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Foreign Intelligence.

MONS, April 5.

(Extract of a private letter.)

"THE right Column of the Prince Cobourg's army is marching towards Valenciennes. At the moment I am writing it is believed that that town is in possession of the Austrians. It is reported that the inhabitants of Maubege have sent to inform General Clairfayt, that they are willing to open their gates upon condition that the General will guarantee the security of property."

BRUSSELS, April 5.

"Lille has opened its gates to the Austrians. We expect that Conde, Douay, Valenciennes, and Maubege, will do the same."

LIEGE, April 2.

"The Prince de Hohenloe is at Namur, where he assembles the heavy artillery, corps of engineers, &c. He is to command at the sieges which are soon expected to be made, of some of the strong towns on the French Frontiers. It is thought Maubege or Gavet will be the first attacked. He has five other Generals under him.—General Beaulieu is with a small army opposite Longwy."

ANTWERP, April 8.

"The French garrison that were to Breda, have made a requisition to be allowed a strong escort, lest they should be murdered by the Brabanters, who are highly incensed at the French."

A number of English troops do duty at Ostend. The Austrians from that place, are gone to take possession of the French camp at Nieuport and Farmeries.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.

Some people shake their heads, and seem sorrowful when they hear of large sums of money having been sent to the good patriots of France, to enable them to carry on the war against this country with the greater energy and effect; but what is it the true sons of Liberty will not attempt in support of their darling cause? The Englishman who would not betray his country, rob his creditors and reduce his family to beggary and ruin, in support of Liberty, is not worthy the name of a modern patriot.

A gentleman of veracity in Warrington informs us, that a nephew of his rode a galloway from that town to Settle, in Yorkshire, which is 70 miles, in one day, and back again the next: After which his nephew and the galloway were weighed, when the former proved the heavier by 15 lb.

Mr. Fox said in the House of Commons the other day, that nothing was more unpopular and opposite to the desires of the people of England, than Sir John Scott's bill for preventing traitorous correspondence; but Mr. Fox surely forgot himself; his conduct at this particular crisis, is infinitely more unpopular, and opposite to the desires of the people.

DUBLIN, April 4.

The Commissioners of the Irish Privy Council, appointed to go to London, to assist in the British Cabinet, at the discussion of a great measure respecting this kingdom, are now on their way to the English metropolis. The object of this great consultation, is by a number of people here supposed to be the mode of effecting a union of the British and Irish legislatures.

It was apprehended for some time, that the Guilds of this city

would have been so much under the influence of old prejudices, as to throw difficulties in the way of Catholics seeking admission into their respective bodies, which would effectually exclude them. We are happy to learn, however, that many of those guilds are much more liberal in their sentiments, and intend to admit Catholics to their freedom, on nearly the same terms as Protestants.

Part of the exquisite furniture belonging to the late King of France, from the Palace of St. Cloud, is consigned to the European Museum.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON, April 9.

From the 20th of March to the third inst. Paris appears to have been remarkably quiet, considering that disastrous news had been daily pouring in from every quarter. The Council General of the Commune has been vigilant; and Santerre, the Commandant General, active in the discharge of his own duty, and strict in compelling those whom he commands to perform theirs. The Decree for disarming all suspected persons was rigidly executed, and without the smallest opposition. The state of Paris is now more that of a garrison than of a city. What effects the news of Dumourier's conduct may produce, it would be presumption to anticipate. The conduct of the Parisians is not reducible to any known principles of human action.

The squadron which sailed from Brest on the 8th of March, was obliged to put back, having suffered severely in a gale of wind. The Achilles and the Fourville lost their masts; and Duval, the Commander of the Squadron, was killed.

When the Commissioners of the Convention were introduced to Dumourier, they asked him, by whose orders he had made the French army retreat from the Belgic provinces—he answered, *by my own proper order*. "You then love the Belgic provinces!" added he, "very well! you shall pay a visit to them yourselves."

Brissot's party is now the leading one; he carries with him 300 members of the Convention, which, seemingly undismayed, are preparing to resist the renegade restorer of Monarchy.

The Commissioners are lodged in Maestricht, by order of the Prince de Cobourg, as a place of the greatest strength. It is said the allies suspend their operations until the success of Dumourier is known.

APRIL 11.

The Gazette, in which errors are as common as in newspapers of less emolument, seems to have made a small mistake in the number of prisoners taken by the Prussians at the battle of Bingen. It states the non-commissioned officers and privates taken at 200; the Brussels Gazette extraordinary makes the number 2000.

The same Gazette informs us, that an armistice had been agreed upon between his serene highness the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and general Dumourier, the latter having previously consented to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands and Dutch Brabant.—Why his serene highness should agree to an armistice, on condition of Dumourier's doing that, which if the accounts of his serene highness's victories be true, he was evidently obliged to do without any condition, it is not easy to imagine. The natural inference is, either that Dumourier was still in sufficient force to dispute the possession of the Austrian Netherlands, or that the prince of Saxe Cobourg had purchas-

ed his victories at so dear a rate as to make an armistice desirable, if not necessary.

The Duke of Richmond is now preparing a plan for the fortification of Paris against Republicans and Levellers, which he means to transmit to Dumourier as soon as the latter has taken possession of the capital and restored the old government. Mr. Reeves is to go over at the same time, and transfer the seat of his association from the crown and author to the palais royale.

The fast. From the late intelligence from the armies on the Continent, the bishops will find it necessary to make an alteration in their form of prayer. Since the wicked have seen the error of their ways and turned into the right path—it should be rather a *thanksgiving* than a *fast*.

The admiralty of Amsterdam have given notice that the embargo upon all the vessels of the allies and neutral nations bound to the Baltic, the East and West-Indies, is taken off.

Dumourier is said to have been persuaded to change sides by the ambidexter negotiations of Lord Auckland.

Letters from Vienna and Cremona state, that a messenger arrived on the 11th ult. at Milan, with intelligence that General Colli had defeated the French at Nizza, taken all their baggage; and that Biton, their General, was wounded, supposed mortally.

Intelligence was yesterday transmitted to the admiralty by admiral Macbride, that Dumourier, finding that his army would not support him in his plan of marching to Paris, and placing young Louis on the throne, had found it necessary to consult his safety by going over to the Austrians; and that he effected his escape from his own troops, carrying with him a regiment of cavalry, consisting of from four to six hundred men.

This intelligence is said to have been received by Admiral Macbride from the Austrian commanding officer at Ostend.

APRIL 12.

Yesterday morning Sir James Murray arrived in town from Ostend, with dispatches to government. He left Antwerp the 9th inst. and has made a very expeditious journey. Sir James Murray confirms the report of Dumourier's having been obliged to return back to the Austrian head-quarters at Mons.

The following intelligence may be depended on as being correct:

General Dumourier, at the head of about 18,000 men, had reached Cambrai, a town of considerable strength in the French Netherlands, and 15 miles S. W. of Valenciennes, on his March towards Paris. In the course of the 6th inst. he observed some disaffection in his army, and having arrived at Cambrai, he observed his artillery desert him, as well as many of the National Volunteers. He endeavored to rally his forces, and harrangued the troops of the line in particular, in a very pathetic speech, exposing to them the villainy of the National Convention, and that it was impossible for the government to exist much longer. He said it was a disgrace to serve such a cause.

The army, in reply, assured the General of their personal attachment and respect for him, but that they could not consent to follow him in his present views, and turn their backs on the Constitution they had sworn to support. Finding this disposition very general, Dumourier thought it prudent to make good a retreat as fast as possible; and on the 7th inst. he returned to the Aus-

trian head-quarters at Mons, at the head of about 1100 Hussars, principally belonging to the regiment of Bercochy, who had always been considered as attached to the Royal cause.

Young Egalite, who ranked as a General in the army, is returned with Dumourier, and has resumed his title of Duke de Chartres; the consequence of this will probably be, that as soon as the Convention bears this news, they will take his father into custody, and all those who are nearest attached to him, on suspicion of being accessory to Dumourier's treason.

The operations of Dumourier's army are not known, after his leaving it; it is certainly in a very disunited wretched state, and we shall not be surprised to hear of its having totally disbanded itself. Dumourier was the very life and soul of the cause in which he had embarked; and the French will not find another General of abilities and courage equal to him.

Gen. Dumourier did not propose to remain long at Mons; he had considerable expectations of being able to collect a considerable force of French Royalists in a very short time, and return to some important enterprize.

General Dampierre took the command of Dumourier's army on his leaving it.

The directors of the India company have resolved to put up four millions six hundred and seventy thousand pounds of tea at their sale in June next.

Sir James Murray left Antwerp on Tuesday; and besides a confirmation of the failure of Dumourier's plan for restoring royalty in France, and his being obliged to consult his personal safety, by flying from his own army to the Austrians; brought the result of the Congress held at Antwerp on Monday; at which were present,

The Prince of Orange and his two sons; his Excellency Vander Spiegel; his Royal Highness the Duke of York; his Excellency Lord Auckland; his Excellency—Kuller, Minister of Prussia; his Royal Highness the Prince de Saxe Cobourg; his Excellency M. Metternich and his two sons; the Count de Staremberg; the Count Mercy d'Argenteau; the Minister of Spain; the Minister of Naples.

The object was to settle a general plan for the prosecution of the war; and, as Dumourier's defection had produced no material alteration, to determine whether the combined armies should again attempt the invasion of France, or confining the French within their own frontier, and cutting them off from external communication, leave the restoration of Monarchy to the efforts of the Loyalists within the kingdom, and the natural progress of discontent arising from distress among the people.

In a letter from Angers in France, of a very late date, which came by way of Ostend, it is stated that there have been two actions below Saumur in Brittany, between the Patriots and the Insurgents. In the first action, the Insurgents were defeated; in the second, which took place the next day, they had ample revenge of the National Guards of Angers, whose cannon they took. This success made them masters of the bridges of Ce, an important passage over the Loire, which opens to them the road to Anjou, and gives them the command of the communication between that province and Poitou. The bridges of Ce are but a short distance from Angers.