That the French had sent a number of sailors from Dunkirk, in order to get out ships from the harbour, but they were obliged to make the best of their way back without success.

He further says, that Dumourier is wounded, and a prisoner at Brussels, and that there has been a very great slaughter among the French, for the Austrians gave no quarter.

N. B. The express left Ostend this morning about one o'clock.

PARIS, *March* 20.

LETTER from Gen. DUMOURIER.

Tirlemont, March 16.

" *Citizen Minister*,

" I announce to you, with the greatest satisfaction, that the check at Aix-la-Chapelle, as far as it concerns the honour of the French arms, has been repaired this day, in the most brilliant manner. Yesterday the Austrians attacked and took Tirlemont, in which we had only 400 men. This great town not being susceptible of any defence, and being before the vanguard, posted on the five heights of Complicht—Marshal Lamarche defended himself with a courage and skill which saved the French army, by giving different divisions time to march to his assistance. A mistake in the execution of orders might have carried alarm to Brussels, and even to Paris, because some bodies, in place of repairing to their place of destination, fell back, which might have made the evil to be believed much greater than it was.

" This morning I attacked Tirlemont on the right and left with a part of the army, as the rest could not come up. General Valence commanded the attack on the right, Miranda on the left, and Egalite that on the centre. We carried the town by main force, and went beyond it in pursuing the enemy, who, in their turn, attacked us with much boldness in the villages of Goidesenhovere and Hawtemowder. The army not only defended themselves with the greatest firmness, but they attacked with success in their turn, and night only put an end to the combat, which continued without intermission from yesterday noon, till seven o'clock this evening.

" All the bodies of the army displayed the greatest courage. The enemy also displayed much skill in their manœuvres, and on that account I consider this affair as very decisive for opinion. Several parties of the army were deprived, by their distance, of the honour of having a share in it. I am persuaded that the prince de Cobourg will entertain esteem for the army of the republic. I cannot enter into any particular detail, as I am obliged to make preparations for to-morrow. I shall only tell you that the 8th regiment of infantry repulsed with their bayonets, a charge by the dragoons of Cobourg.

(Signed) " DUMOURIER."

LONDON, *March* 15.

General Custine has returned from Paris to his command at Mentz, and general Servan is come to Paris to concert measures for the southern campaign. An embargo is laid in the French ports, on all Spanish vessels, as also those from Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. The duke of Brunswick has relapsed into his late fever, and is so ill as to leave little hopes of his recovery.

On the 21st of January, the French planted the tree of liberty in the new republican ambassador's court-yard, in Constantinople; notwithstanding every effort of the ministers of the powers against France to prevent it, the Turkish government permitted the ceremony to take place. Gouffier, the late ambassador from Louis the XVIth, had set out by land for Germany, after receiving a present of 10,000 piastres from the Turks to defray his expences.

The important fortress of Choczim has been restored by the Austrians to the Turks. The Pacha took possession of it on or about the 18th of February. The Austrians were to depart on the 28th.

Bournonville has been to the convention to resign his place as minister at war, and he begged to be allowed to return to the army, with which he says he has fought 172 battles. Though Danton opposed the acceptation of his resignation, it was received, but he was ordered to remain at Paris till his accounts were examined.

March 26. Letters from Brussels state, that Dumourier attacked the combined army at seven o'clock in the morning, between Tirlemont and St. Tron—The battle was fought with various success till the afternoon, when the ardour and intrepidity of the French troops surmounted every obstacle.—Valence at their head, they charged the left wing of the enemy so furiously, that it was soon broke, and gave way in every direction. The pursuit was vigorous for some time, and great carnage ensued. At that moment when the combined army was threatened with a complete defeat, general Clairfayt flanked the pursuers with an immense body of horse, and as they had pushed forwards beyond the protection of the artillery, they were left exposed to the superior power of the cavalry.—General Valence alternately retreated and advanced, till he was killed by a musket ball. The contest was obstinately maintained, until it was put an end to by the darkness of the night, and both sides claimed the victory.

It appears by dispatches which government have received this morning, by way of Flushing, that the victory on the 18th was only a prelude to still greater success.

On Friday last, the 22d instant, the Austrians, in spite of every manœuvre of the French to avoid the conflict, forced them to a general action. The battle was bloody, but the success of the Austrians was decisive—they gained a complete victory; and to use the words of a private letter, the French were, literally, cut to pieces.

The action took place near Louvain.—According to the government dispatches, the French lost 17,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the latter is general Valence. Other accounts state, that general Dumourier only escaped the same fate, by striking off the arm of an Austrian soldier who laid hold of him.

Letter from a commissioner in Belgium, to Salangron, a member of the convention.

BRUSSELS, March 18.

" Good news, my dear Salangron! Dumourier for two days past, has been butchering the Austrians and their cavalry. I hope my next letter will be dated from Liege. A considerable force is arrived here from the north, to guard the Belgian towns.

(Signed) " GOSSUIN."

The following petition was presented to the king at the levee, on Wednesday last, by lord Petrie, &c. and most graciously received.

To the KING's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the Catholic peers, clergy, and commoners of Great-Britain.

" *Most Gracious Sovereign*,

" WE, your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Catholic peers, clergy, and commoners of your kingdom of Great-Britain, beg leave to approach your royal presence, at a time when the disastrous event in a neighbouring kingdom have nearly involved all Europe into the calamities of a war, to assure your majesty of our most loyal and unfeigned attachment to your majesty's person, crown and dignity, to the constitution of our country, and of our utter abhorrence of all principles subversive of order and government, and tending to promote anarchy and confusion.

" Deeply sensible of the manifold blessings we enjoy under the clemency of your majesty's government, —attached by new ties of gratitude and affection to our country, by the favour which the legislature has lately conferred on us; we have still to lament that the delicacy of our situation, leaves us no other means of manifesting our zeal to your majesty, and our wishes to serve our country, except the sincere assurances that we shall ever be ready, in our respective situations, with our lives and fortunes to co-operate with our fellow-subjects, in the defence and support of your majesty's person, and the constitution of these realms, in any manner which your majesty's government shall deem expedient."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 7.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated April 29.

" We have arrivals from England, bringing papers up to the 27th of March, by which we find that general Dumourier had a severe engagement with the Austrians on the 16, 17 and 18th of March, the two first days, he got rather the advantage; but the 3d, general Clairfait being reinforced by the prince of Cobourg with 12,000 cavalry, gained a most decisive victory—the French were entirely routed and fled at all points; the accounts state the number killed to be very great on both sides, in the course of the three days, upwards of 20,000 fell. Great disturbances in Paris—the mob want another king—Manuel of the convention was assassinated by the mob, he received sixty wounds—Marat was very near it—General Valence was killed in the engagement with the Austrians. I have not time to detail more, must beg leave to refer you to the papers, &c."

Captain Green, of the schooner Thorne, informs us, that when he left Port-au Prince, on the 7th ult. a French 74 gun-ship had arrived with a commissary (an officer sent by the government of France) on board. The town had resolved not to receive him, and the ship determined he should land. The American vessels were notified to leave the harbour, and on the 9th, when captain Green had got out of sight of Port-au-Prince, he heard now and then the firing of guns, and plainly saw the smoke of cannon rising from the town.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Amsterdam, to his friend in this city, dated 15*th February*, 1793.

" There is a very good prospect for your country, by the general war between France, England and Holland. The Americans, by all appearance, will remain neutral, and will be respected by those powers; they will be able to carry, with advantage, all sorts of provisions to the colonies of the belligerent nations, and take in return, sugar, coffee, &c. This will make brisk business, and must certainly be attended with great success. We shall have no fishery this year, so that what may be sent from your quarter will fetch a good price."

Extract of a letter from Ireland, dated 11*th March*, 1793.

" You will know before this reaches you, that we have been dragged into a war with France by the pride and folly of England, to which poor Ireland is only an appendage. It is almost universally detested here as being actually a war against principle. In all human probability there will be trouble in this country, and I sincerely wish I was well out of it: America is the only place that will gain by this contest, if she be wise enough to keep herself neuter, but indeed there is a great deal of gratitude due to France."

By the Mary we are favoured with a Norfolk paper, of the 1st instant, from which the following is extracted, viz.

" By a gentleman who came passenger in the Swift packet, from Charleston to Baltimore, and who arrived here on Sunday last, we are informed that three privateers were fitted out at that place; one of them was the sloop Eagle, captain Hooper, which sailed some time since from this port for Charleston. She has been made French property—mounts four six pounders, besides swivels—has a French captain and commission, and is upon the coast; the second is a small vessel, that was a constant trader between Charleston and Philadelphia; the third was fitting out when the gentleman left that place. That the British consul had applied to the governor to know whether the houses of rendezvous were suffered with his knowledge: That the British merchants had dispatched a pilot boat to Jamaica, to endeavour to obtain a convoy for their ships; that all British ships were ordered not to go out without they were under convoy, and that an arrival from Cape-François had brought word that there were a great number of privateers fitted out there."

May 8. On Thursday night last arrived at New-York, the ship Favourite, in 23 days from Galway, west of Ireland. By this vessel a London paper (The Star) was received, of the 28th of March, and the Connaught Journal of April 1st. The intelligence by the Favourite is, in brief, as follows:—That on the morning of the 28th of March, dispatches were received in London from the British ambassador at the Hague, dated the 26th, which were entirely silent respecting the action said to have happened between the Austrian and French forces on the 18th, but on the contrary, that Dumourier was in full force between Louvain and Brussels—that the French had evacuated Ostend, proceeding from thence to Dunkirk by water. That a counter revolution had been effected at Paris; the queen and royal family released, the convention dissolved, and that the queen was appointed regent till Monsieur could arrive—That on this occasion upwards of thirty thousand people lost their lives—All this, however, was mere report in London, and the authenticity of the accounts much doubted (except the evacuation of Ostend) especially as lord Auckland's letters mention not a syllable of the kind. On the 2d of March his Imperial majesty acknowledged Monsieur regent of France. That general Dampierre died of his wounds, a prisoner to the Austrians, on the 7th of March; and that the late failures in England are computed at twelve millions sterling.

We learn from French Hispaniola, that the internal troubles of that island have nearly subsided, the negroes being either reduced, come in voluntarily to their masters, or retired to inaccessible mountains. On the 4th of April, there were two seventy-four gun ships, and four frigates in Cape-François harbour.

In consequence of gross and unprovoked outrages committed by certain English sailors, on a French naval officer, and others in Charleston, (S. C.) the poilce of that city issued a notice the 16th April, on complaint of the French consul, requesting all masters of vessels, particularly the British, to keep their sailors on board their vessels in the evenings. When our last accounts left Charleston, it was next to certain that a continuance in such insolent attempts, would provoke several retaliations from the injured party, who at least looked for civil usuage in an American port, and not wanton insults from the desperate and envenomed ruffians of a foreign nation. In future all French officers and seamen, were to be armed day and night with pistols and other weapons to repel every assault of the kind.

Several armed vessels have been fitted out at Charleston, by French subjects with French commissions. The reports do not appear to be true that governor Moultrie had ordered all houses of rendezvous for the French service to be shut up, in order to prevent the out-fit of privateers from Charleston. On the contrary, no such houses had been shut up, and the governor, as far as we can learn, had neither exercised his power or his influence to prevent the arming of French vessels for their own defence, and to take new commissions accordingly.

A letter from Havre-de-Grace, of March 9th, quotes the following prices of American produce, viz. Tobacco eighty livres per quintal—rice seventy ditto —exchange in London $15\frac{1}{8}$.

May 13. The ship William, capt. Legget, of Glasgow, in 42 days from Glasgow, bound to Virginia, was taken last Friday week off Cape Henry, by a French cruiser of 4 guns, viz. Citizen Genest, and sent up to the port of Philadelphia yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday the ship Morning Star, captain Roger Kean, arrived from Havre-de-Grace, which port he left the 28th of March, and brings us Paris papers as late as the 25th, from which we have extracted some very interesting intelligence.

Captain Kean saw a British frigate off Havre as he came out, but on shewing the American flag, the frigate took no further notice of him.

The best account yet arrived of the situation of the French and combined armies, is contained in general Dumourier's letter. Miranda, who commanded the left, is blamed for the whole of the present check, which has been experienced by the army of the republic, and he is suspended. Valence has been wounded, and Custine's army are going on with great success in the country near Mayence.

So far from the check dispiriting the republic, an army of 70,000 men were marching from Paris to reinforce Dumourier.

The queen and princess Elisabeth, together with the young prince, are still safe in the Temple as usual, and treated with great civility; no mention whatever was made of any intention to bring her to a trial.

With respect to internal discontents, they are not nearly of so dangerous a nature as has been represented, for even the aristocrats speak determinedly against submitting to any kind of a counter-revolution.

BALTIMORE, *May* 13.

Citizen Genest, envoy from the French republic to the United States of America, arrived in town this af-

ternoon, and proceeds for Philadelphia row morning.

ANNAPOLIS, M

The following is a letter from gener dated at Tirlemont, March

" It is with great pain, citizen m communicate to you an account of the have received. You must have seen, b yesterday, that my presentiments are bu tified, on account of the news which of the danger of Namur, in the appro of about 10,000 men, who directed wards Bruxelles and Louvain. I had would not have been in my power to pre in good, without dislodging the enemy of Nervengen: I have made, in conse tack on the left wing of the enemy; sion made their attack on Nervengen, commanded by Miranda and Champ on the village ——; the right and cent had some success, although the infantry pulsed, and driven from the villa The left wing proving unfortunate, made with confusion till behind Tirle haps a little further. The marshal de was killed, who commanded the artil general officers were wounded in this dry pieces of cannon taken, amongst were three twelve pounders.

" I am ignorant of this derangeme prepared an attack for to-morrow, to co And uneasy at not hearing from Mirand murmurs that he had retired, I quitted part of the field in the evening, to lea of the left wing, and was astonished n dead body on my way to Tirlemont. to Miranda to resume his post on the Margarita to cover the retreat.

" I send you, citizen minister, a le lence, who was wounded, and who is n to Bruxelles. I am going back to the vain to cover Bruxelles and Malines. mulate that the evil of disorganization I fear for the event of this retreat, in a we have aggravated the inhabitants by indiscipline of the troops. I will do the army, who place in me the utmost co will abide by their judgment. I will to the most severe examination, and I court-martial to judge of my conduct. the sacrifice of my life can be of utility cause of liberty! and I shall fight till condemned by the patriots. I fear not of my fellow-citizens, or the reproach You will see that our loss has been cons 2000 men. I must pass the utmost praise soldiers of the universe, but we are in rienced officers. I propose a suppressio of electing them. This mode gives nor confidence, and will never produce

(Signed) " DUM

On the 21st of March, the commissio loupe, issued a provisional decree, ope of Basseterre and Point-a-Petre, to ve to the United States of America, wit provisions, paying the local duties. also opened her ports to all neutral vesse per cent. on exports.

Captain Beaks, lately arrived at Ph Lisbon the 29th of March, at which not any account there of a counter-rev taken place in Paris, as mentioned in T don print, of the 28th of March.

Calvert county, M

THE honourable the chancellor o ing appointed the subscriber tru ditors of Francis King, of Calvert co vent debtor, do hereby give notice, th at public auction, at Lower-Marlborou the tenth day of June next, the propert cis King, consisting of the reversion of tracts or parcels of land, lying in county, viz. Part of Brooke Grove now in the possession of Levy Gant Contee; also, part of a tract of land now in the possession of a certain — and one lot of land in Hawkins's and B to George-town, on the following term to pay ready money, if the sum shall pounds current money, if more than under fifty pounds, to give bond to the with security if required, for the p with interest within one year from t if more than fifty pounds, the purc bond as aforesaid, with security, for of the purchase money, with interest, and the residue, with interest, within the time of sale. The sale will begi o'clock.

1

M

COMMITTED to my custody, this instant, as a runaway, a n name of JESS, who says he is the p Ratliff, of Virginia; he is about seve five feet six or seven inches high, his cotton jacket and breeches. His mast pay the fees and take him out of ga will be sold agreeable to law.

E. HAMERSLE

St. Mary's