

LONDON, May 27.

Yesterday, at nine at night, Capt. Crawford arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with letters from Sir James Murray, which state, that on the 23d, a general attack was made upon the French in their camp at Famars; and that, after an action of five hours, the French were beaten with considerable loss. About 300 prisoners and ten pieces of cannon were taken. None of the British officers were killed or wounded: only 20 non-commissioned officers, and about 300 of the combined armies, fell.

June 3. The Leyden Gazette of the 28th May, contains the following article:

MANHEIM, May 19. The necessity of succouring Mentz, blockaded on all sides, seems to have induced General Custine to make an effort, in which he has succeeded beyond all expectation. We are this day informed that, having advanced at the head of a numerous army, he attacked general Wurmer, and obliged him, after a vigorous resistance, to retreat beyond Queich; that he afterwards caused a part of his forces to attack the corps of the Prussian army, under the command of the hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe, at Carlsberg, in the Duchy of Deux Ponts; who abandoned this important post to the French. We expect the date, confirmation, and particulars of these events.

June 7. The Earl of Carlisle is to be appointed Secretary of State for the home department, in the room of Mr. Dundas.

By dispatches arrived yesterday by the Lisbon mail, there is advice, that the Spaniards have been on the French territory in the Pyrenees ever since the 17th of April; that in several actions they have defeated the French, and taken several cannon. The Spanish fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line, was in Carthagena, waiting for Lord Hood, under whose orders they are to act.

Several English gentlemen in Paris have lately been denounced at the committee of safety, for having been more free in their conduct and conversation against the present order of things than was prudent; amongst the number is Captain Grimston, of Yorkshire, formerly of the guards, and now an half-pay officer. He would have been guillotined some time ago, had not Thomas Paine (who was the person whom he chiefly reproached) in the most liberal manner exerted himself to save his life.

June 8. Mails due—Twenty-one French, one Dublin, and one Waterford.

Last night at 9 o'clock, Mr. Major, one of the king's messengers, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, Whitehall, with letters from his royal highness the Duke of York, in the British camp near Valenciennes, which place he left on Tuesday afternoon, when the British troops had cut an entrenchment of nearly a mile in length—they were all in high spirits, but had not made any attack on the enemy, on information being given, that they had formed a mine between the encampment and the walls of the garriſon.

By private letters from Ostend we hear the important information, that in a paper of the *Moniteur*, of the 31st ult. it is stated, that on the 26th, Gaston, at the head of the Breton Royalists, had gained a very decided advantage over the republicans in the neighbourhood of Fontenoy, in consequence of which it was apprehended that Rochelle must fall into the hands of the former.

We have seen letters from Mayence, dated the 25th ult. which state, that some remarkable had happened.

It is confidently said, that the scarcity of grain is so much felt in some parts of Spain, that they have been obliged to grind the shells of nuts, as a substitute for bread.

The letters from Holland, brought by the mail which arrived yesterday, mention that accounts were arrived there from Paris, that the Counter Revolutionists, under their chief Gaston, had advanced as far as within 45 leagues of Paris.

Extract of a letter from Belfast, June 1.

Trade is here at the lowest ebb; the militia is opposed by force of arms by the Catholic peasantry in the southern and middle counties, and is very unpopular here; and in this town the military are rioting and behaving with great insolence and licentiousness. Private distresses absorb most people's attention.

Extract of a letter from Ostend, May 31.

"We have now a force in this town of about 4000 men fit for service, including 700 dragoons just arrived."

ABRIDGEMENT OF THE STATE OF POLITICS FOR THIS WEEK.

IF the last week seemed to be a week of tranquility, and distinguished, not for a multiplicity, but by a paucity of what are called news, or interesting events, the present week, like a storm after a calm, has manifested various wrecks of the hostile and furious passions of contending nations, and of civil discord.

The great effort made by the French army under

CUSTINE

to raise the siege of Mayence, and eventually that of Cassel, has been attended with great slaughter on both sides. The object of this effort has not, indeed, been completely attained, but the French are not so much straitened as they were before in their quarters. Their advanced post being now in possession of the same ground that was formerly occupied by their invaders.

On the northern and eastern frontier the French arms have likewise made a successful fall; they have seized and plundered the town of Furnes, and beat back the Austrian and Hanoverian troops to Ostend. In a word, the French, from the vicinity of that spirit which which they are actuated, and their resources and numbers, if they suffer disaster and loss in one place, gain advantages in another.

On the other side, the spirit of their opponents, the confederated armies, is equally persevering, and their resources as abundant. From

ENGLAND

they have received at the port of Ostend the most reasonable and encouraging supplies of troops, ammunition, arms and provision. In the dominions of Austria and Prussia, and other parts of Germany, new levies are constantly

made, and continual supplies poured in afresh into the devouring flame of war. Nor are the

FRENCH LOYALISTS

to be considered as the least formidable enemies to the National Convention. In Brittany the successes of that honest and brave class of men seem to be on the increase; while the spirit with which they are animated is every day more and more widely diffused; of which we have a conspicuous proof and example in the voluntary surrender of

THREE FRENCH SHIPS OF WAR

to the governor of the Spanish Island of St. Trinidad. If there be any truth in the report that an army is on the point of being sent to the aid of the Bretons, from the Empress of Russia, the spirit of loyalty will blaze forth in France with still greater rapidity.

But whatever truth there may be in this report the cause of moderated monarchy in France will doubtless derive no small countenance and support from the British fleet that has failed under

ADMIRAL LORD HOOD

into the Mediterranean, the probable object of which is the reduction of Corsica. That the importance of this island to Great-Britain may be rightly understood, it is to be observed, that with the capital and industry of British merchants and planters, it is capable of producing as much coffee, cotton, silk and oil, as this country consumes; & that it is already stored with as much wood as would go a great way towards maintaining the British fleet for more than half a century. Here it is natural to recollect that another island, producing cotton, coffee, &c. has been lately restored to the British empire. It is needless to remind our readers that we allude to the capture of the island of

TOBAGO

in the West-Indies. While new fields are thus opened to British enterprise and cultivation, it would certainly be rash and impolitic to indulge too great a spirit of speculation on the subject of an immediate and total abolition of slavery.

In the course of this week the part that

AMERICA

is to take on the present theatre of politics has been ascertained; she is, very prudently, to observe an exact neutrality.

The formation and embodying of a militia, which is granted to Scotland as a matter of favor, is, it seems, considered in

IRELAND

as an object of dislike, and a subject of complaint and even of insurrection. On the occasion of his

MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY

the same spirit of loyalty appeared that has been strikingly manifested among all ranks of British subjects, ever since the King's indisposition excited their fears for his safety, and the intrigues of French agitators their apprehensions for that of the British constitution; even country farmers expressed their loyalty by fireworks and other testimonies of joy.

Philadelphia, August 3

ABSTRACT OF FURTHER EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE, BY THE PACKET.

THE details of French affairs in the English papers received by the Packet, are very imperfect—particularly respecting Paris, and the internal commotions—this may be accounted for, from the interruption of the intercourse between England and France.—At the time of the Packet's sailing, or the date of the last papers, no less than 21 French mails appear to have been due. The address of M. Izard, President of the Convention, to the people, alludes to some excesses, accounts of which do not appear in the English papers. The resolutions of the Club of the Cordeliers, may have given rise to it—they proposed founding the *Tocfin* in all the Departments, &c. &c.

The number of Bankruptcies in England, from January 1st to May 28, amount to 642.—Paris was tranquil the 20th May. *Maria* has denounced *Le Brun*, the French Minister at War. The prison of the *Abbaye* is again filled. *Gen. Miranda* is acquitted. *Gen. Mieszinski*, and *Philip D'vaux*, one of *Dumouriez's* aids de camp, are guillotined. *Gen. Valence* is in London. The army of the eastern Pyrenees is commanded by *Gen. Dillers*. *Coum d'Artois* has been in England, but has not succeeded in his negotiation; which, it is said, was to prevail on the English to pay 15,000 Russians to be employed against France. Sweden has determined on a strict neutrality during the present war.—Embarkations of troops, horse and foot, continue to be made from England. The trial of *M. d'Orleans* commenced at *Marselles* the 3d of May. The Prussians have been again driven from *Deux Ponts*, which is in possession of the French. All communication with foreign States is forbidden by the Convention. Attempts were lately made in *Dublin* to assassinate *Lord Mountjoy* and *Lord Bellamont*. One of the largest manufacturing houses in *Manchester* has again set to work the hands that had been dismissed. Two Dutch regiments were defeated by the French before *Lillo*, and cut to pieces, the few prisoners taken were carried into that city; the Dutch fought with desperate bravery. On the 31st May the French surprised and took the fortress of *Furnes*, garrisoned by 1100 Dutch and Austrian troops, and drove them from thence; they took possession of the town and all the military stores, carried off the *Bailiff* and *Magistrates*, plundered the town, and raised a contribution of 600 oxen, sheep and horses, and then evacuated the place, to which the Dutch returned in greater force next day. Advice from the combined armies under *Prince de Cobourg*, to the 4th June state, that nothing of importance had transpired since the 23d May, except breaking ground by the English within cannon shot, before *Valenciennes*. The batteries of the allies before *Mentz*, are brought to near, that 12 pounders carry into the citadel.—A proposition for opening a negotiation for peace with England appears to have been made

by the French Minister of War. Several letters on this subject have been published in the English papers, addressed to Lord Grenville, but no reply appears.

The inhabitants of *Dantzic* have taken the new oath to the King of Prussia under circumstances of much pomp and solemnity.—The important fortress of *Kaminieck* capital of *Podolia* in Poland, has surrendered to the Russians, all those who were disaffected to the new order of affairs had taken refuge there, they must in consequence leave the kingdom.

The accounts of *Gen. Custine's* late movements appear involved in much contradiction and obscurity—for while the paragraph writers say that he has an army of 120,000 men; is carrying all before him—and that the siege of *Mentz* will certainly be raised in consequence of his victory on the 16th May.—Neither his own letter, nor that of the Commissioners giving an account of the action of that day represent their success as complete, but rather the reverse. The taking of the camp of *Famars* took place 7 days after *Custine's* attack on the army before *Mentz*.—A letter from *Frankfort* of the 21st May, says that the French were defeated on the 16th in an attempt to pass the *Rhine* near *Gefferen*.

Decree of the National Convention, on the 9th May.

French ships of war and privateers may stop, and send into the ports of the Republic, such neutral ships as shall be found loaded, in the whole or in part, either with provisions belonging to neutral powers loaded for the enemy's ports, or goods belonging to the enemy. Goods belonging to the enemy are declared lawful prizes, and forfeited to the profit of the captors. Provisions belonging to neutral powers shall be paid for upon the footing of their value in the place for which they were destined. In all cases, neutral ships shall be released from the moment of the unloading of the provisions that may be stopped, or the goods which may be seized. The freight of them shall be paid at the rate stipulated by the shippers. A just indemnification shall be granted according to their detention, by the tribunals that take cognizance of the prizes.

The *Ambuscade* Frigate sailed from New-York Wednesday morning. Thursday morning a firing was heard in that city; and yesterday it was reported in town, that some gentlemen from the *Jessis* had seen the *Ambuscade* and *Boston* engaged; that the action lasted three quarters of an hour, during which the latter lost her fore-top-mast, and was seen to sheer off.

Since the above account was received, we hear an express has arrived from New-York to the French Minister, confirming the same—with this addition, that the *Ambuscade* had repaired the damage she sustained in the action, and was in pursuit of the *Boston*.

Yesterday came up the river and anchored opposite the city, the French Frigate *La Servillante*, of 40 guns, and the ship *Le Normandie*, armed en flute; both ships fired salutes, which were returned by a detachment of the Artillery, with two brass 12 pounders, from High Street wharf, and by repeated huzzas from a great number of citizens collected on the occasion.

We hear that *Capt. Barney*, of *Baltimore*, in a ship from the *Cape*, was captured by two Providence privateers, who put ten hands on board—leaving *Capt. Barney* and three hands in his own ship, who have found means to conduct her to her originally destined port, *Baltimore*.

A *Baltimore* paper says, *Capt. Porter*, of the *Revenue Cutter*, on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst. seized 14 sail of coating and bay vessels, for breach of the revenue laws.

A vessel from *Barbadoes* brings an account that *Admiral Gardner* has sailed for England, having previously ordered two frigates to cruise on the coasts of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Boston, July 28.

You will see by the papers that this town has been in great agitation the week past, in consequence of a small schooner that was sitting with arms, &c. to cruise against the English. The United States Attorney is looking after two Americans said to be concerned.—A brig arrived this afternoon from *Port-au-Prince* brings an account of a bloody action between the whites and mulattoes, &c. the whites lost 800 on the spot.—The ship *Columbia* is arrived from *Canton* and the North-West coast, all well.

The following paragraph is taken from a *Niagara* paper of July 4.

The Commissioners from the United States left *Navy Hall* on Thursday last, and we understand were to proceed to *Fort Erie*, to embark on board his Majesty's ship the *Dunmore*, which is ordered to attend them, to the object of their mission.

COMMUNICATIONS.

It can no longer be doubted, that should the antifeederal Junta carry their points, there will no longer be either foreign peace or domestic tranquility for the United States.

What a blessed principle is that which impels its votaries to precipitate their country from the summit of general happiness to the abyss of human misery!

In the addresses, resolutions and other public and attested manifestations of the people, we are to look for the general sentiment of the majority—this is firm ground. The modelly of those who arrogate to themselves the sense of the people in their incendiary, anonymous slanders on the government, and on the distinguished patriots of the country, is abundantly apparent!

When the government of the people is to be assailed and destroyed, then the people in contradiction from the government, are all in all—but, when the people come forward in support of their own government on any occasion—this forsooth is a reflection on the government as wanting energy—the very principle to which the disorganizers of the day feel the strongest antipathy.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

To JUSTICE, An abusive Scribbler.

Quid facient domini, audent cum talia fures. Virg.

THE man that doth an elephant pursue, Whose capture gains a noble price, Amid the chace heeds not the barking crew, Or lesser game of rats and mice.

On ocean's wastes who chace the royal flag, Stop not to take the privateer: Who aims to seize the fished, neglects the nag; No squirrel hunt will catch a deer.

A blockhead's venom ever spits in vain: To honour's coat no drop adhere— Go wretches to white-wash'd quires disclose your pain; Your tiny gods, and godling peers.

The little *obes*, that strut in courtly guise, May vile abuse thro' you impart; But I—tho' on no Treasury lean, despise Your clumsy quill, and canker'd heart.

Mark'd for her prey, with vision quick and keen

The galleic genius shall pursue, Consign your weapon to the guillotine, And give the dogs their due.

*See Gazette of the United States of July 24.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA,

Brig Sally, Odio,	Barbadoes
Scho. Industry, Thatcher,	Boston
Sloop Richmond, Harden,	N. Providence
La Durade, P. Hissieur,	Virginia
Endeavor, Smith,	Curacao

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	18/
3 per Cents,	10/
Deferred,	11/
Full shares Bank U. S.	5 1/2 per cent. adv.

War Department,

August 1st, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March last, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans, within the States respectively under the usual regulations.

By Command of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

N. B. The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

American Stocks.

THE Resources of the United States of America being, in proportion to their Debt, probably superior to those of any European Government; and they having made ample Provision for the Payment of the Interest of their Stocks, only two Arrangements more seem necessary to make them a very eligible Property to People in this Country; viz.

1st. To make them transferable in London; and, 2d. To provide Means for paying the Interest or Dividends in London, punctually on a certain Day without Expence.

To accomplish these two Objects, the annexed Declaration is published, and an Office is kept under the Direction of the Trustees, by Mr. Mark Leavenworth, where constant attendance is given, for the Purpose of receiving Stock, and making Transfers.

The Dividends will be received in America by the Trustees, and will be paid quarterly by the LONDON and MIDDLESEX BANK, Stratford-place, London; (as mentioned in the Declaration of the Trustees,) on the Fifth Days of January, April, July, and October, without any Deduction.

It is hoped that these Measures will render making Transfers and receiving Dividends as convenient as at the Bank of England, or any other Place. Persons who wish to purchase American Stocks, or to transfer any other Business in them, by applying personally at the Office, or by Letter to Mr. Leavenworth, will be carefully attended to.

Freeman's-Court, Cornhill, May 16, 1793.

DECLARATION OF TRUST.

WE, GERARD NOEL EDWARDS, SAMUEL SMITH, GEORGE TEMPLER, NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, RICHARD JOHNSON, and JOHN WEDGWOOD, Esquires, Bankers;

At the Request of sundry Persons, have consented and agreed to hold in Trust for them and others, for the Space of Twenty Years, such American Stocks as they shall, from Time to Time, transfer to us. And (Security having been given by us for the Purpose) we engage to receive the Dividends, that may be paid in America, on all such Stock as shall be so transferred to us in Trust, and to pay the same to the several Proprietors, at our Banking-House, in Stratford-place, London, Three Months after we shall have received the same in America, at the Rate of Four Shillings and Six-pence Sterling for each Dollar received, without any Deduction.

For the Purpose of Transferring the said Stock to the Trustees and from Individuals to each other, an Office is opened in Freeman's-Court, Cornhill, where regular Books are kept under our Inspection and Direction. We farther declare that we will transfer to any Person or Persons his, her, or their, Stocks when required so to do.

London, May 15th, 1793.

GERARD NOEL EDWARDS, SAMUEL SMITH, GEORGE TEMPLER, NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, RICHARD JOHNSON, JOHN WEDGWOOD.