

Foreign Intelligence.

BROSSELS, June 4.

WE were greatly surprized to see the ex-general Dumourier arrive here, at the moment when all the world imagined that he had taken up his residence for a long time in the mountains of Switzerland: but we learn, that the pacific canton of Zurich, which he had chosen for his retreat, dreading the intrigues of this subtle politician, begged him to quit that territory. Dumourier then applied to the Elector of Cologne for an asylum, but the Elector returned this very short answer: "I cannot receive him as an emigrant; and as a Jacobin I would hang him." After this, Dumourier directed his way hither, hoping to obtain permission to stay in the Low Countries, on account of his arrangements with the Prince de Cobourg.

But unfortunately for Dumourier, he published a pamphlet at Frankfort, entitled, "A Letter from General Dumourier to the President of the National Convention;" and to this piece, was added a proclamation under the title, "General Dumourier to the French people."

In this work, among other things, he says, that not wishing to employ his talents to the dismemberment of his country, he is going to employ his pen for the purpose of enlightening his fellow-citizens and combatting the anarchists. In another part he mentions, that at the time of his first proclamation, the Prince de Cobourg promised to allow him to act for the purpose of restoring order in France;—that he would assist him with all his troops in case of need—and would restore to the lawful king of France, after the re-establishment of the monarchy, all the places that might be taken or confided to the Austrians. But that a superior authority, having soon after obliged the Prince Generalissimo to revoke his promise, he quitted the army, after stipulating favorable terms for his companions in arms. In the course of the proclamation, Dumourier invites all French citizens to range themselves with him under the colours of the happy constitution of 1789—90, and 91.

This pamphlet had a very extensive sale, and made so much noise, that the government taking cognizance of its contents, had all the copies found at the booksellers seized; condemned the printer to pay a fine, and had his presses broken to pieces.

We are assured, that Dumourier has since been ordered to quit Brussels and the Low Countries, and that he is going to London.

JUNE 20.

We had a great misfortune here in the military hospital of St. Elizabeth, on the 18th. Five thousand sacks of wheat, which had been carried to that place pressed so heavy on some of the joists that the floor gave way and fell down. The wounded men who were in their beds suffered greatly by this disaster. There were about 400 persons in this hospital, more than 43 of whom were killed. They were interred this day.

TOULON, May 30.

Balterot, Captain of the Minerva frigate, convicted of having conspired against the republic, and afterwards against a sentence passed by a court martial, has been guillotined.

BAYONNE, May 15.

We are here in a most alarming crisis. Yesterday a council of war was held, in the presence of the national deputies, and the result was, the breaking up of the three camps which were to form a principal one at Bidart, and thus shelter this city from a siege.

In being obliged to take this precaution, the most disastrous circumstance is, that a territory of several leagues in extent is to be abandoned to the enemy. Add to this, the sacrifice of several field pieces, which are abandoned, after having been

spiked, at Andaye. These extreme measures announce a very weak state of defence; and shall be very fortunate if we can preserve this place, the possession of which is, on every occasion, so very important.

MARSEILLES, May 30.

A few days after the installation of the judges of the popular tribunal, established in this city, several persons, convicted of having levied forced contributions, were condemned by this tribunal to suffer death.

The procurator of the commons, who was tried and acquitted, communicated a horrid plot, which was to have equalled in its execution the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew.

For this diabolical purpose the municipal council had an extraordinary meeting, at which all the members were sworn to secrecy, as to the object of their intended deliberations.

A member now presented the infernal project, which was carried by a majority of voices, and the purport of which was, that the city trumpets should be sounded at an early hour in the morning, and a proclamation made to forbid the inhabitants to quit their houses on pain of death; all those who were suspected were to be conducted to the church of St. Homobon, and Fort Saint Jean, there to be massacred, and their houses pillaged.

This deposition made by the procurator of the Commune, was confirmed by four municipal officers; and an infinite number of houses were found marked with red chalk. In consequence of the proofs of this abominable plot, the popular tribunal issued a great number of mandates of arrest; but a great number of the conspirators made their escape.

At the house of one of these, Izoard, was found a trunk, containing about fifty marks of silver. Another conspirator, Huge, was imprisoned, and his interrogation began to throw considerable light on this mysterious affair, when he contrived to strangle himself in the prison, with the ribbon that tied his hair. Lezard, a municipal officer, on hearing of the apprehension of Izoard, blew out his brains at the fort of Notre Dame de la Guard, where he was stationed as a sentinel over the Bourbon family; and the secretary of the Jacobin Club threw himself out of a window, and was killed on the spot. We have apprehended several of the conspirators, and have discovered that the plot extended to the neighbouring villages.

LONDON, July 12.

An official narrative of a late rally from Mentz, made by the French, speaks of the loss on both sides, as very severe.—The bold design of the enemy in this expedition was no less than to destroy the Prussian camp, and kill or carry off General Kalkreuth, and his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Prussia; in this they failed, many of them falling by the fire of their own artillery at Mentz, in their retreat.

In the neighborhood of Marseilles, the end of the leaders appear to be that of emancipating the department entirely from any form of government which may be imposed by the whole representative Body of France, and setting up an independent or a simply federate state, acting only with the whole, according to its volitive propensity, as time and circumstances may suit.

Other departments, pronounced in a state of insurrection, insist upon the restoration of the constitution, formed two years since; at the same time expressing no disapprobation of the late punishment inflicted upon the king, considering him secretly hostile to that constitution.

Our treaty with Russia obliges us to continue the war as long as it shall please the empress of all the Russias to go on—a tolerable prospect this affords us of a speedy peace.

Our treaty with the prince of Hesse Cassel is in the usual way of buy-

ing so many human beings to be set on against their fellow creatures at so much per life.

The king has appointed Mr. Dundas President of the East India board, with a yearly salary of 5000l.

Dumourier, it is said, is going to America.

The unfortunate young prince the Dauphin, it is said, has got a rupture; and upon application to the municipality, they have directed the bandage-maker of the prisons to attend him. Of the other royal prisoners scarce any thing is known.

Ferrand, who commands Valenciennes, is one of the most experienced and bravest officers in the French service.

If the hypocritical hum-drum proclamation, published by Dumourier, under the title of an address to the French nation, be able to cloak all his wrongs, and dissipate the fears which the intrigues of the most restless genius, and the most corrupted mind, must naturally inspire, we have only to remark, that distinguished scoundrels enjoy very eminent advantages over honest men.

The balloon, which some days ago ascended from Conde, had a small packet, containing two letters pending to it. The first was addressed to the President of the Convention, and the second to the Minister of the War Department.—They simply stated—

"CITIZENS,

"We are surrounded on all quarters by the enemies of the French Republic. We lament recent misfortunes. The recollection, however, of the glories of Jemappe, animates and inflames us with military emulation.—We are lovers of liberty, and have sworn to maintain it. Provisions are scarce, but our enthusiasm is undiminished. We will repel the enemy, or die in the attempt.

(Signed) J. V. D.

By order of the Commander."

From the garrison at Conde,

May 30.

"The originals are in the Prince of Cobourg's possession. The wind was very favorable for the experiment; but the balloon having been overcharged with inflammable air, the design was rendered abortive."

We are told from Brussels, that they have positive information, that the Spaniards having forced the passage of the Iron, after having possessed themselves of Andaye, are marching in force to Bayonne, to lay siege to that city, which is considered as the only place capable of making any resistance; and after the reduction of which, the enemy will have the road clear to Bourdeaux.

JULY 7.

The report of the defeat of Gaston and the royalists under his command, by the republicans commanded by general Biron, is extremely improbable.

The troops actually engaged in the siege of Valenciennes, amount to 18,500. The covering armies under the prince of Cobourg and the duke of York, are about 80,000 more; a small army blockades Quésnoy, and about 4000 men are at Conde. The Prussians, Dutch, the English cavalry last arrived and the 37th regiment, form the line between Valenciennes and Ostend.

By a vessel arrived at Falmouth, a letter is received from an officer on board the Windsor Castle, dated with admiral Gell's Squadron in Gibraltar Bay, on the 19th ult. which gives an account of the Spanish fleet being then at anchor there. It states, that on the British Squadron first appearing off there, the Spanish admiral, taking them for the enemy, had prepared for action.—Besides the Spanish and English ships of force, there were on the above date ten Portuguese frigates in the Bay, and it was admiral Gell's intention, as soon as possible, to sail up the Straits, in quest of a French fleet of 25 sail. The Flora frigate and the Bull-dog sloop had been very fortunate, having captured and sent into the Bay, a French frigate and several merchantmen, some of which are richly laden.

United States.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) August

YESTERDAY arrived the Thomas, Peyrinaut, in 17 days from Cape-Francois—in this vessel came too white passengers: on her passage she was plundered by the Providence privateer sloop Susan, Capt. Tucker, on the 30th ult. plate and cash to the amount of 60,000 crowns; also thirty-five groes—she was then permitted to proceed on her voyage.

Capt. Peyrinaut spoke with the British frigates shortly after he had; the Captains of which, so from availing themselves of the treasured and defenceless state of enemy, congratulated them on their happy escape, in terms equally polite and humane. Such conduct will ever distinguish the brave warrior and true gentleman from the lawless plunderers and savage ruffians with which the West-India is at present abound.

The son of the late Count de Gra is amongst the passengers arrived on the Thomas.

HANOVER (N. H.) August 26.

Last week arrived here, the Mr. Ogden, on his return from excursion to Quebec, through the state and Vermont. On Sunday last he officiated in the new church in Hartland.

By him we learn, that great peace and prosperity prevail in the neighboring provinces; that the soil has been fertile, and the harvest will be very valuable.—Emigration are constant into Upper Canada, and every encouragement given to men of enterprise. The national generosity has been extended to the Loyalists, and large grants of land given to them. That a mild and excellent system of government is established—that the greatest indulgence in religious liberty prevails. And to give further prosperity to society by the aid of religion, large funds are constantly paid from England to support Protestant Clergy and circulate books. An happy harmony prevails among all denominations of christians. The Catholic churches are crowded as usual, their Temples are in good repair and new ones building—and every order and denomination of Clergy are well and honorably supported and encouraged in doing their duty.

The Rev. Dr. Mountain, late Chaplain to the Bishop of London is appointed, and shortly expected as Bishop of Canada, with a salary from England. Lord Dorchester also expected this summer in Quebec.

Upon the arrival of the Governor and Bishop, plans will be concerted for erecting a University, and Academies in the provinces.

Mr. Ogden, as a friend to universal peace, and general happiness of all mankind, and the honor of nations, declares, that he has many reasons for believing, that a war between the Indians and States is abhorrent to the rulers and people of the provinces, and directly contrary to the wishes, interest, and policy of the English nation.

It is hoped by all ranks in Canada that the present treaty may issue in establishing peace throughout North America, between savage and civilized nations.

Some time since, Oliver Spencer the son of Col. Oliver Spencer, of the late American army, was taken a prisoner by the Indians near Kentocky, and carried into their country. Early this summer he attended the warriors to Kingston, in Canada, and being discovered to a lady, the daughter of Isaac Ogden Esq. of Quebec, and other old acquaintance of his father's, & friends a purse was made of two hundred dollars, and by the influence of the British commanding officer, this youth of twelve years of age, was redeemed, and returned to his friends in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, on his way to his parents.