

driven with left. My chateaux fired even under the camp at Maulde, where they were entrenched; and having received intelligence that the Austrians were going to establish themselves at Boussin, I ordered three battalions and six pieces of cannon to my post of Belle-Porte.

General Chaumont, who was ordered to keep open my communications from Belle-Porte as far as Nuche, several times checked the enemy, who endeavoured to turn my left flank, and to cut off my retreat.

General Dampierre had written to me to repair to him myself, or to send to him a confidential person. I charged with this mission Adjutant General Dupont, and I could not have chosen one more distinguished in every respect, or who is more zealous in the service of the Republic.

I cannot too much praise the courage of our brave defenders, they displayed Republican Valour, and observed a discipline which gives the greatest hopes of the success of our arms. They are fatigued, but they never lose that cheerfulness which is inseparable from a good cause.

My small army consists of troops from Douay, the camp near Lille and the advanced posts of the latter.

P.S. At nine this morning the troops are under arms. They will keep the enemy in check while Despourches is making efforts to drive them from the Abbey of Vigogne. I have no doubt of their success if they can be joined by Heonville. I am going to proceed to his post when I have visited those which are in front and on my left flank.

SUMMONS OF DUNKIRK.

Letter from Captain Clements, commanding a Squadron of his Britannic Majesty before Dunkirk, to Gen. Pascal Kerenveyer, April 24.

Sir, Having the honor to command a Squadron of ships of war of his Britannic Majesty, destined to cruise before Dunkirk; and ready to cooperate with the forces that are advancing by land to reduce that town, once to finishing, I take the liberty to inform you, that if you have any proposals to make, to endeavor to check the progress of a war which must inevitably involve the town and inhabitants of Dunkirk in total ruin and destruction, I am ready to receive them, and to insure inviolability of persons and property.

I invite you, Sir, and all the inhabitants of Dunkirk, to take into serious consideration the sad effects which will result to you and your families from refusing this conciliatory offer to prevent a further effusion of blood, and for putting an end on your part to a war so destructive to the true interest of your country.

I am sent to offer you the protection of a great and honorable power, until your Constitution shall be established on a solid basis.

I should not have detained the fishing boat les Trois Sœurs, Capt. Mathieu Charles Kezel, had not a French privateer on Friday last taken two English fishing boats, between Folkestone and Dover. I had on orders to molest industrious fishermen. I transmitted orders to the Officer who commands the naval forces of his Britannic Majesty at Ostend, to set at liberty the fisherman Kezel, whom I now send to Dunkirk with this letter, having detained his son as an hostage till he brings me back an answer. I declare on my honor, that when I receive it, I shall release the boat of M. C. Kezel, and his crew, to go wherever they may choose, and pay him also for his trouble.

I declare solemnly, on the honor of an English officer, that if any person from Dunkirk will do me the honor to come and treat with me personally, his suite, boat and crew, shall remain sacred, and that they shall have full liberty to return to Dunkirk whenever they think proper.

I am, Sir,

your most obedient

humble servant,

JOHN CLEMENTS, Genl.

Commanding the Squadron of the ships of his Britannic Majesty, before Dunkirk.

Copy of the answer of Brigadier-General Kerenveyer, Commandant at Dunkirk.

Sir, I have received the letter which you took the trouble to write to me to announce your plans, and the orders with which you are charged. I have only a few words to say in reply, and these are, that neither I, who have the honor to command in Dunkirk, nor any of the inhabitants or citizens, will ever listen to any proposal tending to dishonor the French name. It is useless therefore to lose time in epistolary correspondence, which would become tedious, and be at least illegal. Do me the honor to attack me in a military manner, and I shall have that of answering you—for it is in this manner that discussions ought to be terminated between people of our cloth.

Signed,

PASCAL KERENVEYER,

The Brigadier General Commandant of the District of Dunkirk.

FRANCKFORT, May 1.

At one o'clock in the morning of the 28th ult. the French landed near Gustaveburg, slid unperceived between the advanced posts, then advanced and mounted on the parapet of a battery, at which a detachment of Prussian cannoniers had been working all night, and where they were at that very moment reposing their wearied limbs.

The attack was so unexpected, that those who were not at first killed, or made prisoners, endeavored to save themselves in the neighbouring batteries; but the French pursued them so closely, that the Sixon troops, charged with the guard of the other batteries and entrenchments, also yielded to the impetuosity of the assailants, in spite of all the endeavors of their officers to prevent them. The enemy then spiked up the large artillery, cohorts, &c. and took away their carriages, and also three small cannon.—M. de Luben, a brave Prussian officer of artillery, was killed upon this occasion, as were also a great number of matrosses; M. de Rabe, Lieut. of artillery, and many of the privates belonging to his corps, were taken prisoners.

Such was the confusion that ensued in consequence of this nocturnal expedition, that the German peasants in the neighbourhood drove

away their cattle, &c. and the Saxons sent their baggage across the river.

The French did not lose one man; the allies being so much shocked as to be unable to fire a single cannon upon them.

LEGHORN, April 23.

By a ship arrived here from Batta, in the island of Corfica, we learn, that General Paoli has refused to obey the Decree brought to him by the Commissioners, with orders to conduct him to the bar of the National Convention.

BELFAST, May 21.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

MAY 14.

Extra of a Letter from Colonel Sir James Murray, Bast. Adjutant General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournay May 10, 1793.

In consequence of the movements of the enemy, which gave reason to expect an attack upon the Austrian and Prussian posts, his Royal Highness determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their support. He arrived about six o'clock at the camp of Maulde with the brigade of Guards, and a battalion of the 10th regiment of Hanoverian infantry. The Prussian General was by this means enabled to reinforce himself, at St. Amand and the adjoining wood, with the troops which had occupied that important position.

The attack commenced about 7 o'clock. It was directed against the posts occupied by General Clairfayt, which extend from the Scheldt to the Abbaye de Vigogne, and the Prussian corps which defend the wood in the front of the high road, leading from that place to St. Amand.

To these points were directed the whole efforts of the French army, which had been previously reinforced by all they could bring together from every quarter. General Knobelsdorff having been under the necessity of sending a considerable part of the troops to support the Austrians at the Abbaye de Vigogne, his Royal Highness about 5 o'clock, left two battalions in the camp at Maulde, and marched with the Coldstream, the flank battalion, and that of the third regiment, to his support.

When the battalion of the Coldstream, which was upon the left, arrived, the enemy had nearly reached the road; they already commanded it to a great degree, by the fire; the guns attached to the battalion were placed upon it, and by a well directed and well supported fire, kept the battery which was opposed to them in check, and did considerable execution.

The battalion advanced into the wood, attacked and drove the enemy before them: in going forward they became unfortunately exposed to the fire of a battery, from which they suffered severely. They fell back to their position at the edge of the wood, which they maintained for the rest of the day, notwithstanding a heavy cannonade; the enemy made no attempt to approach them. Nothing can exceed the spirit and bravery displayed by the men and officers of the battalion upon this occasion; nor is less praise due to the alacrity and intrepidity with which the other battalions advanced into action. They took different positions in the wood, where they were at times exposed to a severe cannonade, from which, however, they received little injury, the direction of the fire being in general above them. There were seen this morning between forty and fifty of the French lying dead upon the spot upon which the fire of the Coldstream and of its guns had been directed. Major General Lake commanded the battalions which went into action; and his Royal Highness declared he was much indebted to him for his exertions.

The importance of the service rendered by his Majesty's troops upon this day has been acknowledged in the strongest and most explicit terms by the Generals of the different armies; and if by their timely co-operation the enemy were prevented from advancing upon the high road, it cannot be doubted that they contributed, in a very great degree, to secure the fortune of the day.

At the Abbaye de Vigogne and the village of Raimes the action continued with almost equal and unremitting violence, till 8 o'clock in the evening: General Clairfayt was every where successful in maintaining his ground; the enemy, however, though baffled and defeated in their purpose, remained in the woods within a very small distance of his posts.—During the action they cannonaded the Prussian camp near St. Amand. I am not exactly informed what measures they took in order to keep the Prince of Cobourg in check, but it appears that nothing of moment passed in that quarter.

Upon the following day, the 9th, there was but little firing, and it was not known, what might be the intention of the enemy. His Royal Highness thought it therefore proper to let the troops remain till the evening at St. Amand and Maulde. Every thing being quiet, and intelligence having been received that the troops opposed to General Knobelsdorff were retreating, they began their march for Tournay, but he was stopped at the village of Maulde by a message from General Clairfayt, informing him that the enemy had erected batteries all along his front, as well as upon some part of General Knobelsdorff's, which, if they were allowed to complete and possess, it would become extremely difficult for him to maintain his position.—His Royal Highness immediately stopped the march of the troops, and went himself to St. Amand, where he was met by Gen. Clairfayt and Gen. Knobelsdorff. It was agreed that the Austrians and Prussians should assault the whole of the batteries at day-break, whilst his Royal Highness retained possession of the camp of Maulde.

This was done accordingly and had the de-

ferred success. The enemy had withdrawn their cannon in the night; but they were entirely driven from the batteries, several killed, and upwards of 100 prisoners taken, with a very inconsiderable loss. Thus defeated upon every occasion, the enemy seem to have entirely abandoned their design: the body which came from Lille has fallen back upon Orchies. There is firing to day at one of Gen. Clairfayt's posts, but nothing which had the appearance of a serious attack. By the account of deserters and prisoners, they lost 4000 upon the 8th.—General Dampierre is said to have received a wound, of which he is since dead.

The troops arrived this evening in their former quarters.

The Austrians had upwards of 500 killed and wounded, and the Prussians 400 on the 8th.

DUBLIN, May 23.

By Sir James Murray's letter we do not find that the French, if they did really lose 4000 men on the 8th, were much disturbed by that dreadful waste of blood, for they not only kept the field of battle, but fought again the next day, and on the 10th it appears that they retired in perfect order, carried off their cannon, and were neither pursued or annoyed by the combined armies.

LONDON, May 15.

The Austrians have made a requisition, through a British officer, to our government, for various supplies, and among other articles for 47,000 tons of hay, without which they assure our Ministers that they cannot keep the field.

The requisition fills, as we hear from rumour, sixteen pages of paper. All the necessaries of flour, oats, beef, pork, peas, and in short, provisions of all kind, cloaths of all kind, arms of all kind, stores of all kind, &c. &c. are enumerated, and without our aid they cannot go on. These are pleasant circumstances for a country already so deeply involved.

A pleasure boat belonging to Yarmouth, in taking the diversion of fishing, and shooting at the rock birds beyond the Needles, has been taken by a French privateer and carried into St. Maloes.

We understand that the loss on both sides, in the late engagement near Conde, is much greater than was at first reported. The loss of the French is stated to be 2000 men, besides 26 pieces of cannon taken. The French General having been completely foiled in the object of his attempt, which was to throw succours into Valenciennes and Conde, it is thought both those places will very speedily surrender at discretion.

PORTSMOUTH, May 19.

The following is an accurate state of the line of battle ships to act under the command of vice admiral Lord Hood, in the Mediterranean. Victory and Britannia, of 100 guns; St. George, Windsor Castle, Princess Royal, of 98 guns; Egmont, Illustrious, Alcide, Terrible, Agamemnon, Fortitude, Colossus, Courageaux, Captain, Leviathan, Robust, Berwick, Bedford and Montague, of 74 guns; and the St. Albans and Ardent, of 64 guns; with another ship of the line not yet ordered, 15 frigates, fireships, sloops, cutters, &c. in all 60 pendants—and are to be joined with 35 ships of different rates, belonging to Spain.

As this immense force cannot be intended to act only against the French fleet in that sea, not above one third of its number or strength, and as the ships carry a number of flat-bottomed boats—there can be no doubt whatever but that both Toulon and Marseilles will be attacked, and probably at the same time.

NANTZ, April 24.

Confirmation of the taking of the Capital of Brittany by the Royalists.

The Patriots, finding themselves defeated, ran to the prisons of Bouffai and Chateau, (prisons at Nantz) in which they had shut up a number of victims, males and females. We do not know the number of those in the Chateau, but we know that in the prison of Bouffai 22 were confined. Of this number were Messrs. de Menou, the father and eldest son; M. de Vue, and his two sons in law; two Messieurs de Brue du Cleray; Villeaduc, an advocate; M. Grandmaison; Arnould de la Noe; Cornilleau; Richard de la Rouilliere, brother of our late legitimate mayor; and Laurencin, and his four companions, with whose names we are unacquainted.

The monsters had just time to butcher all their victims in these two prisons. But the divine vengeance did not long delay the punishment due to their barbarity. The first care of the Royalists, on entering victoriously into Nantz (an event which took place the day before yesterday, after the battle of Soriniere, fought on the 21st, on the Rochelle road, at two leagues distance from this capital) was to set free the prisoners. But they were, alas! too late—they found them all butchered, and floating in their blood, which was still warm! Then it was that, listening to the impulse of their rage only, they slew every man they found in arms; not one of whom escaped their just resentment; the butchery was such, that the blood ran in rivulets through the streets.

Thus has this justifiable severity expiated the high enormities of the Guillotine these wretches kept in constant readiness on the square of Bouffai, and which, like the Idol of Bel, daily devoured several victims. So numerous were these that, to avoid terrifying the people, they had been under the necessity of furlounding it by a number of planks of a certain height, and of covering the floor of the enclosure with a deep layer of sand, to the end that the blood might be thus absorbed, and prevented from overflowing the square.

UNITED STATES.

EELIZABETH TOWN, (M.) July 5.

Last week the ingenious and philosophic Mr. Chambers, of Mercersburgh, in Pennsylvania, favored us with a few experiments of his new invented Fire Arms. He had but a small piece with him, which, nevertheless, discharged six balls in succession, with only once loading and once drawing the trigger, exclusive of the reserve shot, which went off at the drawing another trigger. He fired at a mark, and each ball seemed to have the same force and effect as if loaded and fired in the common manner, and from a common musket. He informs us that he has made another, about the size of an English musket, which will discharge 13 or 14 balls in the same manner; which number of rounds, at close quarters (and in a serious engagement it is vague, in some cases more dangerous to fight otherwise) will very probably decide any battle. There is a sufficiency of time between each shot to take fresh aim. This seems really to be a great and important improvement of fire arms—and it would be a pity that our national legislature should either want power or inclination to avail themselves of the invention.

But humanity, on the other hand, whispers in our ear, stay thy hand, there are already too many inventions to destroy the life of man. Yet, as it has in a great measure been demonstrated, that the invention of gun powder and fire arms have been the means of saving many lives; therefore, a farther improvement in this science, according to purity of reasoning, may be the means, in the end, of saving still more. However, be this at it may, the government of a country ought to have the power and the means, as well of repelling invasion and striking terror to an enemy, as of exercising national lenity and humanity.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

In our Journal of the 3d inst. we published an account of the entrances and clearances of vessels foreign ports, and of coasters, at the port of Philadelphia, for the last six months. A correspondent has favored us with the same, at the custom house of this port, for the like period. The following statement of both is now presented for the information of our readers:—

	Surplus in favor of New-York.	Vessels cleared at the port of New-York for the same period.	Vessels cleared at the port of Philadelphia for the same period.	Surplus in favor of New-York.
Ships	72	73	1	49
Brigs, &c.	111	111	0	114
Sch'rs.	51	70	19	57
Sloops,	44	51	7	64
	278	305	27	373
Coasters,	351	538	187	229
	536	538	2	516

JULY 16.

Extract of a letter from a Captain of an American vessel at St. Eustatia, dated 23d June, 1793, received yesterday.

The English privateers play the deuce with the American vessels, that have no sea letters or pass—that is to say, they carry them into port, overhaul them from stem to stern, and oftentimes detain them a week or more; they go through an examination, in which they are sworn and questioned by the king's attorney, whatever he pleases to ask, which must be very embarrassing.

In honor of the day (14th July) a number of patriotic French and American citizens assembled at Corré's, where an elegant entertainment was provided; the national colours of France and the 13 stripes of America were displayed in several parts of the city—and in the evening an invitation was given by the Tammany Society, to the French Consul and other citizens, at their Wigwam, where a cold collation was provided.

EXAMPLE FOR CHARACTER WRITERS.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

LAST Sunday morning, Mrs. LILLIUS JACK, breathed her last, in the 79th year of a life devoted to virtue.

In her last years she suffered much affliction, with that temper and disposition which manifest a resigned will; and met death, as her deliverer from pain and sorrow, in confidence of the resurrection of the just.