

saving it, and under pretence of avenging affronts which France has never received, you will soon plunge her into mourning, in fury and conflagration. Renounce then your intended attack, give peace to the citizens of Port au Prince, and be convinced that they are worthy of the French republic, and do not merit slander or abuse. Suffer truth to shine into you, and turn not away from the mirror we hold up to you. In a short time you will no longer be able to look at it; the misfortunes we predict will fall upon your own heads presently, and you will then regret that you had not prevented them. Ye depositories of national confidence, the voice of commerce ought to have some influence on you. She has some right to a special protection, and you cannot without acting a criminal part towards your country, expose her best interests to destruction.

[The foregoing was signed by near sixty merchants, and trading companies in Port-au Prince; the cannonade, notwithstanding, took place on the 12th (four days after the date of the above) for the reasons mentioned in the commissioners letter.]

Foreign Intelligence,

BY A LATE ARRIVAL AT BOSTON.

VIENNA, March 13.

THE latest accounts from Constantinople state, that the Sultan has publicly declared to live in peace with all the neighboring powers of the Ottoman empire. His highness does not harbor the smallest fear with regard to the armaments made by Russia in the Black Sea. The Russian charge d'affaires at Constantinople has declared that those armaments had no other tendency than to repulse in a proper manner the French, who had been talking of attacking the Crimea. The Sultan has likewise given orders to send Turkish pilots on board of all those French ships in the Archipelago, which for some time past have captured ships under Russian colours.

A deputation of 2000 Poles have waited on his Imperial Majesty, requesting to serve in the Austrian army, to avenge the execution of Louis XVI. on those who voted for his death.

Our court will not only conclude a treaty of alliance with England, and likewise with Holland, but a certain convention will take place with those powers on which it will turn out to the advantage of all parties. A treaty is also to take place, between Austria and Prussia, and the importation of French wines into the territories will be entirely prohibited.

The accouchement of her Imperial Majesty, the Empress, is expected to take place the middle of April, and public prayers have been ordered for her Majesty's safe delivery.

APRIL 15.

The Senate of Venice lately gave orders to the French charge d'affaires in that city, to take down the arms of the French republic from his hotel; but the latter not having complied with these orders, within the time appointed, the senate caused them to be ignominiously taken down by some stone masons attended by an escort of 200 Shirris.

His Imperial majesty has sent orders to the prince of Saxe Cobourg, to send hither under a proper escort, the French general Bournoville, his adjutant, and the members of the French national convention, now state prisoners. His majesty has farther given orders to his serene highness, to enjoin the officer who commands this escort, to halt at the last post before Vienna, to transmit official notice to the Aulic council of war, of the arrival of the prisoners. We are assured that they will be imprisoned in the fortresses of Spielberg in Moravia.

The states of the Austrian Netherlands have requested to send a deputation to our court; and their request has been granted.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, April 20.

The post brings intelligence of Lord Elgin's return from Cassel to the King of Prussia's camp. He had been to Cassel to conclude a treaty, for troops to be furnished by the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. The number is reported to be 8 thousand men.

It is strongly reported here, that the garrison of Mayence has offered to surrender, on condition of obtaining the honors of war, in marching out, and to take with them artillery and stores. The conditions have been refused, and the King of Prussia approaches nearer and nearer to

the town, in order to bombard it. It was expected the bombardment would begin on the 24th instant.

FRANKFORT, April 13.

Madame Daniels, mistress to general Culline, has been taken in men's clothes by the Prussians at Guntersblum. It is said that she had 36,000 French crowns with her.

COLOGNE, April 19.

At four o'clock yesterday morning general Dumourier and two other officers arrived at this place, and after changing horses, continued their route towards Schweitz.

LOWER RHINE, April 20.

During the course of this week 1500 French prisoners, and among them sixty two officers, of Culline's army arrived at Wesel, and were placed in the Citadel.

General Dumourier passed through Aix last Wednesday, Madame Sillery and Madamofelle Egalite d'Orleans and Pamela, preceded him the day before.

BRUSSELS, April 26.

That part of the combined army, consisting of Austrians and Prussians, commanded by gen. Clairfayt, which threatened Lille, and had taken several advantageous positions round that place, has quitted them, in order to advance against Conde and Valenciennes, which will probably be the two principal points of attack. While this movement was effecting, the corps commanded by lieutenant De la Tour, after having given a false alarm to the entrenched camp of Maubuge, advanced against that place to blockade it, and to cut off entirely its communication with Valenciennes. These measures were attended with the desired success.

On the 23d, a very smart engagement took place between the advanced posts in the neighbourhood of Maubuge.—The French having advanced in great numbers, forced at first some posts of chaffeurs, but soon after our people being reinforced, obliged the enemy to fall back in disorder.

April 12. On the 11th, 12th, and 13th, several bloody actions have taken place in the environs of Conde and Valenciennes, in which the French were found to give way, which, however, was not done but with the most obstinate resistance.

April 27. Yesterday, and the day before, 4000 Hanoverian troops passed here on their way to the frontiers to join the English troops. The fine appearance of this corps excited the admiration of all the inhabitants.

ARANJEUZ, April 10.

The Madrid Gazette has of late been filled with a register of patriotic offers, which still continue to be made with alacrity and zeal. The Duke de la Infanta-do has presented the king with a regiment of 1200 men, equipped in every respect—they have 8 battalion guns, 2 field pieces, and 4 howitzers, with the necessary ammunition and baggage, wagons, mules, and the Caisse du Regiment stocked with a large sum of ready cash.

Another Grandee has also raised a regiment on his estates; and several have paid to the Royal treasury a voluntary gift of 10,000l. in hard and sterling money.

The Queen and all the ladies of the Court, are busily employed in making lint.

PARIS, April 8.

Yesterday five determined persons went out of Paris, who had sworn to arrest Dumourier or to kill him.

General Culline writes, that he has been betrayed by Gen. Newinger; that by treachery and the cowardice of part of the army, he has lost a decisive battle on the Ana. Gen. Newinger is gone to the enemy, who have seized the greater part of the artillery. Gen. Culline has left a garrison at Mayenne, and has retired to Landau. What adds to these new misfortunes is, that the army of Vosges has been abandoned by that of Moselle.

Extract of a letter from Lille, April 4.

Yesterday was very quiet—a camp is forming on the plains of Fauxbourg de la Mandelaine, and another at Cassel, between Bergues and Bailleul.

LONDON.

[From the Oracle of May 3.]

OFFICIAL.

Of the Sortie from Cassel.

Communicated in a letter from Lieutenant General Schonfeld to the Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg.

YOUR Highness has probably been informed by Major Scheel, of the artillery, of the late affair of the 15th, according to the latest advices of the day and the information obtained from the prisoners and deserters from the enemy—their sortie was disposed in three columns composed at least of 12,000 men. Their principal object of attack was Kofskheim, and the grand redoubt of Masback, when the enemy succeeded in penetrating the Hessian right wing, in a manner almost imperceptible; but the firmness of the Hessians did not permit them to finish their devastation; the enemy in turn irretrievably losing one piece of their cannon while those which they nailed up of ours may again be rendered serviceable. The post of Biceric was also warmly assailed, as defended by Major Spittaens, with two companies of dismounted chaffeurs. The enemy left 60 men upon the ground on their retreat.

Our left wing at Kofskheim was attacked with 3 or 4,000 men and 4 pieces of cannon; they forced the gate, but did not long keep possession, as I had no sooner determined upon the mode of a combined attack than I ordered two battalions of my left wing, under General Vittinghoffen, to march against them protected by my batteries. On this occasion I regret the loss of Lieutenant Borstell, and six brave soldiers of the regiment of Croufaz. The Hessian troops were sustained by Lieut. Gen. de Lindt, with 3 battalions of infantry, and two squadrons of cavalry, notwithstanding Kofskheim was then vigorously attacked; in fine, the French were repulsed in all parts. The number of prisoners is not yet known.—The killed on the enemy's side are much more numerous than ours—they left 200 at least scattered about in different places. We have lost only twenty men; so that notwithstanding the non-importance of this rencontre, I cannot help esteeming it as a fresh proof of the decisive superiority which his majesty's arms will ever obtain over those of our enemies."

May 4.

It is stated in a Jacobin paper of this morning, that the French executive council have given orders to evacuate Savoy. How this intelligence has come, is not stated, but it certainly is not improbable, as the French would find it difficult longer to maintain their usurped tyranny over that unhappy country. Why this circumstance should lead to a separate peace with England, we are at a loss to divine.

Ministers yesterday received letters from France, by the way of Dieppe and Brighthelmston, stating that on Friday last, the 26th inst, the Gironde party had gained a complete triumph over the Jacobine faction, and that Danton, Robespierre, Marat, and many others had been massacred, that they had appointed a new executive council, and that they were in full possession of the government. This news Mr. Pitt read to the committee assembled for considering of the means of assisting the disordered credit of the country; and lord Grenville mentioned it in the house of Lords; but neither of them declared that it came to their hands upon authority that they could implicitly rely.

It is said that the leading members of the executive council of France are well disposed to offer terms of peace to this country almost on any conditions. In all the debates in the national convention, the members seem to be particularly guarded in their expressions concerning this country; and it is well known M. de Chauvelin has been very ungraciously received in France from the opinion entertained that he was too impetuous in his behaviour towards our court, by which he precipitated his country into a war. It is further said, that the committee of general defence in Paris was reduced from 25 to 9, in order to conduct the public affairs in general, and a negotiation with this country in particular, with secrecy.

The stocks yesterday had a rise of above 1 per cent. owing to a report that peace would speedily take place. This report however, founded on letters from Holland, was by no means generally credited.

Santerre, the commandant general of Paris, has quarrelled with the convention and the commons of Paris, whose orders, he says, it is impossible for him any longer to obey. The general, it seems, contrary to the injunctions of these two authorities, has lately taken on him to degrade several officers to the rank of privates; and a decree of accusation may punish him as he deserves for the active part he took in the murder of Louis the XVIth.

Several of the sections of Paris have petitioned the executive administration to bring the bloody Santerre, the commandant, to trial, for his disobedience of the constituted authorities.

The Paris Journal of the 22d ult. the latest which has come to our hands, states that adjutant general Bessere had defeated the insurgents, so as to open the communication between l'Orient and Nantz. One of their chiefs, named Barillais, had been executed in the latter city, between which and Angers, following the course of the Loire, the insurgents still maintained their ground.

The commissioners of the French convention have imprisoned the commandant, and the chief engineer Dubourg, of the Port de la Liberte, near Brest, suspected of having neglected to take the proper precautions for the defence of that part of the French posts, against the expected invasion of the English.

Lord Boringdon, who returned to town yesterday noon from the continent, where he has been about 12 months, met general Dumourier on the road towards Vienna, three days journey on the other side of Liege. The Liegeois are extremely vexed they did not recognize the French general while he was in that city, as they certainly would have detained and made him accountable for some of the government property which he and his army pillaged during their stay there.

May 5. Yesterday a messenger came from the head quarters of the Prussian army, near Mentz, which he left on the 28th, when no material event had occurred. The same messenger passed through Brussels, on the 30th, where there was an equal barrenness of intelligence.—On the northern frontiers of France the operations of the combined armies are delayed by the necessity for bringing up magazines—on the east, Mentz and Landau prevent the progress of the Prussians.

May 6. The Jacobins indulge in the absurd hope, that a few weeks may see France dictating a peace to Europe. These gentlemen, it must be confessed, are very sanguine indeed.

The memoirs of Gen. Dumourier must be particularly interesting.—We hope he will not long refrain from gratifying the public curiosity by a publication of them. He writes with a facility and a force which must make literary composition very little labor to him.

Dumourier has declared that he would have saved Louis XVI. if he could have found one man of firmness and courage in the whole National Convention, the majority of whom were royalists in their hearts. What a severe reflection is this upon the character of the French nation!

Of the manufacturing towns affected by the present war, Manchester stands the foremost. The number of hands out of employ there is very great; and in consequence thereof, that place daily furnishes a proportionate number of men to the parties beating up for recruits.

The average price of sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending April 3, is 55s. 11d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of customs paid or payable thereon, on the importation thereof to Great-Britain.

DOVER, April 25.

A report is in circulation, that the royalist General Galton, in Brittany, has been killed in an engagement with the patriots, was cut into 83 pieces, and sent into as many French departments.