoons. The action continued from 7 o'clock in the morning till one in the afternoon, when Colonel Seculi on account of the great superiority of the enemy, was obliged to retire to Rheimbellen.

The Prussians lost 32 men, the French 300.

LIEGE, March 13. On the 3d and 4th inst. 40 persons were murdered in this city for being Aristocrats. The Jacobins began to think of the bloody scenes of the 10th of August. Seven hundred persons were to have been murdered here; and Commissioners sent from Liege to Maestricht (which the French flattered themselves to take) for the purpose of discovering and murdering all the emigrants from Liege!

LONDON, April 3. Private letters from Constantinople state, that a conspiracy has been detected at the Ottoman Court. The French had, by presents and promises, corrupted the greatest part of the Turkish Ministry, and endeavored to induce them to murder the Grand Signior. Every thing had already been so concerted, that his Sublime Highness was to be strangled, and was declared against Austria and Russia.

The Russian Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, had the good fortune to discover the whole of the plot, and to give timely notice of it to the Sultan. All the accomplices were instantly strangled, and many Frenchmen, who even had but the remotest concern in it, were declared outlaws, and their property was confiscated. Every assurance of peace and good understanding was then given to our court and to that of Peterburgh. The Internuncio, who was about a twelve-month ago at that court, was amongst the conspirators, and has received his due reward.

Every Mail from the Continent now announces the repulse or retreat of the French from some of their conquests in the Netherlands.

On Saturday last they evacuated Ostend. They had remained there to the number of 2000, in order to send off the vessels in the harbor with such stores as they could carry to Dunkirk. The appearance of the squadron, detached by Captain Macbride, put a stop to the execution of this design; two of the British vessels entered the harbor, on the invitation of the inhabitants—and the French marched off in a body to Dunkirk.

Letters from Namur, of March 17, say, that Gen. Beaulieu, who was in Luxembourg, with about 14,000 men, had driven the French from the country between the Sambre and the Meuse, and was on the point of besieging the citadel of Namur; and letters from the Hague of the 30th add, that Namur was taken, and a detachment of the Luxembourg army sent to reinforce the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, who was advancing to dislodge Dumourier from his post at Halle.

The city of Dantzic, with the unanimous consent of all orders, has formally submitted to the King of Prussia.

The French emigrants now in Spain, are to be employed in the armies and fleets of his Catholic Majesty. In Portugal they enjoy the same confidence.

Government have resolved to grant no further supplies to the French emigrants—but directs that they be formed into regiments, companies, &c.

The merchants of Madrid have voluntarily presented the King of Spain, with a million of piastres, for the expenses of the war.

About twenty large privateers are in a very forward state at Havre-de-Grace. They mount from 18 to 24 guns, and some Irish Adventurers have been noticed as being busy in these equipments.

At a late hour last night, we received an express from our correspondent at the Hague, dated March 31st, with the agreeable intelligence that Breda and Gertruydenberg have both surrendered. The French soldiers that composed the garrisons of those places have permission to return to France.

"By the same express, we are informed the final retreat of the French army under Gen. Dumourier, into France, by Valenciennes and Lille without further struggle. Antwerp, Mons, and Namur, have likewise all surrendered."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT, By Field Marshal Prince of Saxe Cobourg, of the further operations of the Austrian Army—March 20.

Lieutenant Field Marshal Benjovsky drove the French from Tirlemont, and pursued them to the distance of a league and a half beyond that town. The enemy covered their retreat with much order and coolness. Exactly at noon our army advanced on the right, and passed Tirlemont. Part of them encamped behind that town, having in their rear the large rivulet of Ghethe, on their centre the causeway which conducts to Louvain; the body of reserve on the right, and the village of Hougard behind them.

Col. Baron de Mylius, who was detached from Kempen, with two battalions of the regiment of Wallis, had received orders to dislodge the enemy, on the 20th, from Dieft; which he happily executed, and with much skill, as appears by the following account: "At seven o'clock in the morning, Col. de Mylius attacked Dieft, and was at first repulsed; but on the second attack he entered the town on both sides, took 50 prisoners, and seized one cannon besides several carriages. Our loss amounts to 50 men killed or wounded, one of whom is a captain. The enemy having been cut off from the causeway of Louvain, were obliged to retire towards Heerenthal. On the 21st the army rested.

TIRLEMONT, March 22. At break of day our army marched forwards in three columns. The first advanced on the right of the causeway of Louvain, the second on the left, and the third, which formed the van guard, directed its march towards Tourine.

When the second column arrived at the heights, where it was to encamp, it found them occupied by numerous bodies of French cavalry, and the village of Blanden, which was intended to cover their left wing, by a great number of their infantry.

The enemy were attacked on all sides, but they made an oblique defence, procuring reinforcements, and supplying, by fresh troops, whom they brought from Louvain, and their camp behind that town, those who had been repulsed.

The battle was bloody; our second column lost above 400 men, and the enemy more than 2000. They were, however, overcome by the bravery of the Imperial troops, driven from all their posts, and forced to evacuate the town of Louvain, to quit the rivulet Dyl, & to retire behind Louvain towards Brussels.

The first column fell in, near Belemberg, with a body of the enemy, who occupied the heights between that village and Louvain, in order to cover the latter. The enemy defended themselves there for seven hours with the greatest obstinacy, but they were at length overcome and driven beyond the rivulet Dyl.

This battle was still more bloody than that of the second column, and we reckon our loss which is not yet properly ascertained, at more than 5000 men; the enemy lost above 2000. Our column took possession of three cannons and one carriage.

The enemy abandoned at Louvain a considerable magazine. Terror and disorder have again increased among their troops. They have quitted the advantageous post which they occupied on the Iron Mountain, and have encamped before Brussels, between the Canal and the forest of Soignes.

(Signed) SAXE COBOURG.

NEW YORK, May 13.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, to a House in this city, dated April 4th, 1793.

"The French have been driven from our frontiers, and out of Brabant, to their own home.—Great disturbances have broke out in different parts of France."

Extract from the Leyden Courant, dated April 3d, 1793.

"It appears from the latest accounts which have been received, that the French in the several engagements from the 15th to the 22d of March, have lost from 40 to 43,000 men; and that they have completely evacuated Brabant.

"Louvain was left by them on the 23d, and on the 24th of March, Brussels, where the Arch Duke Charles of Austria was received on the 25th with emotions of joy.

"Antwerp and its castle were given up to the Austrians by capitulation on the 26th in the evening. It is reported that Bruges has also been abandoned by the French, and that the Austrians have taken possession of Mons, where they have established their head-quarters; Breda & Gertruydenberg being already blocked up, it is expected will under these circumstances not hold out long."

SHIP NEWS.

Table with columns: ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA, Ship Name, Origin, Agent. Includes Ship Peggy, Hannah, Brig Anne, Jason, Snow Dove, Sloop Hope, Dolphin, Sally, Stobo, Jones, Rois, Bessom, Merchant, Vanvokar, Down, Amsterdam, St. Eustatius, Virginia, Port-au-Prince, Cadix, Newburyport, Cape-Francois, N. Carolina.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price. Includes 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, Deferred, Full shares Bank U. S., 167, 8/11 9/7, 9/7, 1 per cent. adv.