nunciations of Collot against Roland, an address to the Jacobins of Paris, and a variety of other papers, in which he excited the people to massacre, and exhorted them to drive certain members from the convention.—Some letters of Marat were also read, in which it was said, after mentioning the Girondins, that the Marseloise were in full march to Paris, *to make the royalists lose the taste of bread.* [At these words loud applauses proceeded from the galleries.]

The greater part of the convention, however, exclaimed against the galleries, and on motion by Douclet, it was decreed, that mention should be made in the minutes of the applauses given by the galleries to the proposal for murdering the members of the convention.

Saturday, April 20.

Breard announced, that an extraordinary courier from Custine's army had brought intelligence yesterday of the entrance of the French troops into the duchy of Deux-Ponts and Homburg, for preserving communication between the armies.

The commissioners sent to la Vendee, announced a new defeat of the rebels, who have lost above a thousand men killed, among whom were a la Rochefoucault and his son.

A letter of general Lamorliere was received from the commissioners at Lisle, mentioning the return and good disposition of the troops from Breda and Gertruydenburg. The commissioners reported, from the information of a Prussian soldier, that Dumourier was guarded in sight, with irons on his legs and hands.

The commune of Paris, said Duperet, has just declared itself in a state of insurrection against the convention.

BRUGES, *April* 19.

The guards, who were expected to have made some stay in this city, received orders last night to march this day for Courtray, a town about eight leagues from this place, near the French frontiers. The 37th regiment marched yesterday to Ostend. The 14th and 53d are still here. The reason assigned for this precipitate march of the guards, is to assist the Prussians in surrounding a considerable body of French troops, who are now near Courtray, on their march through the Imperial territories from Breda and Gertruydenburg, and to oblige them to lay down their arms.—These troops, it may be recollected, were allowed to march from those garrisons, with their arms, cannon, military stores, baggage, and all the honours of war; which capitulation the prince de Saxe Cobourg has declared will be longer adhered to, in consequence of the French garrison of Conde having most inhumanly massacred one of his officers, who was sent with a trumpeter to the garrison. Before introducing him into the town, they bound his eyes and then tore him to pieces. In consequence of this atrocious violation of their faith, the Austrian generals have given orders to stop all the baggage and military stores which were following them.

BRUSSELS, *April* 22.

On the 17th, general Clairfayt resolved to attack the wood of Raismes, where the French had posted themselves, for which purpose he sent a battalion of Hungarian infantry, one of the regiment of Ligne, and another of free corps of Michaelowitz, with some light horse and chasseurs. The contest was long and obstinate, and lasted seven hours, but at last the French, upon the point of being surrounded, after a long and bloody resistance, retreated in tolerable order to Lisle. By all accounts the loss of the enemy must have been very considerable. We had but 300 killed and wounded.

The garrison of Lisle made a vigorous sally to dislodge our advanced posts, which were within a short distance of that city, after our troops had taken post at Lannoy, Roubaix and Turenin. On this occasion an action took place, in which some were killed on both sides.

April 26. This day the cavalry of the beautiful legion of Normandy, which the emperor has taken into his pay, passed through our city.

April 27. Recruiting is carried on throughout all the country with the greatest success, and our Walloon regiments are to be made up to their full complement.

GHENT, *April* 19.

It is this morning reported, that the marquis de la Fayette died on the 12th instant, in the Old Prison in Berlin; the manner of his death is variously related. One report is, that the victory of the Austrians over the French at Louvain being extravagantly exaggerated to him, was the cause of his fatal illness. The other is, that the gaoler, on discovering pen, ink and paper, in his apartment, took the liberty of confining him in the dungeon, wherein the unfortunate general left his mortal part. This account is not confirmed.

FRANCFORT, *April* 16.

The head-quarters of the Austrians having been ever since the 14th in the vineyards of Laubenheim, as far as Marianborn, the French in the evening of the same day took possession of Weissenau, where they began to raise batteries, and throw up entrenchments; but general Kalkreuth ordering a division of the hussars of Wurmser to attack them, they forced their way into the village, dislodged the French and cut several of them in pieces.

On the 15th, the French returned, and were again attacked from within and without the village, by the advanced posts during the whole day, by a most violent cannonade; but the Austrians could not make themselves masters of the place, on account of the strong batteries which the French had erected in the church-yard, and were forced to retreat.

On the 16th the attack was renewed, in a still more serious manner, and the Austrians had several times the good fortune to penetrate into the village, but were as often obliged to retreat, on account of the brisk cannonade from the French batteries.—Several German Jacobin inhabitants fired upon their fellow-citizens, and made a desperate resistance.—General Kalkreuth then gave orders to throw howitzers with combustible, into the place, which soon set fire to several houses, which were hurled into ruins, but the danger did not become general. In the afternoon, the cannonade of the Austrians became more violent, and towards four o'clock in the afternoon, the whole upper part of the village was in a blaze; and, owing to a strong southerly wind, the conflagration spread with such rapidity, that in a few hours one half of Weissenau, besides the church, the most beautiful in the whole district, was reduced to ashes. The whole night, and even this morning the fire was observed, but it did not spread farther, till late at night the French fired from the ruins upon the Imperial picket on the causeways.

The French still remained masters of the place.

On the 17th in the morning, several hundred Prussian rangers forced their way into the village, and shot a great number of the French dead on the spot, and killed a vast number more with the butt end of the musket and bayonet. But when they had passed beyond the village, the French were reinforced by a fresh division, with one piece of heavy ordnance. Lieutenant Weirsenstein, of the regiment of Wegner, pushed forward, and on the point of seizing the cannon, was wounded with a grape-shot, and fell to the ground. Notwithstanding his shocking and dangerous situation, he called out to his men. "Now's the time, push on my brave boys!" Thus speaking, another grape-shot and chain-shot killed several of his men, who were forced to abandon the village.

The French returned to it, while another detachment of rangers marched to Breizenheim, where the enemy had likewise made their appearance. On their arrival the French retreated to the foot of the Glacis of Mentz, where they were reinforced. An engagement ensued with them and our rangers and advanced posts. Prince Louis of Prussia then found it necessary to let a company of Wegner advance, under whose fire the rangers effected their retreat.

About twelve o'clock the Saxon battalion of prince Anthony advanced to the banks of the Rhine, whence they saluted the French with a heavy cannonade of artillery, which is still kept up.

The king of Prussia has given positive orders to the besiegers, to keep the most vigilant eye over the besieged, that none of them, or any inhabitants escape from Mentz; his majesty being firmly resolved to punish the rebels according to their deserts.

The army of general Custine has retreated behind Weissemburg and Lauterburg. The Austrians are at Germersheim, and the Prussians have taken possession of Neustadt and Keyserslautern, and driven the French several times from their territories of Deux Ponts.

On the 14th instant, the French returned into Deux-Ponts, in such numbers that the Prussian and Hessian commandants found it necessary to demand a reinforcement.

Three Palitinate battalions of six hundred men each, besides three hundred light horse, and an hundred dragoons are to quit the garrison of Manheim on the first of the ensuing month, to join the army of general Wurmser before Landau.

The Saxons have made themselves masters of a small island on the Rhine, which enables them to annoy the bridge of Mentz and the Mills.

TOURNAY, *May* 3.

On the 1st instant, the French attacked the advanced posts of the left wing of the combined army, but were repulsed in all their attempts. On the same morning the French also attacked the advanced posts on the center, but were there likewise repulsed: they suffered in these several engagements a considerable loss both of men and cannon.

We have this day received letters from Brussels, dated the 3d instant, in the afternoon, one of them enclosing the following letter that moment come to hand, dated

"Mons, May 1.

"We have taken by assault the mountain of Ausin, one league distant from Valenciennes, which was strongly fortified with cannon, and intercepted the communication of the four roads. We have taken several prisoners, and we are assured forty or fifty pieces of cannon. However this may be, it is certain that we have possession of the mountain; so that we can keep a check on the camp of Famars, and get possession of Valenciennes with more facility."

Extract of a letter from Dover, May 5.

"The captain of the packet from Ostend, just arrived, reports, that a messenger arrived at Ostend from the armies yesterday afternoon, who brought an account of an action, in which the French had sustained a considerable loss. The duke of York was engaged in it; but particulars are not stated."

There being no treaty existing between this country and Spain, the crown lawyers are said to have given it as their opinion that the Spanish Register is in toto a legal prize to admiral Gell's squadron.

The whole capture of the Spanish galleon was on Saturday last adjudged to the captors, and the Spanish ambassador has assented to it, after a minute investigation on the subject. Lord Hood will be entitled to a share, as commander in chief of the fleet which made the capture; and it is said that his proportion alone will amount to 60,000l. sterling.

Lord Hood, as commander in chief of the Mediterranean fleet, comes in for the sixteenth of this prize, whatever it may turn out to be, and all other captures made by the ships under his orders, which must nett his lordship a very capital fortune.

In consequence of the cargo of the rich recaptured Spanish ship being allowed by the government as an entire prize, a troop of light-horse was dispatched from London on Monday last to Portsmouth, to escort this immense wealth directly to town.

The French convention have voted to their minister at war, the enormous sum of 52,800,000 livres, or about 2,300,000l. to provide subsistance for the armies.

BRUSSELS GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

"May 2d, 1793.

"The French came to attack us yesterday in force. They were at first repulsed from Saint-Sauve. There is reason to believe that their intention was to turn the left wing of our army.

"It was determined to make the second line march by Sebourb, Conchies, and Pressen. Conchies has been burnt—The enemy were beaten and pursued as far as Famars.

"Four divisions of Barco drove them from Saten, and took from them six cannon, with their horses.

"About one P. M. the firing ceased, but it began again in the right wing of the army about three and was still continued at seven.

"The corps under general Clairfayt, are still in pursuit of the enemy. Our loss is estimated at almost 200 men. Our chasseurs suffered greatly, and would have been dispersed, had it not been for the support of the cavalry.

"The French have lost a number of men. Besides thirteen ammunition waggons, we have taken from them eight pieces of cannon, of which four are four pounders, two eight pounders, and one a twelve pounder, together with a fourteen pound howitzer.

"We wait for more circumstantial details of this affair."

A very important action took place on the 1st instant, between a part of the combined armies and the French. On the morning of the 1st, the French advanced a considerable body of troops against the corps of Prussians under general Knoblesdorf, occupying the post of Maulde, and likewise against the body of Austrians occupying the important post before Conde. The relief of that place was evidently the object of the French. They meant by advancing against the Prussian general and the advanced corps of the prince of Saxe Cobourg's army, to keep them in check, while they made their chief attack upon the Austrians, under cover of a large wood of which the French were in possession. They commenced their attack at five in the morning, and between that and evening made four different attacks, the last of which, the most vigorous, commenced at three, and was not over till between six and seven in the evening. The Austrians stood all the different attacks with the utmost bravery and firmness. The greatest part of them were engaged with musquetry in the wood. General Knoblesdorf detached several corps from his post to their assistance, which he could do with greater safety, as he was supported by two battalions of British from Tournay. The French were at length completely repulsed, and several pieces of cannon were taken.

The loss was considerable on both sides. The French were greatly superior in numbers. They retreated in confusion to Famars. It was supposed that the consequence of this victory on the part of the sallies must be attended with the fall of Conde.

The Paris letters received yesterday are dated the 30th ult. They state that the city was perfectly tranquil, and that nothing new had occurred. The triumph of the Jacobins on the acquital of Marat was unbounded. In Brissot's journal this acquital is mentioned as the ruin of France.

The French have sent out all the ships of war they can muster, to protect the coast of Brittany; so fearful are they of succour being sent from this country to the royalists in that quarter.

The French are said from very good authority, to have ten sail of the line now at sea, tolerably well manned and in decent condition for service.

LONDON, *May* 7.

A train of artillery is expected by the Austrian forces in the Low Countries, so numerous and weighty, that 16,000 horses will be employed in drawing it.

It is reported that Le Brun, president of the executive council of France, has proposed, as the first necessary step to settle a permanent government in France, that an attempt should be made to detach Great-Britain from the general combination of powers, and that he has actually sent over two persons to this country to convey his letters to lord Grenville preliminary to a negotiation, who have been actually received.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Accounts from Weissemburg, of April 9, says, "This afternoon, about half after two o'clock, general Custine dictated to his aid du camp, a letter to the national convention, in which he was saying a great deal about the traitor Dumourier. At these words the aid-du-camp said, "I know another traitor, and you are the man, you sell the armies of the republic." The general highly provoked at such a compliment, opened the door of his closet, and called out to the officers in the front room, "Citizens, my aid-du-camp, here, Coquebert, says I am a traitor; if you believe so, I surrender myself your prisoner." The aid-du-camp followed Custine, and told him he had misunderstood what he had said. The general would not hear him, and went into another room. On his return some time after, Coquebert presented two pistols to him, and said, "Here is one for you and one for me, one of us must die." Custine immediately bared his bosom, and said, "Fire, base man, here am I." Coquebert was struck du[illegible] into his own mouth, discharged th[illegible] his head, and fell down apparentl[illegible] plosion of the pistol brought the off[illegible] after momentary pause, one of them [illegible] is not dead." At these words, C[illegible] head, and with a faint voice said, [illegible] not dead!" He was immediately [illegible] where he repeated, "No, I am n[illegible] p[illegible]at what I have already said, Cu[illegible] At these last words, which his ag[illegible] suffer him to articulate, he expired."

The position of the army unde[illegible] which is still 36,000 strong, was on [illegible] as follows.—General Houchard, [illegible] was posted in the wood and neig[illegible] delle; 10,000 men were encampe[illegible] the Rhine, near Lauterburg; and t[illegible] heights of Weissemburg.

General Dumourier arrived at [illegible] and was present at a grand dipl[illegible] which he was invited by the Pru[illegible] immediately on his arrival.

BOSTON, *Ju*

Extract of a letter from Lond

"On the 15th instant, the u[illegible] Blanchlande, formerly governor o[illegible] beheaded at Paris. The greatest [illegible] ners, an inexhaustible fund of go[illegible] soul, the most scrupulous exercise [illegible] religious virtue, a soldier's intrepid[illegible] experience of an old officer, inde[illegible] merit for his advancement, and an [illegible] in the most difficult stations—wer[illegible] this man, and they well entitled [illegible] crown. In his last moments his m[illegible] ness could not be surpassed but b[illegible] barity of his executioners.

"General Blanchlande sailed fr[illegible] when general D'Esparbes arrived [illegible] ment of Hispaniola. The manda[illegible] guinary convention of France, (th[illegible] leaving to his order the frigate in w[illegible] caused him to appear before the c[illegible] to be tried. The convention refer[illegible] tribunal of Paris, who also had [illegible] colonel Cambefort and his officers [illegible] The tribunal acquitted Cambefor[illegible] much to the dissatisfaction of the [illegible] looking upon the decision as too [illegible] dulgence, ordered a new revolut[illegible] take cognizance of the prosecuti[illegible] Blanchlande—and in forty-eight h[illegible] condemned, executed, and his pro[illegible] notwithstanding the constitutional [illegible] part of the sentence."

ANNAPOLIS,

The business of a parliamentry [illegible] agitating with spirit in England. [illegible] great number of towns and parish[illegible] sented to the house of commons [illegible] small objections as to form, have [illegible] This is the only effectual remedy [illegible] British government; and perhaps [illegible] prejudices and even abuses have [illegible] veneration from their antiquity, is [illegible] of seeking a radical cure for politica[illegible]

PARTICULAR INTELL[illegible]

Forwarded by a mercantile house [illegible] Havre-de-Grace, by the ship [illegible] French gentleman in Philadelphi[illegible]

HAVRE, 2d April

Our court of commerce is at thi[illegible] in a cause very strange, and of ve[illegible] concerning the ship Lawrence, of [illegible] ton, bound to London. She was [illegible] Sans-Culottes, of Honfleur, (a sm[illegible] to Havre-de-Grace) and sent into t[illegible] laden with upwards of 300 casks [illegible] and the cargo tempted the cruiser [illegible] under the pretence that the cargo w[illegible] without paying any attention to [illegible] merce between France and the Un[illegible] says that the vessel shall cover the ca[illegible]

We are all busy about this affair [illegible] Swanwick, which has been expect[illegible] time past, may leave here only in [illegible] you intelligence of the fate of the [illegible]

April 10. On the 6th instant, th[illegible] merce, (of which I am one of the [illegible] nounced on the fate of the Lawre[illegible] of and from Charleston, bound to [illegible] of the treaty existing between Fra[illegible] States, which we thought violated [illegible] being brought in here—the cruiser w[illegible] seizure of said ship made null and voi[illegible] the cargo, being under the protectio[illegible] losses; the owner and the captain [illegible] demned to put the ship Lawrence in [illegible] proceeding on her voyage. Said ow[illegible] condemned, separately and altogethe[illegible] Lawrence, all sorts of damages or cos[illegible] from capturing, detaining, or violatin[illegible] of said vessel, as well as interest [illegible] prices of her cargo; also ordered t[illegible] Lawrence, all men made prisoner[illegible] twenty-four hours, under the pen[illegible] (500 French crowns) and conden[illegible] expences of the lawsuit.

At the same moment that this [illegible] in the assembly of the court, we re[illegible] the minister of the marine, in wh[illegible] that at the most pressing request o[illegible] aitter plenipotentiary, he insisted [illegible] ing shortly, the fate of the ship La[illegible]