

The account of the "Feast in honor of the Deity at Paris," published in the Minerva of Monday, is a new proof of that wild enthusiasm and eccentricity of character, which distinguish the French during the present revolution.

It seems this exhibition of national piety, consisted of a general parade of men, women and children, in the streets and public squares; of drums rolling, colours crowned with feathers and garlands, drawing a car loaded with instruments of agriculture and the arts—and the people uniting in songs and oaths, expressive of their attachment to the Republic.

All this is well—it is excellent—it has a noble effect on the nation, in cementing the principles of the revolution, and in firing them with enthusiastic courage to persevere and encounter the difficulties that oppose the establishment of peace.

The truth seems to be that whether the convention are Atheists or believers, it makes no difference in the opinions or character of the nation. The people are the same, whether Danton announces that Death is an everlasting sleep, or Robespierre celebrates a feast in honor of the Deity.

It is not indeed surprising that when the minds of people are wholly occupied with the fate of their country, the Republic should mingle itself with all their thoughts and actions. To render his religion popular, Jesus Christ is sometimes called a Sans Culotte and a good republican; when Robespierre makes a report on National Morality, he mingles with his moral principles, warm invectives against the Girondist party; and when they pretend to honor the Deity, they run into a strain of praising the Republic.

UNITED STATES.

FREDERICKSBURG, Aug. 7.

It is with infinite regret we record the unhappy death of Mr. Robert Galloway, merchant, of this town, who was shot, on Friday morning last, by Mr. Benjamin Grymes, of Eagle's-Nest, K. George County, who by some is supposed to be insane.

The circumstances of this tragical affair are as follow: Mr. Galloway was on his way to Boyd's Hole, and seeing Mr. Grymes at his window asked after his and the family's health, and was persuaded by him to alight; as he was leading his horse towards the house, Grymes snapped a pistol at him; he immediately remounted, but at the same instant received two musket balls in his left side, which put a period to his existence.—Grymes suffered the body to lie in the situation he fell for 4 or 5 hours, in order, as he has since confessed, to decoy others, and afterwards ordered it to be thrown into a ditch near his house.—Grymes was not taken till sometime in the evening, as no one dare approach him; at length his nearest neighbour made the attempt and succeeded in getting him from his house, when he was secured, and is now in custody. The coroner's inquest sat on the body, and returned a verdict of full murder.

Thus fell, in the prime of life, a man whose benevolence of heart and rectitude of conduct, had endeared him to a very considerable acquaintance, who will long lament his unhappy end.—His remains were on Saturday evening bro't to town, and on Sunday interred with Masonic and military honors.

A day or two previous to the above catastrophe, Grymes made a similar attempt upon Mr. Wm. Hooe, of the same county, and wounded him severely in both arms, so that it is thought he will lose one if not both of them, and perhaps his life.

There are several other instances of unparalleled inhumanity of which he has been lately guilty, that favor strongly of insanity or of the most savage disposition, but as the particulars are not

well known we omit at present to mention them.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 13.

Extract of a letter from Estlin, Aug. 4.

"I have sent you the papers, and the one that will give you the most accurate account of the most horrid fire in this Town; you have no idea of its rapidity; we were waked with the alarm, and perceived a thick smoke—and before we could get our cloaths on, the flames came over in torrents, and had not the wind fortunately changed to the north-west, nothing could have saved us. To behold the devastation that is made would distress you—Many, many people who went to bed possessing handsome property awaked in indigence, stripped of their all—No adverse event that has yet taken place here, ever cast such a universal damp on people's spirits; the destruction and loss occasioned by the great fire at the fourth part of the town are nothing in comparison with this—The season of the year was then more unfavorable, but the damage is now vastly greater—and the sufferers are more depressed. For every thing, labor, provisions and West India produce of every kind are so much higher, than they have ever been in this town, that there is little chance of the sufferers ever regaining a competency, much less the property they have lost—and many will be hardly able to exist as rents are extravagant—but Heaven we hope will raise them up benefactors."

From the General Advertiser.

In Savoy, the French have had astonishing successes. They have penetrated as far as Ceva, about 30 miles south of Turin, &c. are at not more than 60 miles from that city westward.

In Rouillon they have driven the Spaniards into their own country, and hold indeed some posts in their territory. By our last accounts, however, which came by the way of Bourdeaux it appears, that Bellegarde, tho' like soon to surrender, was yet in possession of the Spaniards.

Translated for the General Advertiser.

Our last accounts from the seat of war in Rouillon left the Spaniards yet in possession of Port Vendre, Collioure and Bellegarde in the French territory; the following, translated from a handbill published at Bourdeaux on the 31st of May, by order of the representative of the people there, is the latest intelligence from that quarter. The handbill was received by the Vulture arrived on Monday from Bourdeaux.

Copy of the letter written by Gagnon, director of the post office with the army of the Eastern Pyrenees to Artaud, director of the post office, Toulouse.

Head Quarters, Boulon, May 26.

Just as the post is about starting we learn that we have taken Fort St. Elme, Collioure and Port Vendre. The enemy has retired to Pux-Auriols, a mountain where we established last year some redoubts and batteries. It stands before St. Elme, and it is impossible that they can hold out there any time; they will be totally surrounded if they are not already, and then they must surrender at discretion. Bellegarde still remains to be retaken. Its communication with Spain is cut off, we therefore expect it will soon be in our power.

Another letter, dated Head Quarters Boulon, May 27.

We were yesterday mistaken as to the particulars of the victory our brave Republicans had obtained over the slaves of Spain. This is the truth. We have taken fort St. Elme and Port Vendre only, so that the troops had retired under the citadel of Collioure and to Fort l'Etoile, and Mirandon; the Spanish General demanded to capitulate, but he was not heard. To day, however, we granted a capitulation, as is now ascertained; but one important article of the capitulation is that the garrison are to be prisoners of war, and it is thought to consist of about 4000 men. We are now then truly in possession of Collioure, St. Elme and Port Vendre, Bellegarde remains to be taken. In the mean time our troops are masters of the foundry of Saint Laurent de la Muga, which the enemy attempted to retake; but after a warm engagement we repulsed them, taking near 400 prisoners. Our camp between Jonquiere and Figuera remains, and I hope the victories of yesterday and to-day will still increase the courage of our brethren, in arms, who, however, do not want it, their conduct is above all praise.

FURTHER DETAILS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, May 27.

Capitulation of Collioure.

The garrison composed of 5000 men, will go out 50 steps from the glacis, drums beating; there, they will lay down all their arms and retire unmolested to their country.

The six general officers who com-

manded them remain as hostages until the arrival of 5000 French prisoners in exchange.

The Spaniards prisoners of war are the Poles had one man taken, and other killed. The Prussian Hussars, the 5000 French are not to serve against Spain.

LATE AND IMPORTANT European Intelligence.

From London papers to the 11th June, via St. Croix.

LONDON, May 24.

Yesterday arrived here the mail from Flanders it brings no particular intelligence of a later date than was received on Sunday by the messenger. General Clairfayt remains at Thiel; the prince of Cobourg's head quarters continue at Jalin; Cambrai is invested by General Latour; Maubeuge is observed by the prince of Orange; and the emperor, the duke of York, the arch duke Charles and Gen. Mack, are still at Tournay.

May 28.

The Hamburg Gazette makes mention of M. L'Aigle having been recognized at Warlaw, as Minister from the French Republic.

May 31.

Letters from Manheim, of May 20, by the Flanders mail, mention, that Oggerheim, Frankenthal, and the neighbouring country, were again attacked by the French on the 18th, in the morning. The enemy plundered all the houses and churches, and particularly took away with them all kind of iron-work, and other metals, to be found. They likewise stripped the trees of the unripe fruit, which they carried off. The enemy has again shown itself in very great force, in the environs of the Rhine.

Letters from Vienna, dated May 14, mention, that advice is received there that the spirit of insurrection & anarchy has shewn itself in the province of Croatia, and that the students at Agram, lately erected a tree of Liberty at that place.

Letters from Constantinople mention, that disturbances are extremely general in that capital; and that the people seem determined upon a war with Russia.

June 2.

Letters from Stockholm mention, that all ranks of people in Sweden are united in the resolution of sending such a force to sea, as will protect the honor of the Swedish flag. The Danish fleet is nearly ready for sea.

June 3.

The French still continue in force at Menin and Courtray. As a measure of precaution, very strong entrenchments are forming on all the heights and about Tournay; the fortifications of which place are likewise made more strong. The Austrians are likewise fortifying Oudenarde, in case the French should attack it. General Mollendorff has obtained some very important advantages over the French towards the Rhine.

By letters from Leghorn, dated May 10th, we learn, that the Sardinians, joined by the Viceroy, and all the ministers of that island, who are to a man Piedmontese, after having in vain solicited that the public employments should be bestowed on Sardinians alone, seized the Viceroy, Bishop, and all the Piedmontese and Genoese ministers. The former of these was defended by the military; but the peasants armed themselves, and after defeating the troops, took possession of the palace, and shut up their prisoners in a convent, putting them afterwards on board a ship bound to Turin.

The Sardinian peasants have sent a messenger to the king of Sardinia, intreating that his son may be appointed Viceroy, and none but Sardinians employed on the island. Every thing at Cagliari is quiet; the nobles, clergy, and people being on the best terms.

Letters from Polesia and the Polish frontiers, down to the 22d ult. state that the king of Prussia reached that city on the 16th ult. where it is supposed that a Congress will be held between the Ministers of the different courts interested in the fate of Poland.

The Prussian General Favrat attacked the Polish camp at Skola on the 19th ult. early in the morning; this camp had been left there by Kolciusk to cover Cracow; but the Poles, instead of suffering the Prussians to come up with them, fled with the utmost precipitation towards Cracow; leaving behind them two magazines and a great number of Pikes, Scythes, &c. A part of their camp was on fire, but by what accident it is not known.

Another Polish corps, stationed behind Skola, as far as Ivantzwitz, followed the example of the former, who were confined of between 4 and 5000 men.

The Prussians only lost one horse, and the Poles had one man taken, and other killed. The Prussian Hussars, who pursued them, closely, took a Polish General by the name of Wiskowski, who was on his flight to Cracow, under the escort of some National Cavalry.—The Hussars took him and his whole equipage. He offered a corporal the sum of 1000 ducats, if he would suffer him to escape, and promised him that the money should be paid by the Pastor of the next village; but the Prussian soldier carried him straight to General Favrat.

The King of Sardinia has published two edicts: one of them prohibiting emigration, and the other, enjoining the inhabitants, without distinction, to be ready to take up arms when called on for that purpose.

Letters from Turin, dated May 14, announce, that the Sardinian General Colli-fell back with his army to the Birth of St Dalmazzo, where he occupies an advantageous position to cover Coul. General Argenteau having left a strong body of men at Ceva, and in the entrenchment camp before that place, marched with the remainder of his army towards Chiusa, to join General Colli, who had been reinforced by four regiments of cavalry.

By the recent successes of the Prussians and Austrians on the Rhine, the Allies were as much advanced on the 28th ult. as they were in the month of November last year. The want of a sufficient force to supply the lines of Weissenbourg, have obliged the French to break them up without hazarding an action. It is expected that Sarrebourg will be speedily besieged.

June 9. The only persons examined were, Mr. Sharpe, the engraver, and Mr. John Williams, wine merchant, of Leicester fields, who underwent a long examination: the latter was afterwards discharged. Mr. Sharpe was remanded back into custody.

Mr. Pierfon, of the temple, was admitted to bail; himself in the sum of 1000l, and two sureties in 500 each.

June 11. Yesterday arrived a mail at the Post-Office from Halifax, brought to Fal-mouth by the Portland Packet, Capt. Rogers, in 30 days: This packet has also brought the mail from New-York which was sent to Halifax in an American ship. Mr. Jay is said to be coming to England on a commission of importations from the United States of America.

The Polish confederacy has become so formidable, that there is reason to suppose the Emperors of Russia will formally declare war against Poland.

Advices from Florence state, that Lord Hood has published a proclamation, inviting the Corsicans to form an independent republic, under the protection of Great Britain: and has also invited General Paoli to convey the letters of that island, who are to a man Piedmontese, after having in vain solicited that the public employments should be bestowed on Sardinians alone, seized the Viceroy, Bishop, and all the Piedmontese and Genoese ministers.

The heights of Hegne and Ichippe, on the former of these was defended by the military; but the peasants armed themselves, and after defeating the troops, took possession of the palace, and shut up their prisoners in a convent, putting them afterwards on board a ship bound to Turin.

On the 10th ult. the Turkish Rebels marched towards Bellegarde, depending on the favorable disposition of the inhabitants, among whom the plague had made great ravages.

Private advices from Turin, dated the 21st ult. positively contradict the article inserted in our paper from one of the foreign Gazettes, stating the capture of Pignacrol by the French and the departure of the Royal family from Turin. The Duke D'Aoste was at Pignacrol on the 21st, at which time there was no idea of the Royal family quitting Turin.

Two new edicts have been published at Turin; the first of them establishing a poll tax, divided into eight classes, namely, of 300 livres, of 200, 100, 50, 25, 15, 10, and the last of 5 paolis; the heads of families to pay this proportional tax within eight days after the publication. The second edict enjoins the tribunals to apprehend and try, with the utmost rigor of the law, all those who shall be found to entertain Jacobinical principles, and to convict them on the deposition of two competent witnesses.

Letters from Milan of the 13th ult.

state, that a considerable corps of Austrian horse and foot had marched from Asti to Ceva, to replace the division of General Argenteau.

VALENCIENNES, May 26.

Early this morning news reached us, that the Austrian general of artillery, count Kaunitz, (son of the prime minister) most ably supported by the Imperial generals, prince Reuss and general Kray, availed himself of the stormy night between the 23d and 24th instant, to attack all the enemy's positions between Mons and the Sambre, from Rouvroy to Charleroy. The greatest resistance he found in the camp of Pechant, and near Valenciennes, where the Republicans were strongly entrenched.

The irresistible valour of the Austrians bore down all the Camps, and drove them to their way; and this glorious action terminated in the most complete defeat ever experienced by the enemy. They have lost all their ordnance, 120 waggons with baggage, ammunition, provisions, &c. and even the greatest part of their muskets; three battalions laid down their arms; and their loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners is immense.—Several thousands, most of them cavalry, have been drowned in the Sambre; 52 pieces of cannon and 2000 prisoners arrived yesterday at Mons. The thin remains of their army are scattered up and down the opposite banks of the Sambre, and not the smallest corps remains on this side of that river. The beneficial consequences of this important event are beyond all calculation.

At the same time that we state the loss of the enemy, we cannot deny that ours has been likewise considerable. The battle of the 24th, and the preceding day, though it has covered our troops with glory, has been fatal to many of them. Our loss is calculated very fairly at two thousand men.

The Imperial treasure had previously been removed from Brussels to Antwerp; and General Kaunitz had received orders, in case the enemy should press upon him with too great a superiority in number, to fall back upon Mons, and thence upon the grand army. A general consternation spread from Mons to Brussels; and even the least alarmed began to doubt. All our fears are not only relieved, but we may also hope for brilliant successes in that very quarter, whence we were threatened with destruction. General Beauclercq, replaced by a corps of Prussians, lately arrived in Luxembourg, has marched against Philippeville; and the enterprising genius of this gallant General, who, in an uncommon degree, possesses the talent of fighting the Carnagnols, entitles us to expect, that his enterprise will be crowned with success.

In our neighborhood, every thing remains in its former position; and no military event has happened worthy to be recorded in your paper."

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27. A member of the National Convention of France arrived here yesterday. His entry was magnificent, and he appeared with the bonnet rouge on his head. The object of his mission is not yet known; but it is said, that it is for the purpose of pointing out to the Senate the policy and necessity of supporting the Polish patriots against Austria and Prussia, and of promising, that this system of policy is adopted, the French will protect with their fleets the trade of Turkey.

May 10. The Sieur Teinrille, the newly appointed French Agent to the Divan, having demanded a conference with the Reis Effendi, it was refused, and the Minister's Interpreter sent to know the will of the Agent. The latter offered engineers, gunners, ship-builders, land and sea officers, subsidies, and in short, whatever could be useful to the Turks, if they should think proper to make a diversion in favour of his nation. These propositions were but indifferently received.

YPRES, May 27. A Republican corps of about 7000 men, commanded by general Desobry, is still encamped at Vitschate, between here and Mefines, which sends its patrols as far as St. Eloy, about a league distant from us. Our town, therefore, continues in a state of siege; one gate only is open; no one is allowed to enter or leave it without sufficient passports—and a part of our garrison watches every night in our out-works. Our tranquility is however undisturbed, and we do not entertain the least fear of the enemy, having every reason to rely on the strength of our fortifications, which has been much increased by an inundation.