

and we shall purge the convention of those who are incapable of saving the Republic. Those only who have killed a King, are worthy of representing Republicans.

Marat.—Dumourier is the creature of a wicked faction. He was at first their pupil, and now he is their protector. I suspect the Commissioners Camus and Treillard. Such men ought not to give us a report on our situation in Belgium. I request that Danton will tear aside the veil before the Tribune of the Convention.

Danton.—“I engage to comply with that request.”

Marat.—Act with energy and courage. Behave like a true Republican. Do as I shall do. If the enemy enter France, I shall draw my poinard and fall upon the traitors. [Here Marat, drawing a dagger from his bosom, brandished it in his hand.] I am determined to die, rather than bend the knee. The despair of liberty will give me death. I propose that a considerable number of such arms shall be manufactured and given to all citizens of known patriotism, who are not acquainted with military evolutions. Let us set on foot a subscription for this purpose. I myself shall make the first sacrifice to it.” This was adopted, and the subscription agreed to.

St. Just.—“I denounce Bournonville as a traitor.”

April 1.

Robespierre made a long speech on the conduct of Dumourier, and mentioned the dangers to which Liberty was exposed; but which, however, he observed, would appear more glorious after the severe proofs to which it had been put.—“Some speak of giving you a king, said he, but it is not known that the fairest laurels which bind your brows were plucked from the grave of the last of the Capets, and certainly no one will tear from you the mark of triumph, but with your blood.” He concluded with moving, that all the members of the family of Capet, as well as the ci devant nobles and priests, should be expelled. Adopted.

LONDON, April 9.

It was reported on Monday, that Admiral Gardner, had taken thirty sail of French West-Indiamen. The report was received yesterday, with the substitution of admiral Gill for admiral Gardner.

The capitulation of Gertruydenberg was signed on the 2d inst. The garrison to march out with the honours of war, to carry their provisions, horses, &c.

Captain Manly, of the Syren frigate, sailed from Helvoetsluis on Monday morning. He brings advice, that the French were totally driven from every part of the United Provinces; in consequence of which all the British troops were proceeding with rapid marches through Brabant to join the Prince of Saxe Cobourg; and that no naval aid being necessary on the coast of Holland, he had withdrawn all his majesty's ships from thence; the gun boats had been all previously laid up in the arsenal of Rotterdam before he left his ship.

All the letters brought by the Dutch and Flanders mails yesterday confirm the accounts of the declaration of General Dumourier in favor of monarchy, and his being on his march to Paris to support the re-establishment of a regal government in France. The same letters mention other defeats of the French before Mentz and at Nizza. In short, the late universal defeat of the French seems, if possible, more rapid than their former successes; and the decided part taken by their commander in chief, added to the vigorous proceedings of the Counter-Revolutionists in France, appear more likely to be the means of re-establishing a permanent form of government in that country.

General Dumourier certainly marched on the 3d for Paris, with the avowed intention of restoring the Monarchy of France. He was joined on his march by numbers of people, who, shocked with the iniquitous murder of Louis the Sixteenth, were now happy in an opportunity of declaring their sentiments.

Previous to Dumourier's quitting Lille, he put a white cockade into his hat, and all the army followed his example, as fast as ribbons could be procured for them. We understand that the white flag is flying on the tower of the garrison at Lille, in which Dumourier left a garrison on whom he could depend.

By every intelligence received from France, it appears that the general body of the people on the sea coasts adjacent to Flanders, are unanimous for having a King.

The son of Louis XVI. has been proclaimed King of the French at Lille, Valenciennes, and Douay.

It was understood in the Austrian army, that all offensive measures against France were to be suspended during the execution of Dumourier's plan—a proof that the Prince of Saxe Cobourg is well assured of his sincerity.

It is said that the city of Nantes is taken possession of by the insurgents of Brittany.

On Sunday last the 7th inst. a Congress was to be held at Antwerp, consisting of the following personages, viz. The Prince of Orange, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Prince Frederick of Brunswick, Lord Auckland, and the Ministers of the other powers actually at war with France. The object of this Congress must evidently have reference to the late unexpected events, and probably to concert the plan of future operations.

By a French paper of the 2d. it appears that the Spaniards have entered France in two places near Andaye

Brussels Gazette Extraordinary.

“Advices are received that General Dumourier would this day set off with the army for the interior of France, in order to restore peace and tranquility to the kingdom.

“We believe that we shall give pleasure to our readers, in giving them the list of the prisoners of war, sent over by Dumourier.

List of Prisoners.

“Bournonville, General of the army and minister at war; Memoire, captain of hussars, aid-du-camp of the Minister; Villeneuve, Secretary Commissioner of the War-Office; Camus, member of the Convention, Mamarque, Quinette, and Henry Banca, ditto.—Faucard, Secretary to the Commissioners.

United States.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 10.

Yesterday evening a gentleman arrived here from Augusta, in Georgia, who informs us, that six of the Creek towns, with a number of Cherokees, had declared war against the United States, and were actually marching under the command of Bowles and Galphin, to attack the frontiers.

An Augusta paper contains the following intelligence: AUGUSTA, May 4.

We have it now in our power, from the best authority, to give the following melancholy particulars to the public, attending the murder of the family on the Oconee river, on the 22d ultimo.

The Indians, 37 in number, came to the house of a Mr. Richard Thresher, and fired upon and killed Mr. Thresher, two children and a negro woman; Mrs. Thresher to avoid, if possible, the fate with which she was threatened, fled, with an infant of about 5 or 6 weeks old in her arms, and leaped into the river—the Indians pursued, shot her through each thigh and right breast, stabbed her in the left breast with a knife, cut her left arm nearly off, and then scalped her. In this horrid situation she remained until the neighbours could assemble in sufficient numbers to cross the river and pursue the Indians. As the first canoe was crossing she had strength enough to call for assistance, they went, found her hanging by a bush in water nearly up to the chin, her infant at the bottom of the river a few yards from her—she lived nearly 24 hours, and when informed by her physician that it was impossible for her to survive much longer, she with a fortitude, that is rarely to be met with, called her friends around her, and in a calm but pathetic manner, gave her hand to each one, wishing them a better fate than had befallen herself and family; and when after her speech failed, as neighbours were constantly coming in, she continued to give her hand, until about five minutes before she resigned her breath, which was without a groan.

Mrs. Thresher was about 25 years of age, of a respectable family, an elegant person, and possessed an uncommon education.

On Thursday the 24th ult. two men were killed in Franklin, 40 horses carried off; and since the accounts published in our last, all the inhabitants on the frontiers have retreated into forts, without arms or ammunition. At one meeting of near 40 persons, they could only muster five old muskets: to heighten the horror of their condition, the Indians were momentarily expected.

As similar murders are daily committed, it called upon the spirit of 800 gallant fellows, who marched last week against the savages, determined to revenge the cruelties perpetrated on the infant, the mother, and the defenceless.

NEWBERN, (N. C.) May 11.

Died, at his seat in Anson county, on the 20th ult. the honorable Samuel Spencer, L. L. D. and one of the Judges of the Superior Court of this State.

“His honor's health had been declining for above two years, but he performed the last Circuit, three months since; and we understand, intended to have left home in a few days for this town, where the Superior Court is now sitting, had it not been for the following unfortunate accident, which, it is thought, hastened his death:—He was sitting in his piazza with a red cap on his head, when a cook turkey passing, the Judge being sleepy, began to nod: the turkey mistaking the nodding and the red cap for a challenge, made so violent and unexpected an attack on his honor, that he threw him out of his chair on the floor; and before he could get any assistance, so beat and bruised him, that he died within a few days after.” Fayetteville Gazette.

ALBANY, May 16.

Last week, the hon. Benjamin Lincoln, one of the commissioners for treating with the western Indians, with a number of Quaker and other gentlemen in his suite, left this city, on his way (by Oswego and Niagara) to the Miami Village, where the treaty is shortly to be held. From Schenectady, he proceeded by water, with 8 large batteaus which had been provided for that purpose, and for transporting stores, baggage, &c.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

In the Sun, of the 10th April, which is the latest paper received, the following paragraph appears:

“It is rumored, that Dumourier having found reason to suspect the sincerity of a great part of his army, in the promises they had given to support him in his plan of marching to Paris, and placing young Louis on the throne, had left his army at the head of a regiment of cavalry, and gone to the Austrian army. We give this merely as a report; we may, however add, that no official intelligence of any such event has been received.”

Philadelphia, May 29.

Letter of Citizens Polverel and Sonthonax, Commissioners of the French Republic to the Windward Islands, to the Citizen Minister Genet.

Port-au-Prince, May 8th, 1793.

Second year of the French Republic.

“We feel how essential it is, that the United States, infested as they are by emigrants from St. Domingo, should learn the truth of events thro' the agents of the Republic.

“From the month of January last a new coalition formed between the chiefs of the Royalists and those of the Rebels, excited for some time past by the English government, menaced the interests of the metropolis.—Their activity was such, that if our presence in the western province had been delayed another month, it would have been extremely difficult to remedy the evil.

“An army obtained by the Governor in chief, Lafalle, encamped at a league's distance from Port-au-Prince, on the 9th of April.—We were in the harbor with a 74 gun ship and two frigates. The gates were shut and admittance refused to the armies of the Republic; furnaces were erected in the forts to heat the balls that were to be fired on our vessels. Having information of the declaration of war with England, we could not temporize. We summoned the Municipality to receive the army, the general and us. The rebels refused. Having used every lenient means, promised safety and liberty to the friends of the Republic, granted a delay of 24 hours upon the request of some deputies from the town—a delay which was misused in endeavoring to corrupt the crew, we gave orders to the ship and frigates to fire on the forts. This was the 12th of April, at six in the morning; our fire was answered by bombs and red hot shot.

“The contest lasted six hours, and only ceased when we succeeded in silencing the fire from the town. On the 13th we received a deputation, who asked another delay to give the good citizens time to assemble. We granted it with pleasure, and we received at the same time the women and children who were flying from the town.

“Next day the general was quietly received at the head of his army. We landed and ordered a number of rebels to be arrested. The principal chiefs, Borel at their head, had flown. The fire from the town only killed us two men—the loss of the rebels amounts to 30 at most; but what is remarkable is, that our shot seemed to single out the most turbulent among them; such as Borel's nephew, and 3 or 4 public assassins, known throughout the island.

“This day every thing is perfectly quiet, and we hope that internal peace will continue, notwithstanding the machinations and agitations of the enemies of France.

“Tell Free Americans, and the Friends of the Republic, that the colony has at length found severe executors of the laws; that we have put to flight the enemies of France—enemies so much the more dangerous, as under the mask of the National Colours, they made war upon their mother country with its own weapons. Tell them, that these pretended patriots, Borel still at their head, have just given a last proof of their attachment to the interests of the mother country, by flying to Jamaica, and throwing themselves into the arms of the English.”

The ship Grange, some time ago captured in the Bay of Delaware, by the French frigate l'Embulcade, has been restored to the owners.

By the ship Amiable, Capt. Paul, arrived here last Monday from St. Vincent's; we learn that Admiral Gardner, with six sail of the line, arrived before Martinique the 11th inst. No land forces were on board the ships, it being supposed the island would surrender on the appearance of an English fleet—but as General Rochambeau commanded the troops at Martinique, there was no doubt of a vigorous resistance.

Elbridge Gerry, Esq. late member of Congress from Massachusetts, is elected Senator in the Legislature of that State.

Extract of a letter dated at New-York, last Sunday morning.

“The ship Alexander is this morning arrived from Savannah and brings accounts that the Creek Indians, to the number of 5 or 600 had made a descent upon the people of Georgia; and were within 35 miles of Savannah.”

The following striking passage is copied from a letter written on the present state of affairs in Europe:

“I have ceased to place reliance on any earthly thing, and remain an astonished spectator of the folly of nations and madnets of many Kings. Where these things will end, God only knows. Many kingdoms in Europe are shaken to their very foundation. Those which purify themselves may stand; those that do not, must fall; and in their train, luxury, tyranny, and oppression of every kind; for they carry the seeds of destruction in themselves.”

Died, yesterday morning, Mrs. — House, who for several years has kept a respectable boarding house in this city.

Department of State,

TO WIT,

I HEREBY Certify all whom it may Concern, that I have received an Official Communication of the Form adopted for Letters of Marque by the French Republic, of which Form the following is a Translation. Given under my Hand and Seal of Office, this 22th day of May, 1793.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Liberty—Equality—

THE Provisionary Executive Council of the French Republic, permits, by these presents to arm and fit out for war, a called the burthen tons, or thereabouts, actually belonging to the Port of with such number of guns, bullets, quantity of powder, lead and other warlike stores and provisions as he shall judge necessary to defend himself against pirates, robbers, rovers, and generally against all the enemies of the French Republic, in what place soever he may meet with them, to take and conduct them prisoners, with their ships, arms and other matters of which they may be possessed; Provided by the said that he govern himself according to the marine regulations and ordinances of the representatives of the French People, particularly the fourth article of the Decree of January 31, respecting the number of men necessary to make up his crew, and to cause these present Letters of Marque to be registered in the Bureau des Classes at the place from which he shall sail, and to deposit there a list, signed and certified by himself, with the names, sur-names, age place of birth and abode of the people of his crew, and upon his return to make report before an officer employed in the administration of the Classes, of whatever may have happened during his voyage. The Provisionary Executive Council requests all people, friends and allies of the French Republic and their agents, to render to the said every assistance, the free passing and re-passing in their ports, with his said vessel and the prizes he may have made, hereby granting the same permission in similar cases. It is recommended and enjoined to the commanders of public vessels to suffer the said to pass freely with his vessel, and those he may have taken from the enemy, and to render him every favour and assistance.

These presents not to be in force but for months only reckoning from the date of their being recorded.

In faith whereof, the Provisionary Executive Council of the Republic has caused these Letters to be signed by the Minister of Marine, and the Seal of the Republic to be thereto affixed.

Given at Paris, the day of one thousand seven hundred and year of the French Republic.

(Signed) M O N Y.

By the Minister of Marine,

(Signed) COTTRAN.

(Seal.) Except this no Form is valid.

A letter from Breff (via Cape-Francois) to a gentleman in this city, dated the 6th April, says that great internal commotions prevail in France, and that the city of Nantes was besieged by an army of forty thousand insurgents.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Hope, Swain, New-Bedford
Amiable, Paul, Liverpool & St. Vincents
Brig Newton, Decosta, St. Croix
John, Briggs, Rhode-Island
Sch'r. Ann, Sweet, Marblehead
Neptune, Cheesman, Boston
Sloop Richmond, M'Connell, Richmond
Willag Lals, Lisle, Beaufort, N. C.
Lucy, Brown, Georgia
Defiance, Wallace, N. Carolina
Kingfisher, Howard, Bermuda
Snow St. Thomi, Grazer, Madeira

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 18 1/2
3 per Cents, 10 1/2
Deferred, 10 1/4
Full shares Bank U. S. 8 to 10 per cent. adv.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS Number of the GAZETTE compleats a year since the commencement of the 4th volume.—As the Editor proposes to enlarge the publication at the time of the next meeting of Congress, the present volume will be continued till that period, and the papers published in the interim, numbered and paged accordingly.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Thomas Sloss Gantt, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said Thomas Sloss Gantt may be effectually secured, and forth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the above-named THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, straight and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.