

Latest Foreign Advices,

Received per the Ship *Ellice*, Captain Harcey, arrived at New-York.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, July 13.

THIS morning one of his Majesty's messengers arrived with a dispatch from Col. Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy.

Estreux, July 10, 1793.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the Governor of Conde has this day consented to surrender that place to the Imperial forces under the command of the Prince of Wirtemberg, by whom it has been blockaded for some time past.

The Austrian troops are to be put in immediate possession of the detached works, and of one of the gates of the town (that leading to Tournay). The garrison is to surrender as prisoners of war, and to march out upon the 13th.—The other articles of the capitulation are not yet arranged.

This is a conquest of the utmost importance; Conde being one of the strongest places of this frontier, requiring but a small garrison for its defence, commanding the navigation of the river Scheldt, and facilitating any future operation.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Sir, your most obedient,

humble servant,

J. A. MURRAY.

ESTREUX, July 10.

We have just now received intelligence that Conde surrendered by capitulation, about one P. M. this day. The whole garrison are made prisoners of war—they amount to between 15 and 18 hundred men fit for service; the rest are in the hospitals, where every assistance is now giving them, as they were in absolute want of both provisions and medicines. Thus has Conde fallen, after standing a three months blockade, at the commencement of which the garrison amounted to 4,000 men, one half of whom are now sick.—The surrender of this town opens to us the Scheldt, as far as Valenciennes. It besides affords us a proper place for establishing magazines, and will enable us to send a reinforcement of troops to the army before Valenciennes.

BARCELONA, June 9.

Our fleet, consisting of 27 ships of the line, and 7 frigates, entered this port again, and put on shore 1200 Frenchmen, made prisoners in the island of St. Peters & Antiocho; after which the fleet set sail again for its further destination.

The Spanish fleet, partly at sea and partly ready for sailing, consists of 8 ships of 112 guns, 1 of 94, 1 of 90, 3 of 84, 3 of 80, 26 of 74, 2 of 68, 5 of 64, 4 of 58, and 31 frigates of 34 guns—besides a great number of other armed vessels, in all 136 vessels, carrying 5,736 guns, and 44,381 men.

This fleet was fitted out at Ferrol, Cadiz, and Carthage. The *Chefs de Escadre* belonging to it are Mess. Lopez, Carrizosa, Morens, Daciz, Mugnos, Melinrejo, and Gravina.

TURIN.

Extract of a Letter from the Combined Army in the County of Nice.

June 26, 1793.

In the official reports of the actions between our troops and the French on the 8th and 12th instant, the losses were estimated according to the first information. According to a more exact review, it appears that the loss on our side was only about 800 men, officers included, while that of the enemy amounts to about 4000.

LOWER ELBE, July 5.

The first sitting of the Diet at Grodno was attended with much

strife and debate. But their signing of the instrument, for the division of the country, had not taken place when the last intelligence came away. In fine, their animosities rose to such a height, that the King was at length obliged to prorogue their sittings till the 19th.

FRANKFORT, July 7.

Bournonville, the late French Minister at War, with his Adjutant, and the four Commissioners of the National Convention, with their suite, who were confined prisoners at Ehreubriesten, were brought hither in seven carriages the day before yesterday, and set out yesterday at 6 o'clock in the morning for Egra in Bohemia.

HAVRE, June 29.

Vice Admiral Truguet has written the following letter to the National Convention:

Three months have passed, and Europe, astonished, asks what has become of the marine and the seamen of France? Our Levant trade is nearly ruined; the contagion of insubordination increases, and our enemies cruise on our coasts, and threaten us. How can we bear the idea of even the momentary superiority of the Spaniards?—What shame for a Republican heart, for a French sailor!

Citizen President, I ought to tell you the truth: We have the most imposing force, the best ships in the world, excellent seamen, who burn with patriotism and courage; but I know not what lethargy prevents the execution of the plans which I have proposed. An invisible aristocracy maintains in our ports a criminal agitation, which disgraces and ruins us. Thunder over the guilty. Discipline is the first law of armies: the naval force of Toulon know it.—It is obedience which ensures success and glory. I am ready to die for my country; but I would die conqueror.

(Signed) "TRUGUET."

PARIS, July 10.

The recruiting and levies of men to encounter the armies of Eure and Calvados, are still subject to a thousand difficulties. The Parisians say, "We will not be butchered—what can we, a handful of men, do against so many powerful departments? or why should we not embrace them as friends and brothers? We cannot think of being thus dispatched; let your commissioners supply our place, and carry with them the olive-branch of negotiation."

On the 8th instant, the committee of public welfare of the National Convention, otherwise called Marat's committee, was impeached in the Jacobin Club. Chabot said, there were but three honest men in that committee, all Partisans of the Mountain, viz. Jeanbon St. Andre, St. Just, and Couthon.

The council general of the commons insist on the contingents being furnished by the sections; and their obstinacy may occasion serious disturbances.

The departments advance their forces against the capital, and several other provinces join the league. That of La Manche is on the point of declaring itself in a state of insurrection. The towns of Carentan and St. Loo, have signified their wish to march to Paris.

At Coutance they talk of supporting the Moderates.

A society under the name of the Charabots (a word synonymous to that of Sans Culottes) has been established. It consists of 700 members, who all profess the same principles as the department of Calvados.

The waggons of the army on the coasts set off from Caen this day, laden with bread & flour, for the army of the departments at Evreux.

The forces of the department of Isle and Vilaine put themselves on their march on the 6th instant. That of Port l'Orient has reached Caen; the central assembly at Caen has published a proclamation, that their forces only go to Paris to fraternize with the Parisians, and to cement the tottering statue of liberty.

The camp of Weissenbourg was struck on the 3d instant, and removed to the distance of three leagues from Landau. The whole line is on a steep eminence, which commands the surrounding plain. The army of the Rhine is to move thence in a few days.

Municipality of Paris, July 3.

Eleven Sections, either in a body, or by a deputation, came to announce to the Council their acceptance of the Constitutional Act.

A Gendarme having arrived from Vernon, announced, that the Citizens of Evreux were marching against Paris with eight pieces of cannon, and that they had already seized on Passy near Evreux.

A great many addresses were read from different departments and popular societies, which adhered to the conduct of the Parisians on the 31st of May.

JULY 4.

Extract from the Register of the Council of the Temple, July 3—Half past nine o'clock at night.

We the Commissioners on duty entered the apartment of Maria Antoniette, to whom we notified the resolution of the Committee of Public Welfare of the National Convention of the 1st of July. After many entreaties, the widow of Capet finally resolved to deliver up to us her son, who has been conducted to the apartment designed for him by the

Council of the Temple, and committed to the care of Citizen Simon, who received the charge. We observed farther, that this separation was affected with all the sensibility that could be expected in such a circumstance, in which the Magistrates of the People evinced all the indulgence compatible with the severity of their functions."

JULY 5.

Deputies sent from the city of Vernon, denounced the Administrators of the department of Eure, and exposed the wretched situation of Vernon, on account of the Counter Revolutionary Army, which was only two leagues from that city.

The following letter from Vernon to the Convention was then read:

For three days the tocsin has sounded in the environs of this city; by mere force we have set on foot 20,000 men; but they have no cannon. Passy, two leagues only from Paris, is taken, and Evreux marches 10,000 men."

A member observed, that he was surpris'd at the indifference of the Parisians at the bad news received from La Vendee. "Then (said he) the enemy were at 60 or 80 leagues from Paris; but at present, when they are at Vernon, 16 leagues only from Paris, I cannot conceive why they should be so tranquil. Will you wait, Citizens, to see the smoke of the enemy's camp upon the heights of Paris, before you arm and defend yourselves?—It was determined, that the Members of the Council should repair to their Sections, to inform them of the details given by the Deputies of Vernon, and to invite the Citizens to take efficacious measures. When they were on the point of repairing to their Sections, they were prevented by the arrival of three Deputies of the Committee of Public Safety of the Convention, who came to confirm the disagreeable news from the Department of Eure; and to engage the Parisians to fly to the succour of their brethren. They have been led astray, said the Speaker, by the manoeuvres of Buzot and of Pethion. We must go to instruct them, and open their eyes. I will repair to Evreux with my colleagues—I am acquainted, and have there the esteem of the public; we will speak, and remove their errors."

JULY 6.

A letter from the Commissioners in the Temple, accompanied by a certificate from the Surgeon and Physician, stated, that the female Citizen Tizon, the late keeper of the Royal family, required to be removed to some private house for medical assistance. The Council decreed, that Tizon should be conveyed to the hospital called Hotel Dieu, to be there taken care of at the expence of the Commonalty.

The Council General then resolved, that Simon and his wife should remain with the son of Capet, and receive the same salary which was granted to Tizon and his wife, in the service of the late King, Louis XVI.

JULY 7.

The following extract of a letter from Felix, National Commissioner in La Vendee, was read:

July 3.

The representatives of the people, Tallien, Richard, and Bodien, have just formed a military commission, which pronounces sentence of death, without appeal or adjournment, upon all military transgressions, and upon the Emigrants, and refractory priests, who shall not have submitted to the laws of transportation.

P. S. July 5—3 o'clock A. M.

This instant intelligence has been transmitted to us, by a letter from General Biron, announcing that the Rebels have been completely defeated about Ancenis; that 8000 of them were killed, 700 taken prisoners, and 40 pieces of cannon captured.

General Menou just informs me, that Nantz is in the best state of defence, and that the army of the coasts of Rochelle is combined in the best manner imaginable."

Sitting of the Jacobins, July 5.

General Cuffine was denounced—and a letter from Evreux, of the 1st of July, stated as follows:

"This city is in a state of counter-revolution; an army assembles within its walls—the storm roars—the explosion is at hand!"

A letter was read from Dijon, dated 27th of June, in the following terms:

"Friends and brothers, found the tocsin—we fly to your relief; we will make a rampart of our bodies to the authors of the infurrection of the 31st of May and 2d of June."

Cesar Ravaud, defender of oppressed patriots, wrote from Toulon the 27th of June, that the city of Marseilles was in open revolt; that this perfidious city was going to cause to be burnt, by the hands of the public executioner, the decrees of the Convention; that the effigy of the last tyrant was sold publicly at Versailles; where it was publicly declared that Louis was assassinated without being heard. The aristocrats, who were in force, said, that before they set out for Vendee, they would rid Paris of the Septembriseurs.

Many persons at the same time denounced Cuffine; they painted him as an atrocious fellow, without morals, without principles, and without talents; addicted to every vice. At length a member desired that this Nero should be guillotined.

The society of Chalons attested its attachment to the Mountain and the Jacobins.—"This Mountain (say they) has not been delivered of a mouse, as the wicked pretended it would, but of a good constitution."

National Convention, July 8.

Letter from the Representatives of the People with the Army on the side of Brest.

Nantes, July 2.

The reports which we have received, prove that the plunderers have not yet evacuated the environs. They fire, from time to time, red-hot bullets into the suburbs; but we cannonade them vigorously."

Letter from the same—July 3.

Citizens Colleagues,

We had reason to inform you that the robbers were yet near us. In fact, they have shewed themselves on the other side of the bridge. To-day we go to meet them. We have obliged them to retire. We have made 20 prisoners, and brought some cattle into the city. This little action will not prevent us from marching to Ancenis, to which place the French army directs its march at present."

JULY 9.

Richard—"I also have news to communicate. Here is the Postscript of one of our Commissioners with the Army of the North, dated Crambray, July 7:—"Valenciennes made yesterday a terrible sortie, which destroyed all the enemy's works, and cost them a great many men, to such a degree that they will no longer be able to take any position to attack the place."

LONDON, July 15.

The Albemarle is the ship coming from Bombay with cotton, which has been taken by the French, and carried into Bourdeaux.

The Brussels Gazette informs, that the 40 bombs, which were set on fire by a shot from Valenciennes, blew up without wounding a single man. It does not however tell us how many were killed. When men are killed they are never included in the list of the wounded.

JULY 19.

On the 5th inst. the National Convention of France passed an act of navigation, on a principle similar to that from which this country has derived so many advantages.

The Duke of York had, at the time of his last dispatches, received accounts up to the 10th, and he was thereby informed, that M. Grison, after his defeat by Westerman, had rallied and given him battle, in which he gained a signal victory, and had taken 12 pieces of cannon.

Another embarkation of 4000 troops for the continent is ordered to be forwarded with all possible expedition.

The petition from Glasgow against the war, will be signed by many thousand names; and there is no doubt but the patriotism, the constitutional zeal and loyalty of every manufacturing town throughout the three kingdoms, will express its opinions in the same respectful, temperate, and manly way.

United States.

NORFOLK, August 28.

WE are authorised to inform the public, that the buildings in the new Federal City are rapidly advancing: the President's house is built one story high; the Capitol and Hotel are in a considerable state of forwardness, and there are upwards of fifty houses finished, among which are a number of capital brick buildings. There are upwards of 820 of the best artists and mechanics in the world now employed in the construction of that city.

BOSTON, August 28.

In consequence of Communications from the President of the United States, his Excellency the Governor, on Monday last, ordered a party from the garrison at Castle-Island to take possession of the two prizes to the Roland French-commissioned privateer; which were yesterday brought to a wharf, and stripped of their sails. The privateer, we understand, is ordered to depart our port immediately. This vigilant conduct of our Executive, gives great satisfaction to his fellow citizens.