"M. Dumourier transmitted me at the same time a list of the prisoners, and concludes by saying, "that he was that instant about to move with the trusty part of his army in order to destroy those who may further oppose themselves to the public good of France, and to give to that distracted kingdom permanent peace and tranquillity. I have the honour to be, &c. &c."

LONDON,

April 9. The letters brought by the Dutch and British mails yesterday, confirm the accounts of the declaration of general Dumourier in favour of monarchy, and his being on his march to Paris to support the re-establishment of a regal government in France. The same letters mention other defeats of the French before Mentz and at Nizza. In short, the late universal defeat of the French seems, if possible, more rapid than their former successes—and the decided part taken by their commander in chief, added to the vigorous proceedings of the counter-revolutionists in France, appear more likely to be the means of re-establishing a permanent form of government in that country.

General Dumourier certainly marched on the 3d for Paris, with the avowed intention of restoring the French monarchy. He was joined on his march by numbers of people, who, shocked with the iniquitous murder of Louis XVI. were now happy in an opportunity of declaring their sentiments.

Previous to Dumourier's quitting Lisle, he put a white cockade into his hat, and all the army followed his example, as fast as ribands could be procured for them. We understand that the white flag is flying on the tower of the garrison at Lisle, in which Dumourier left a garrison on whom he could depend.

By every intelligence received from France, it appears, that the general body of the people on the sea coasts, adjacent to Flanders, are unanimous for having a king.

The son of Louis XVI. has been proclaimed king of the French at Lisle, Valenciennes and Douay.

It was understood in the Austrian army, that all offensive measures against France were to be suspended during the execution of Dumourier's plan—a proof that the prince of Saxe Cobourg is well assured of his sincerity.

It is believed, that the majority of the people of France are weary of their present form of government, and feel an abhorrence of their present rulers on account of the murder of their much regretted sovereign.

It is said that the city of Nantes is taken possession of by the insurgents of Brittanny.

On Sunday last, the 7th instant, a congress was to be held at Antwerp, consisting of the following personages, viz. the prince of Orange, the prince of Saxe Cobourg, his royal highness the duke of York, prince Frederick of Brunswick, lord Auckland, and the ministers of the other powers actually at war with France. The object of this congress must evidently have reference to the late unexpected events, and probably to concert the plan of future operations.

By a French paper of the 2d, it appears, that the Spaniards have entered France in two places near Audaye.

When the French took possession of Breda they destroyed a church organ worth 10,000l. sterling. They demolished all the monuments of great and eminent men; forbade public worship, and tore every book of piety they could lay hold of.

The new arrangement of the triple convention for the new partition of Poland, is said to be a far more extensive one of that unfortunate country than that which took place in February, 1772. By the division, it is said that Thorn and Dantzic, with a large northern segment of that country, will be ceded to Prussia; while Austria is to have a larger portion to the south; and Lithuania and the eastern district will be ceded to Russia—and thus, it is confidently said, the whole kingdom will be parcelled out amongst the partitioning powers.

Brussels Gazette Extraordinary.

"Advices are received, that general Dumourier would this day set off with the army for the interior of France, in order to restore peace and tranquillity to the kingdom.

"We believe that we shall give pleasure to our readers in giving them the list of the prisoners of war, sent over by Dumourier.

LIST OF PRISONERS.

"Bournonville, general of the army, and minister at war; Memoire, captain of hussars, aid-du-camp of the minister; Villeneuve, secretary commissioner of the war-office; Camus, member of the convention; Mamarque, Quinette and Henry Bancai, do. Faucard, secretary to the commissioners."

Admiral Goodall's squadron has captured and sent into Gibraltar twelve rich French merchantmen.

NEW-YORK, *May 29.*

By the ship Hazard, captain Delano, arrived here yesterday, in forty-three days from Liverpool, we have received a Liverpool paper of April the 11th, from which the following is extracted.

DUMOURIER'S LETTER to the PRINCE of SAXE COBOURG.

We have just received the following letter from a person with the army of the prince of Saxe Cobourg, dated Brussels, April 4—to the contents of which our readers may give the most implicit credit.

"It is now generally understood here that after the defeat of general Dumourier's army, of the 22d ultimo, he sent to the prince of Saxe Cobourg, desiring an armistice, with a view of bringing on a negotiation; that he received for answer, that no negotiation could be entered upon, unless the evacuation of Dutch Brabant and Austrian Flanders were considered to be preliminaries; that Dumourier agreed to these terms, and stated that he had once conceived himself to be engaged in a good cause, but that he had now completely altered his opinion of it; but though he no longer had any zeal in the cause, but on the contrary was ready to turn his arms against it, he had hitherto held it his duty to support it while it had a chance of maintaining itself; but that now he was ashamed of his conduct, and was satisfied that no government could be established under the present rulers of France, and was ready to turn his arms against the convention itself; that he should proceed to Paris with 20,000 men, and desired the assistance of the prince of Saxe Cobourg in this enterprise, for the purpose of re-establishing the French monarchy.

"In this intercourse, Dumourier represents Lisle and Valenciennes as being ready to receive his army, for the purposes to which he proposes to devote it.

"After these communications, the minister of the war department, Monsieur Bournonville, arrived to take the command of the army; and the commissioners from the assembly to arrest Domourier and carry him to the bar of the assembly. They were all sent prisoners to general Clairfayt; and on the 3d of this month, Dumourier actually marched with 20,000 men to Paris, where he is expected to arrive on the 13th of this month."

PHILADELPHIA, *May 29.*

A letter from Brest, via Cape François, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 6th of April, informs, that very great commotions prevailed in Britanny—that the insurgents were in great force in that department—and that the city of Nantes was besieged by an army of 40,000 men.

The captain of a sloop from North-Carolina, informs, that on his passage, he saw an engagement off the Capes of Chesapeake bay, between four British merchant vessels and a small French cruiser, supposed to be the Sans Culotte, which, on attempting to board one of the merchantmen, was fired at, the ship having some guns on board. This occasioned a brisk return from the cruiser, and the firing lasted until the sloop, by which the account comes, had lost sight of the action—but not before it appeared evident that the merchantman had struck. The other three vessels may probably have taken the advantage of the moment, and sheered off to sea.

Third-street, 30th May, 1793.

His Britannic majesty's consul-general for the middle and southern states of America, anxious to manifest his regard for the public peace of this city, and his respect for the laws and constitution of the United States, recommends most earnestly, to the British seamen in the port of Philadelphia, and to all others, his majesty's subjects, to conduct themselves with the greatest moderation and good order.

Such conduct will best entitle them to the protection of the laws.—If injuries should be received, by any of the subjects of the crown, they are to seek redress through the medium pointed out by the constitution of the United States: in endeavouring to obtain that redress, the consul-general shall ever consider it as an indispensable duty, on his part, to afford the utmost assistance and protection.

Captain Mercer, of the brig Molly, arrived here yesterday in forty-four days from Oporto, left that place in company with captain Archer, of the brig Salem. The 16th instant, in lat. 37. long. 62, spoke the ship Cincinnatus, captain Coale, of Baltimore, from London, bound to Maryland, out thirty days, all well. Captain Coale left the Downs the 16th April, and spoke the ship Cleopatra, Smith, bound from Lisbon to Philadelphia, out thirty days, all well; likewise, the brig Harriot, from Oporto to Hamburg.

Captain Mercer dined on board the Cincinnatus, and heard from captain Coale and his passengers, that the last accounts received in London previous to his departure, respecting general Dumourier and his army, were, that he was retreating with his troops into France, but no account of his desertion.

CHARLESTON, *May 8.*

An express arrived from gen. Pickens and col. Anderson, which brings advices to the governor, stating, that a general Indian war, on the western frontiers of the southern states, seems inevitable; that by intelligence from the country of the Creeks, all the tribes, except the Cussataws, are determined for war; urged by Galphin, the successor of M'Gillivray; and that they have already commenced hostilities within the Carolina line, a party of them having killed and scalped a man on Tugaloo. We hear his excellency has ordered one third of the militia in the upper districts to be draughted, and held in readiness for immediate service, should the savages make further depredations on the frontiers.

May 10. Yesterday evening a gentleman arrived here from Augusta, in Georgia, who informs us, that six of the Creek towns, with a number of Cherokees, had declared war against the United States, and were actually marching under the command of Bowles and Galphin to attack the frontiers.

ANNAPOLIS, *June 6.*

The convention of the protestant episcopal church of Maryland, met at Easton, on Thursday the 23d ult. The right reverend doctor Clagett, the bishop of said church, presided, and the reverend Mr. Bend was chosen secretary; after finishing the business that came before them with great harmony, they adjourned on Saturday afternoon, to meet at Baltimore town on Thursday, in Whitsun week next.

On Sunday the bishop, attended by several of the clergy, held an ordination at St. Peter's church, in presence of an unusually numerous congregation, whose silent attention shewed that they were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Walter D. Addison, of Prince-George's county, was ordained a deacon; the reverend John White, of Worcester county, and the reverend Owen M'Grath, graduate of the university of Dublin, were advanced to the holy order of priests.

The Rev. Mr. Bissett, from New-York, appeared, in order to deliver up the books and papers in his hands belonging to the convention—when the following vote passed, which we mention as a tribute justly due to merit: Resolved *unanimously*, That it is the opinion of this convention, that the Rev. John Bissett, late secretary, has discharged the trust reposed in him with fidelity and ability; that he has the thanks of this convention, and that the services he has rendered as secretary, and his zeal for the true interests of this church, will always be gratefully remembered by this convention.

Mr. Henry Voight, an ingenious clock and watch-maker of Philadelphia, and one of the officers in the mint of the United States, has discovered the method of making steel from iron, which exceeds the generality of any imported cast steel, when manufactured into knives, razors, &c.

It is said, that Mr. Voight intends communicating this discovery gratis to all the blacksmiths and others interested in iron and steel manufactures, which may prove a considerable saving to the United States, in the importation of this necessary article, as it will then be in the power of every blacksmith to make his own steel.

By the Alexander, arrived from Savanna at New-York, we learn, that the noted chief of the Creeks, (M'Gillivray) is certainly dead. We are sorry to hear also, by this vessel, that the Indians have murdered several persons, taken much property, and threaten desolation to the state of Georgia; that 500 are armed, and within 60 miles of Savanna, and that the militia in the several counties are called out.

From the Bennington *paper of 10th ult.*

We hear from Niagara, by Mr. Hathaway, who left there on the 23d of April, that the Indians had sat in grand council for a number of days, and had concluded their business the day before he came away—the council consisted of the Six Nations, together with the Delawares, and several other nations who reside upon the shores of the Western Lakes; in their debates many of the chiefs discovered much natural eloquence, their gestures were strong yet expressive—they spoke very loud in general, and some of them very lengthy—the Farmer's Brother, a Seneca chief, spoke almost three hours in one harangue. The final result was peace generally: they unanimously agreed to meet the Americans in the grand convention that is about to be holden in June next, on the south side of Lake Erie; and for the purpose of making peace more permanent and extensive, they have appointed Brandt, who is now their king of kings, to go and convene all those tribes who live to the north-west of Lake Ontario. He accordingly the day after set out for that purpose; it cannot be doubted but that all those northern Indians are fully determined upon peace, and will do every thing in their power to effect the same; their situation, if nothing else, compels them to be at peace with the people of the states; they live so contiguous to us, that if occasion required, we might, with the greatest ease, extirpate them from the face of the earth.

TOBAGO.

PROCLAMATION,

By his excellency Cornelius Cuyler, Esquire, major-general and commander in chief of his majesties land forces, in the windward and leeward Charribbee Islands, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by the petition of the honourable members of his majesty's council of the island of Tobago aforesaid, setting forth, that, in consequence of the American trade having been permitted to the inhabitants of this colony, considerable quantities of provisions and building materials have been commissioned from the thirteen United States of America, which are not yet arrived, and also setting forth the present great scarcity of provisions in the island, which if not prevented will be productive of great distress.—We therefore, the said Cornelius Cuyler, being desirous to shew every mark of favour and good will to his msjesties faithful subjects in this colony, do hereby grant full permission to the subjects of the said thirteen United States of America, to import all kinds of provisions and building materials into the ports of Scarborough and Great Courland for the term of twelve months now next ensuing, or until the pleasure of his majesty be known thereupon, and we do further permit to the said American subjects to receive on board and to carry away rum in payment thereof.

(Signed) C. CUYLER.

By order of his excellency,

(Signed)

FREDERICK MAITLAND, Deputy adjutant-general.

Scarborough, April 23d, 1793.

For SALE,

A LARGE quantity of SHIP TIMBER, which I will dispose of by the tree or frame. I have employed a number of hands to cut plank and get knees. Any person wanting the above articles may be supplied, by giving reasonable notice. The subscriber will oblige himself, for a moderate price, to hale the timber to the landing, which is a good one for vessels to take it off. The best judges allow this timber to be equal to any in the state. There are two places within a mile and an half or two miles from this that are well calculated for the purpose of ship building, and where several ships have been built.

6 w RICHARD CHEW.

Anne-Arundel county, Herring Bay, May 29, 1793.

THE judges *not being unanimous* in mination of the negro cause, are requested to meet at Mr. MANN's o 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, to consult o of an appeal. June 3, 1793.

West River, Ju

NOTICE is hereby given, that al estate of *Stephen Steward*, consisti groes, two horses, and some household be exposed to public sale, on Thursday at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the ho Steward, on West river. The terms known on the day of sale. In pursua rections of the honourable the chancellor BENJAMIN HARRISO of said Stephen St

THE subscriber has two women sla children, one with four childre three boys, the other a boy about one y man in the city of Annapolis, that he w He wishes to have on hire, a middle of good character, that understands the kitchen, and an orderly sober man. THO. H

Annapolis, June 4, 1793.

BENJAMIN HARRISON's LAN LOTTERY will commence dr 20th day of this month in the city of A June, 1793.

BY the commissioners ap prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, & CITY of WASHINGTON, for the rece GRESS, and for their permanent resi year 1800.

SCHEME OF THE LOTTERY, No

For the improvement of the FEDER

	Dollars.	Doll
1 A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000, & cash	30,0
1 ditto -	15,000, & cash	25,0
1 ditto -	15,000, & cash	15,0
1 ditto -	10,000, & cash	10,0
1 ditto -	5,000, & cash	5,0
1 ditto -	5,000, & cash	5,0
1 Cash prize of	-	-
2 ditto -	5,000 each,	are
10 ditto -	1,000,	are
20 ditto -	500,	are
100 ditto -	100,	are
200 ditto -	50,	are
400 ditto -	25,	are
1,000 ditto -	20,	are
15,000 ditto -	10,	are

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are

By this lottery the commissioners wi give an elegant specimen of the private erected in the city of Washington.— designs are already selected for the e two of the public squares; from these proposed to erect two centre and four c as soon as possible after this lottery is so vey them, when complete, to the for rers, after the manner described in the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in t II, are deferred till after the drawin lottery, commencing on the 9th day next.

S. BLODGET, affairs of

May 20, 1793.

Three Dollars Rew

RAN away from the subscriber, Point Neck, about eight miles bacco, in September last, a likely ne BILL, about twenty-two years of ag or six inches high, who has petitioned under the name of BILL SHORTER; to give any description of his cloath formed he has hired himself to a M at South-river ferry, who has since g suit of cloaths, so that a description of be of no service in his discovery; he cular cracking in his ancles when he the only distinguishable mark I remem secures the above negro, so that I shall receive the above reward, and charges, paid by WILLI

N.B. I hereby forwarn all maste any other person, from carrying o said negro at their peril.

Charles county, 30th May, 1793.

Charles county,

NOTICE is hereby given, that tition the next court for Anne for a commission to mark and bound known by the name of Hog Neck, ag of assembly, entitled, An act for mar ing lands.

JAMES C FRANCES