

which the French had sustained a considerable loss. The Duke of York was engaged in it, but particulars are not stated."

The whole capture of the Spanish Galleon, or Register Ship, was on Saturday last adjudged to the captors, and the Spanish ambassador has assented to it, after a minute investigation of the subject. Lord Hood will be entitled to a share, as commander in chief of the fleet which made the capture; and it is said that his proportion alone will amount to 60,000l. sterling.

Lord Hood, as commander in chief of the Mediterranean fleet, comes in for a 16th of this prize, whatever it may turn out to be, and all other captures made by ships under his orders, which must net his lordship a very capital fortune.

In consequence of the cargo of the rich re-captured Spanish ship being allowed by the government as an entire prize, a troop of light horse was dispatched from London on Monday last to Portsmouth, to escort this immense wealth directly to town.

The French Convention have voted to their minister at war the enormous sum of 52,800,000 livres; about 2,300,000l. to provide subsistence for the armies.

*Brussels Gazette Extraordinary.*

May 2d.

"The French came to attack us yesterday in force. They were at first repulsed from St. Sauve. There is reason to believe that their intention was to turn the left wing of our army.

"It was determined to make the second line march by Sebourg, Conchies, and Pressen. Conchies has been burnt; the enemy were beaten and pursued as far as Famars."

"Four divisions of Braco drove them from Saten, and took from them 6 cannon, with their horses.

"About 1 P. M. the firing ceased, but it began again in the right wing of the army about 3, and was still continued at seven.

"The corps under Gen. Clairfayt are still in pursuit of the enemy. Our loss is estimated at almost 200 men. Our chasseurs suffered greatly and would have been dispersed, had it not been for the support of the cavalry.

The French have lost a number of men. Besides 13 ammunition waggons, we have taken from them 8 pieces of cannon, of which 4 are four pounders, 2 eight pounders, and one a 12 pounder, together with a 14 pound howitzer.

"We wait for more circumstantial details of this affair."

A very important action took place on the 1st inst. between a part of the combined armies and the French.—On the morning of the 1st, the French advanced a considerable body of troops against the corps of Prussians under General Knobelsdorf, occupying the post of Maulde, and likewise against the body of Austrians occupying the important post before Conde. The relief of that place was evidently the object of the French. They meant by advancing against the Prussian General, and the advanced corps of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg's army, to keep them in check, while they made their chief attack upon the Austrians, under cover of a large wood of which the French were in possession. They commenced their attack at five in the morning, and between that and the evening made four different attacks, the last of which, the most vigorous, commenced at three, and was not over till between six and seven in the evening. The Austrians stood all the different attacks with the utmost bravery and firmness. The greatest part of them were engaged with musketry in the wood. General Knobelsdorf detached several corps from his post to their assistance, which he could do with greater safety, as he was supported by two battalions of British from Tournay. The French were at length completely repulsed, and several pieces of cannon were taken.

The loss was considerable on both sides. The French were greatly superior in numbers. They retreated

in confusion to Famars. It was supposed that the consequence of this victory on the part of the allies must be attended with the fall of Conde.

The Paris letters received yesterday are dated the 30th ult. They state that the city was perfectly tranquil, and that nothing new had occurred. The triumph of the Jacobins on the acquittal of Marat was unbounded. In Bristot's journal this acquittal is mentioned as the ruin of France.

The French are said, from very good authority to have ten sail of the line at sea.

Accounts have been received from Jersey, of the date of the 29th ult. It appears that on the 23d, a French fleet, under convoy of three frigates of considerable force, stood very close in with the island, which occasioned the alarm guns to be fired, and the beacons to be lighted. The French, however, towards the evening stood away, without attempting any descent. One or two of the French ships stood so close in, as to fire on some of the batteries on shore.

Arrived at Plymouth the Niger frigate, of 32 guns, commanded by Capt. Kentz.—It is said he had been cruising off Brest, and brings intelligence that there are in Brest water 25 sail of men of war, besides frigates and sloops.

Conde still holds out, but the garrison is reported to be in such distress for provisions, that it must soon fall. All the heavy artillery and ammunition will be before Mentz by the 5th of May. From that city, the inhabitants, to the amount of 15,000, have been expelled by the French, to prevent a famine. The garrison has still some supply of corn left, and a little horse flesh, but no eggs nor vegetables. It is provided with wine, which is drunk abundantly by the French, who pull to pieces the old houses for fire-wood. There is no longer any hope of the capitulation of Mentz. An attempt has been made to inundate the French mines near the city.

It is reported, that the Commissioners from the National Convention have ordered all the English merchants residing at Dunkirk, to quit that town in less than 24 hours from the 1st instant.

Private letters received at Brussels from Nantz, inform that that city has surrendered to the victorious arms of the counter-revolutionists. The same letters announce, that Philip Egalite was carried back to Paris; those who were carrying him to Marseilles, being afraid of meeting the Marseillaise upon the road.

The Empress of Russia has taken possession of a considerable part of Poland. She has attempted a justification of her conduct, which has much the same truth and justice to recommend it as the King of Prussia's reasons for seizing on Dantzic.

The King of Poland was given to understand by the Russian Minister, that unless he attended the confederation at Grodno, Prince Louis of Wirtemberg, would be appointed by the Imperial court to succeed him on the throne.

Russia, after having divided Poland, we now see dictating to Sweden. What may the not be expected to do, as soon as the affairs of France are settled to the satisfaction of the combined powers?

Intelligence is in town from Paris of so late a date as the 27th ultimo, when all remained in sullen tranquillity.—The report respecting the state of the granaries was, that they contained a sufficient supply of corn for a fortnight. The royal family were safe and in health.

Recruiting for the armies continued in the capital; but in the provinces it every where met with opposition.

Some situations of consequence on the frontiers, towards Spain, are said to have fallen into the hands of that power.

The combined armies, we do not understand, have made any progress since the last accounts received—neither have we heard any thing more of the meditated attack upon Dunkirk.

It appears to be the determinati-

on of France in the ensuing campaign to act entirely on the defensive; thus firmly occupied, it is generally considered, that they will be enabled to exhaust the patience of all their enemies.

By a gentleman arrived in the Eliza, Blynn, at Penzance, from Nantes, from which place she sailed on the 10th inst. we have the following important particulars:—The Royalists were in great force, which was augmenting every day. They were in possession of the whole south bank of the Loire, and part of the north; different actions had taken place with various success; but the Royalists were in possession of Machecoul and the Isle of Hoedic, near Bellisle, and were so daring as to approach the very gates of Nantes in small parties of 20 or 30. They were headed by Gaston, a bold, determined, enterprising man.

The present commercial distress certainly does not proceed from any diminution of the actual capital of the country, but merely from the circumstances of the sudden check given to the circulation of Paper. This is an evil which will find a certain remedy in time, and mean while the Minister with true patriotism, does every thing he can to alleviate it.

At the present moment of alarm and distress amongst the mercantile and manufacturing communities, the Minister, with that vigilant attention to the trading interests of the country which has uniformly marked his administration, has expressed a wish to adopt some plan that may stop the evil now existing, and give fresh energy to public credit.

We daily hear of new stoppages among persons, many of whom have ever been considered as men of large real property; on a very minute and fair enquiry into the truth of this supposition, we have the best reason to believe the fact is so; and that a very large proportion of mercantile houses, which have been lately obliged to suspend their payments, is still solvent, and well able to pay every demand in the course of time. At Manchester, Liverpool, and other large trading towns, particularly at the former, this fact is well authenticated; but the failures at the country banks have stopped the circulation of money so suddenly, that present engagements have not been able to be fulfilled.

FRANCE.  
NATIONAL CONVENTION.

APRIL 15.

The Convention were about to proceed to a discussion on the petition of the 48 sections of Paris, against 22 members of the Convention, when one of the Secretaries read a letter from the commissioners on the Northern frontiers, stating that the French troops had been obliged to fall back on the glacies of Valenciennes. They ascribed this check to the treachery of the 10th regiment of foot chasseurs, posted in the advanced guard, who deserted on the commencement of the action.

Letter from General DAMPIERRE.

"Valenciennes, April 13.

"The enemy attacked our advanced posts at this place in different points; they were, however, repulsed with considerable loss. In the advanced guard which I commanded we had much the advantage. I have resumed the camp of Famars. I cannot bestow too high praises on the courage and ardor of the soldiers. I can assure you, that in a little time the army will recover that superiority which it lost only by the treachery of those who commanded it.

(Signed) DAMPIERRE."

Barrere read a manifesto drawn up by Condorcet, respecting the insult offered to the national representation, in the persons of the four commissioners arrested by Dumourier.

APRIL 17.

Mauce and Garfan de Coulon communicated some letters written to them by the commissioners Camus and Bancal; which stated that they were well; that they had been allowed pens, ink, and paper, and that they were conducted to Maestricht by easy journeys.

United States.

NEW-YORK, June 25.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington, North-Carolina, to the printer of the Daily Advertiser, June 16.

"On Thursday last was brought into this port, an English sloop called the Providence, from Montego-Bay, James Robertson, master, a prize to the French privateer Le Vainqueur de la Bastille, Francois Henri Hervieux, commander—since when the privateer herself has arrived.

"It appears that the Vainqueur de la Bastille, late the Hector of Philadelphia, was purchased in Charleston by Capt. Hervieux, an officer in the French navy, who having, through the medium of the Consul of the French Republic residing in Charleston, procured a commission for his vessel, armed her, and having caused the American papers belonging to the Hector to be deposited at the Custom House in Charleston, sailed on a cruise.

"That between Cape Fear and Cape Roman, at the distance of 4 1-2 leagues from land, he fell in with the Providence, which he captured after having chased her some time.

"Since Captain Hervieux's arrival, it having been rumoured that a certain Gideon Olmstead, formerly the owner of the Hector, had acted as an officer on board the French privateer, at the time of the capture of the sloop, although an American citizen, two magistrates of the county, in pursuance (as they supposed) of the proclamation of the President of the United States, thought proper to issue their warrant for apprehending of said Olmstead—and, upon examination, conceived the evidence to be of a nature, and his case and situation, such as deserved to be submitted to the cognizance of the Federal Judiciary. They accordingly caused Mr. Olmstead to enter into a recognizance in the sum of 200l. for his appearance at the next district court, to be holden for the district of North-Carolina, on the first Monday in July next.

"Captain Hervieux is acknowledged to have treated his prisoners with unusual generosity, nor have they since their arrival in the harbor, been at all restrained of their liberty.

"The Captain of the British sloop taking advantage of this indulgence, availed himself of the countenance and support he has received in this town, and by advice of counsel, has instituted an action of trespass against the commander of the privateer and Mr. Olmstead, in the sum of 2000l. upon pretence that the capture was illegal.

"Vexatious as is this suit, it will certainly be productive of the most serious inconvenience to Captain Hervieux, who is still in the custody of the sheriff, and will probably discourage that liberality in others which has prompted his conduct in this circumstance—since, far from releasing their prisoners in speedy humanity, caution will teach the French cruisers in future, the necessity of confining, at least, their English captives till they reach the territories of the French republic, or until the chance of war shall bring them relief and liberty."

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Mr. FENNO,

AS attempts are making very dangerous to the peace, and it is to be feared not very friendly to the constitution of the United States—it becomes the duty of those who wish well to both to endeavor to prevent their success.

The objections, which have been raised against the proclamation of neutrality lately issued by the President, have been urged in a spirit of acrimony and invective, which demonstrates that more was in view than merely a free discussion of an important public measure; that the discussion covers a design of weakening the confidence of the people in the author of the measure, in order to remove or lessen a powerful obstacle to the success of an opposition to the government, which however it may change its form, according to circumstances, seems still to be adhered to and pursued with persevering industry.

This reflection adds to the motives connected with the measure itself to recommend endeavors, by proper explanations, to place it in a just light. Such explanations at least cannot but be satisfactory to those who may not have leisure or opportunity for pursuing themselves an investigation of the subject, and who may wish to perceive, that the policy of the government is not inconsistent with its obligations or its honor.

The objections in question fall under four heads:

1. That the proclamation was without authority.
2. That it was contrary to our treaties with France.
3. That it was contrary to the gratitude, which is due from this to that country, for the succours rendered us in our own revolution.
4. That it was out of time and unnecessary.

In order to judge of the solidity of the first of these objections, it is necessary to examine, what is the nature and design of a proclamation of neutrality.

The true nature and design of such an act is—to make known to the powers at war and to the citizens of the country, whose government does the act, that such country is in the condition of a nation at peace with the belligerent parties, and under no obligations of treaty, to become an associate in the war with either of them that this being its situation, its intention is to observe a conduct conformable with it, and to perform towards each the duties of neutrality; and as a consequence