The prince is unwell in the temple, but not dangerously. A physician is ordered to attend him, on the request of his mother.

ST. AMAND, *May* 10.

Early in the morning of the 8th, the French marched out of their entrenchments and hroug hous in the woods of St. Amand, and attacked the Prussians with so much vigour and intrepidity, that they beat them on all sides, and made dreadful slaughter amongst them. We were posted in readiness to sustain them, and waited some time after we heard the firing, but upon being informed that the Prussians had given way, his royal highness ordered us to march with all possible expedition. The Inniskilling led the way, followed by the light infantry, the third regiment and the grenadiers. The Inniskilling marched up to the first battery, reserving their fire with that courage which will ever deserve the admiration and thanks of their country. The French exerted their artillery, but shewed much reluctance to fire, although we were within point blank shot of them. We were then ordered to march on rapidly. When we had arrived within reach of their infantry, and expecting every moment that they would fly, they poured upon us a shower of grape and musket shot, that brought to the ground some of our bravest men. We halted and retreated and they instantly ceased to fire upon us. The third regiment, the grenadiers and light infantry, marched to support us, when the French began to fire again from the wood, but they desisted the moment we retreated, and made no attempt to pursue or harrass us. It is evident to a demonstration, that they would not have attacked us, if we had not persisted in our attempt to carry their batteries. We have had thirty-five killed, and forty wounded. Among the latter are Mr. Howard and our serjeant major. The serjeant was first shot in the shoulder, but he persisted in marching on, when he received a wound in the thigh by which he was disabled and taken prisoner.

The duke of York sent a drum on the following day to the enemy, with a request that he might be attended by an English surgeon. He was found surrounded by several French officers and two surgeons, who shewed the utmost anxiety for his recovery, and treated him with every degree of humanity. One of the officers exclaimed, "Sacre Dieu! why are those free and gallant Britons come hither to destroy us, or to be destroyed! We have no quarrel with them; we are only contending for that liberty which they enjoy, and which they purchased at the expence of the best blood of their ancestors." The different parts of the army were engaged till it became dark. We fell back in the evening to the post we had quitted in the morning.—Our troops have received their deserved praise in the general orders of this morning. The Prussians are now engaged, as we constantly hear the sound of artillery; but there is little doubt of our beating the French back to their fortified towns.

It is this moment reported, that the Austrians, joined by the Prussians, renewed the attack early this morning where we were successful yesterday, and have forced the French from all the woods, where at least ten thousand m n in the last and this campaign have fallen. We also hear that general Dampierre was killed by a cannon ball, which had been almost spent. The French have lost in killed and wounded, 4000. The loss of the Austrians and Prussians does not amount to much more than half of that number.——There have been very few prisoners, and we have not heard of any cannon been taken on either side.

The Prussians do not seem to enter heartily into this business; nor do they fight like the troops of the great Frederick. They have no heavy artillery, but what has been supplied by the Austrians. They complain of the want of provisions, and unless the campaign is brought to a speedy conclusion, the complaint will become universal.

LONDON, *May* 4.

The people of Falmouth are constantly alarmed—every vessel that heaves in sight they take for a Frenchman, and fire on them without reserve, to make them shew their colours.

Accounts were yesterday received in town, that an insurrection of a most serious nature had broken out in Silesia. A large body of troops were sent to quell the insurgents, but they only rendered the danger more formidable, by adding themselves to their number.

The practice of impressing is now carried on, in all the ports of the kingdom, with unexampled activity and strictness. Even Dutch commanders and seamen press the hands of Dutch fishermen in the river, off Gravesend, a circumstance never known before.

Last night a carpenter, who was thus dragged from his family, a wife and four children, found means to strangle himself on board the tender.

About 25,000 infantry, and 3,500 cavalry, are to be encamped this summer. Government are about to form contracts for this purpose.

The officers appointed to serve with the British cavalry, under orders for foreign service, are—Lieutenant-general Sir William Erskine, baronet—and majors-general, the honourable William Harcourt, John Manfel and Ralph Dundas.

It is certainly not the empress's fault if she has not been blest with a numerous progeny. However, to make amends, she has lately adopted three millions of children.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board his majesty's sloop Scourge.

"Stone house-pool, Plymouth, March 16.

"With pleasure I write you these few lines to acquaint you with our success—On Thursday, March 7, we sailed from Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, with a convoy of nine sail of vessels for Newfoundland; and on Monday the 11th, we parted company eighty leagues to the westward of Scilly, and in the afternoon we fell in with a French privateer of fourteen guns, nine pounders, and eighteen men, which we engaged for three hours and a half, as close as your house is to the bottom of the garden, and took her. We have only eight guns and seventy people on board, the Frenchman fifteen men and eight wounded; on board our vessel, one man wounded and all well. On Wednesday march 14, we fell in with a French merchant-ship, from Martinilles bound to Havre-de-Grace, richly laden, which we have also taken and brought into Plymouth; her cargo consists of wine, cotton, castile soap, and various other articles. We are obliged to perform quarantine, on account of the vessel comming from the Straits. Our privateer is full of goods, and we shall send them round to London as soon as possible. We are full of Frenchmen, on board we are always on watch with a brace of pistols in our pockets."

Mr. Secretary Dundas's son, who is now of age, is the political pupil of lord Auckland. He does not come into parliament till the noble lord has pronounced his education finished.

The celebrated inventor of the terrible fire, known under the title of Callies, which did such surprising execution at the late siege of Belgrade, under marechal Laudohn, has been sent for express from Vienna, to assist at the siege of Mentz.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Ostend, April 27.

Since my last nothing very decisive has happened in Flanders; nor has the general plan of the campaign yet developed itself. In the mean time reinforcements are every day thronging to the combined armies—the day before yesterday about 2500 Dutch troops (though papers of this country had swelled them to 8000) arrived at Bruges, and this morning they marched for Courtray,—to-morrow some Hanoverians are expected at the same place in their way to the same destination, to be succeeded in a few days by more Hanoverians; so that the towns which are in the road to the scene of action, resemble the wall which is illuminated by the lanthorn, on which shade follows shade, in regular and orderly succession, to the same destination and without any return.

There appears to have been for some time past in the neighbourhood of Conde, a series of petty actions, in which much blood has been spilled, and no general effect produced. I expect, however, from these, one action, not between two armies, but between two very considerable bodies of troops, not less than 10,000 at least of a side, which I mentioned before that the details whereof are still industriously concealed by the Austrian government; and probably the fact itself will be denied, though ever so much acknowledged to be true in private conversation.

I suspect that Conde has been relieved, and that it will be necessary to proceed to a regular siege of that very important fortress; there are known to be about 4500 men in the garrison of that place, though a small one, and it is susceptible of a most vigorous defence, if provisions have actually been thrown in. We have every day reports of its being taken, which I do not mention, because whenever it is taken, the capture will be officially confirmed with the celerity of the report itself.

In the mean time, the combined armies certainly laboured under very great disadvantages, in this mode of prosecuting the war; the desultory attacks of the French may be repulsed, but armies become disciplined by constant motion, and the contempt of death is acquired by having frequently hazarded our lives: besides which even a victory over the French would be limited in its consequences, while there remains a safe retreat under the walls of their fortified towns to the beaten army; nor can the pursuit be long, though the battle should be decisive. On the other hand, I reason only hypothetically, without saying that the case is probable. A battle gained over the Austrians, would indeed be the death of thousands—but it would also be the conquest of provinces from their want of power: it seems therefore necessary, in order that the risk of war should be diminished as much as possible, that the combined powers should make themselves masters of some part of the French frontiers as a security of their magazines, and a relief from accidents.

BELFAST, *May* 21.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, May 14.

Extract of a letter from colonel Sir James Murray, bart. adjutant-general to the forces under the command of his royal highness the duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournay, May 10, 1793.

"In consequence of the movements of the enemy, which gave reason to expect an attack upon the Austrian and Prussian posts, his royal highness determined to march in the morning of the 8th to their support. He arrived about six o'clock at the camp of Maulde with the brigade of guards, and a battalion of the 10th regiment of Hanoverian infantry. The Prussian general was by this means enabled to reinforce himself, at St. Amand and the adjoining wood, with the troops which had occupied that important position.

The attack commenced about seven o'clock. It was directed against the posts occupied by general Clairfayt, which extend from the Scheld to the Abby de Vigogne, and the Prussian corps which defends the wood in the front of the high road, leading from that place to St. Amand.

To these points were directed the whole efforts of the French army, which had been previously reinforced by all they could bring together from every quarter. General Knoblesdorff having been under the necessity of sending a considerable part of the troops to support the Austrians at the Abby de Vigogne, his royal highness, about five o'clock, left two battalions in the camp at Maulde, and marched with the Coldstream, the Bank Battalion, and that of the third regiment, to his support.

When the battalion of the Coldstream, which was upon the left, arrived, the enemy had nearly reached the road; they already commanded it to a great degree, by the fire; the guns attached to the battalion were placed upon it, and by a well directed and well supported fire, kept the battery which was opposed to them in check, and did considerable execution.

"The battalion advanced into the wood, attacked and drove the enemy before them; in going forward they became unfortunately exposed to the fire of a battery, from which they suffered severely. They fell back to their position at the edge of the wood, which they maintained for the rest of the day, notwithstanding a heavy cannonade; the enemy made no attempt to approach them. Nothing can exceed the spirit and bravery displayed by the men and officers of the battalion upon this occasion; nor is less praise due to the alacrity and intrepidity with which the other battalions advanced into action. They took different positions in the wood, where they were at times exposed to a severe cannonade, from which, however, they received little injury, the direction of the fire being in general above them. There were seen this morning between forty and fifty of the French lying dead upon the spot upon which the fire of the Coldstream and of its guns had been directed. Major-general Lake commanded the battalions which went into action; and his royal highness declared he was much indebted to him for his exertions.

"The importance of the service rendered by his majesty's troops upon this day, has been acknowledged in the strongest and most explicit terms by the generals of the different armies; and if by their timely co-operation the enemy were prevented from advancing upon the high road, it cannot be doubted that they contributed, in a very great degree, to secure the fortune of the day.

"At the Abby de Vigogne and the village of Raimes the action continued, with almost equal and unremitting violence, till eight o'clock in the evening; general Clairfayt was every where successful in maintaining his ground; the enemy, however, though baffled and defeated in their purpose, remained in the woods within a very small distance of his posts. During the action, they cannonaded the Prussian camp near St. Amand. I am not exactly informed what measures they took in order to keep the prince of Cobourg in check, but it appears that nothing of moment passed in that quarter.

"Upon the following day, the 9th, there was but little firing, and it was not known, what might be the intention of the enemy. His royal highness thought it therefore proper to let the troops remain till the evening at St. Amand and Maulde. Every thing being quiet, and intelligence having been received that the troops opposed to general Knobleidorff were retreating, they began their march for Tournay, but he was stopped at the village of Maulde by a message from general Clairfayt, informing him that the enemy had erected batteries all along his front, as well as upon some part of general Knobleidorff's, which, if they were allowed to complete and possess, it would become extremely difficult for him to maintain his position.——His royal highness immediately stopped the march of the troops, and went himself to St. Amand, where he was met by general Clairfayt and general Knoblesdorff. It was agreed that the Austrians and Prussians should assault the whole of the batteries at day-break, whilst his royal highness retained possession of the camp of Maulde.

"This was done accordingly and had the desired success. The enemy had withdrawn their cannon in the night; but they were entirely driven from the batteries, several killed, and upwards of 100 prisoners taken, with a very inconsiderable loss. Thus defeated upon every occasion, the enemy seem to have entirely abandoned their design; the body which came from Lisle has fallen back upon Orchies. There was firing to-day at one of general Clairfayt's posts, but nothing which had the appearance of a serious attack. By the account of deserters and prisoners, they lost 4,000 upon the 8th.——General Dampierre is said to have received a wound, of which he is since dead.

"The troops arrived this evening in their former quarters.

"The Austrians had upwards of 500 killed and wounded, and the Prussians 700, on the 8th."

SUMMONS OF DUNKIRK.

Letter from captain Clements, commanding a squadron of his Britannic majesty before Dunkirk, to general Pascal Kerenveyer.

"SIR, "April 24, 1793.

"Having the honour to command a squadron of ships of war of his Britannic majesty, destined to cruise before Dunkirk, and ready to co-operate with the forces that are advancing by land to reduce that town, once so flourishing, I take the liberty to inform you, that if you have any proposals to make, to endeavour to check the progress of a war which must infallibly involve the town and inhabitants of Dunkirk in total ruin and destruction, I am ready to receive them, and to ensure inviolability of persons and property.

"I invite you, Sir, and all the inhabitants of Dunkirk, to take into consideration the fad effects which will result to you and your families from refusing this conciliatory offer to prevent a further effusion of blood, and for putting an end on your part to a war so destructive to the true interest of your country.

"I am sent to offer you the protection of a great and honourable power, until your constitution shall be established on a laid basis."

"I should not have detained t
Trois Sœurs, captain Mathieu Ch
a French privateer on Friday last
fishing boat between Portsmouth and
orders to molest industrious fishers
orders to the officer who command
his Britannic majesty at Ostend,
fisherman Kezel, which I now sen
this letter, having detained his fo
he brings me back an answer,
nour, that when I receive it, I sh
of M. C. Kezel, and his crew, to
may choose, and pay him also for
"I declare solemnly, on the ho
officer, that if any person from
the honour to come and treat with
suite, boat and crew, shall remai
they shall have full liberty to return
ever they think proper,
"I am, Sir, you
"obedient hu
"JOHN CLE
"Commandin
"the ships
"majesty,

COPY OF THE ANS
Of brigadier-general Kerenveyer
Dunkirk.

"SIR,

"I have received the letter w
trouble to write to me to annou
the orders with which you are ch
a few words to say in reply, and th
I, who have the honour to comma
any of the inhabitants or citizens
any proposal tending to dishonou
It is useless therefore to lose time
pondence, which would become
least illegal. Do me the honour
military manner, and I shall have
you—for it is in this manner that
be terminated between people of o
(Signed) "PASCAL K
"The briga
mandant o
Dunkirk."

Some nights ago, as two of the
lage near Glasgow were drinking
discourse chanced to be on the succ
armies of Holland, when one of
tankard, and drank "Success to th
his army." The other immediate
to Dumourier and his army;" upo
sumed the character of the duke
that of Dumourier. The duke
"was he Dumourier?" to which
was." They instantly cleared the
ture, and engaged, each armed wi
pon the fist, and after a smart enga
was obliged to surrender to his roy

WINCHESTER
An American artist has lately p
lic service, a certain discovery in
whereby a soldier, without the le
rassment, can fire thirty, forty,
space of one minute. If we co
perity, safety, and even political
are suspended on the fate of wa
the manœuvres, toils, and expe
paigns, the party which can kill
space of two or three minutes,
morally certain of victory, we
consider an experiment of this kin
importance. As a subject of curi
no means contemptible.
The author we understand, is
to have this stratagem employed
nation and havoc among the sava
and, from the specimen we have
bly have a very powerful effect.
this improvement appear to be fi
the number of shots intended to
to be charged into the gun at
intervals, just sufficient to recove
object, with such stops and reserv
proper.

ANNAPOLIS,
It was currently reported at
the sailing of the ship Sally, arriv
the combined armies had retired
and that 600 of the British guard
on with the French, who had al
two officers of distinction in the
that the brave patriot and valian
had been killed in an engagement
Conde.

ALL persons having claims
Mr. ADDISON MURD
George's county, deceased, an
them in properly proved, as sp
Mr. GARLAND CALLIS, who
and discharge them, and those
bond or otherwise to said estate
immediate payment to said Ca
shall be good against
CLEMENT BROOK
and
ANTHONY ADDIS
N. B. Those who may have
property in their possession belong
requested to return them without
July 10, 1793.