though the conquest was entirely his own, he gave the general's cloaths and horse to his comrades, reserving to himself only the great cross of the order of merit. The enemy offered ten ducats for the cross, but the grenadier refused to part with it for an hundred Louis d'Ors. He is the father of three children, and a Sans Culottes. We gave him an assignat of fifty livres, a small sum, indeed! but we leave to you the pleasure of recompensing this brave man. The enemy attempted an attack to-day. Our army advanced to meet them, and shewed such a countenance as induced them to stop; and although the movement on both sides was considerable, no engagement took place. We, however, took several prisoners.

The principal paper found on the Prussian general, was a copy of orders from the prince of Saxe Cobourg, respecting the stations of the Prussians, English and Dutch troops, which were to advance towards the camp of Maulde, Toournay and Menin, because the situation of general Clairfayt becoming every day more critical, it was necessary to support him by the combined forces, more especially as the blockade of Conde depended on his being able to maintain his position.

LONDON, *May* 12.

It is positively asserted, that the Spaniards have penetrated into France by way of Biscay, and they are at Dax.

At Copenhagen, on the 9th instant, a placard was stuck up in all the avenues and corners of that city, warning every person against harbouring any strangers, without being informed of their names, professions, and object of their visit. It was at the same time announced, that a treaty of alliance was concluded between his Danish majesty and the duke of Saxe Weimar.

The French have forbidden all communication with Spain, in the same manner as they have with this country.

A correspondent from Brussels writes us, that there is a report in circulation there, which, we trust, for the honour of man, is not true. The garrison of Conde, before relief was thrown into it, twice endeavoured to send out the women and children, in the way usually adopted by towns closely beseiged. The Austrians opposed their passage, and drove them back. On the second attempt, 500 of them were killed!—If this be true, we ought not to confine our execrations to the French, for surely the horrors of war ought not to be extended to women and children.

From the Moniteurs which we have received down to the 13th instant, we have a better opportunity of ascertaining the present state of France than from the accounts the public have lately seen. The debates of the convention serve to illustrate the true position of the country, and from them we learn, that the jealousies between the parties remain in all their violence, but though they tear one another like tygers, they most cordially agree in the measures necessary to preserve the republic.

The Mountain weakened itself by the number of commissioners sent from time to time to the armies and into the departments. Trusting only their own body, they sent them off one after another, until they began to feel that their ranks were thined, and that the Gironde, or the moderate party, were likely to regain the ascendency. They have therefore resolved that those commissioners shall be recalled, and that in future they will be more cautious in nominating friends not members of the convention.

On the first account of the treachery of Queteneau, the late aid-de-camp of Dumourier, who went over to the royalists with 3000 men, various propositions were made for the public safety. It was proposed to raise an army of valets, waiters of coffee-houses, and all the persons whose duties might be supplied by women. This was opposed, because valets, and persons engaged in the service of luxury, were likely to be attached to the ancient order of things.

It was proposed to shut the theatre, because there the aristocrats raised the cry of incivism, and that the cannon of alarm should be fired, to make a more sudden impression of danger on the public mind. Vergniaud opposed these motions, because, he said, there was a concealed leaven of discontent spreading among the people of Paris, and it would be unwise to foment it by measures of panic. Robertspierre proposed, that forges should be erected in the public squares, to animate the people by a shew of the energy which was used for their deliverance from the danger that surrounded them; and that arms of all kinds should be made with the utmost speed. Camille Desmoulins said, that they were told of two classes of people—Gentlemen and Sans Culottes. They must take the purse of the first to employ the arm of the second; and he proposed that the citizens should be invited to exercise in the Camp-de-Mars, to prepare them for war. Darellton proposed to grant an indemnity to all persons deluded by the fanatics; and this idea was taken up by Danton, and enforced with strong arguments. The despots had not disdained to court the people of Belgium back to slavery by this means.——Why should they not do the same to bring them back to liberty? He proposed also an assessment on the rich, to enable the poor to march; and that 96 commissioners be sent into the sections of Paris, to see this done. And he moved also the formation of a guard for every city, to be on national pay, which would also be a relief to the poor. The proposition of Danton was adopted; and two commissioners being sent into each section, they took such vigorous measures, both for an assessment and for recruiting, that in three days 4000 men were raised by Paris, and every hour a number was dispatched in chariots and carriages of all kinds, against the insurgents in the Vendee, who are said in the convention to amount to 20,000 men.

May 17. Floating batteries are constructing at Dunkirk, to prevent the possibility of an approach by sea.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the guards, near Tournay.

"This country has suffered much by the war—friends and foes, French and Prussians, have vied in plundering it. Our people hitherto behave amazingly well, and are very popular.—Last night, on entering the village in which we are now quartered, the Coldstream grenadiers were to occupy a farm-house, the miserable inhabitants of which, were in the utmost distress; the Prussians had robbed them of every thing, not leaving them even a morsel of bread. Their new guests gave them fresh alarm; as they had now nothing to give, they dreaded the most harsh usage. Their joy and surprise may be easily conceived, when they saw the British soldiers empty their haversacks and were cordially invited to partake of their humble repast."

It was rumoured in the city yesterday, that a French line of battle ship and three frigates had surrendered to the Spanish governor of Trinidad. This story, which was told as a new event, is accounted for thus: several months ago, the French government embarked on board the Ferme man of war a number of priests and aristocrats, and sent them to the island of Trinidad. The Spanish governor received the passengers, but said he should not permit the ship to depart until he received orders, perhaps from the usual delay of the court, were not sent out till they had determined on war.

The Spanish fleet, under the command of vice-admiral Mataredo, consists of twenty-six ships of the line; one of 114 guns, three of 112, one of 94, two of 90, two of 80, seventeen of 74, and one 64 gun ship.

Letters from Bayonne have reached Paris, which state that the French general Beygner, is employed in the siege of the Spanish city Fontarabia, which has been set fire to in several places. On the other hand, the Spaniards had taken a redoubt at Andayle.

It is said that Holland, to accelerate the operations of the campaign, has offered to the prince Saxe Cobourg to empty its arsenals, which contain the finest artillery in Europe. This offer, which it is said, has been accepted, will prevent the Austrian general from waiting for the heavy pieces of ordnance now on the road and which are transported with great difficulty at an enormous expence.

A counter-revolution is projected by the inhabitants of Boulogne-sur-Mer. The general voice of the people there is for the restoration of the seventeenth Louis. The royalists have possessed themselves of the municipal power, and placards are publicly posted in praise of Dumourier and monarchy.

General Dumourier has not met with the same reception every where as he did at Francfort. At Stutgard, he wished much to see the prince of Wurtemburg; but his highness denied himself to Dumourier.

The communication between Dover and Calais, will be opened within a few days, a proposition of that sort having been summitted to the committee of safety at Paris. There are some who hint, that matters more important than subjects of mere convenience are discussing between the contending nations.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, April 26.

"We were yesterday summoned to surrender by the commodore in chief of the English naval forces to co-operate. The summons was brought to us in the following manner:—

"On Monday eight English cutters which block up our port, took one of our fishermen, and conducted him to Ostend, where he was put into prison. On the second day after, the commodore liberated him, and gave him the summons to carry to Dunkirk, keeping his son as an hostage.

"The answer of our commandant, Pascal, was short, firm, energetic, and worthy of a republican. Our garrison consists of 3000 men; and our national guards are determined to make a good resistance.

"The sorts towards the enemy are stone, and women and useless people are sent into the interior of the department. The English of both sexes, who were here in great numbers, are to leave the city in forty-eight hours, by order of the municipality.

"Some four and twenty pounders have been placed upon the batteries which are to cover this port.

"It is this moment rumoured, that 200 men, of the Dutch regiment of Dopff, are come with their arms and baggage, to join our advanced posts, which are partly composed of the Batavian legion."

DUBLIN, *May* 25.

In these times of distress to the manufacturers of Ireland, we are happy to hear that our countrywomen, always foremost to every scheme that tends to relieve the artisan, have come to the laudable resolution of wearing in future no leather shoes; and the shoemakers, we understand, in compliance with the wishes of their fair customers, and that they also may contribute their mite to the relief of the working poor, are assorting themselves with silk, tabbinet, and stuff shoes of every description, by which a number of hands in the different branches will get immediate employment.

In addition to the other causes, which have so much contributed to enhance the price of provisions, we learn that formidable mobs in Dungarvan, and several other ports in the province of Munster, from which principally this metropolis is supplied with potatoes, have risen in a tumultuous manner, cut the cables of the several sloops destined for Dublin, and obliged them to unload their cargoes, being determined not to permit the exportation of potatoes to any other market until the price shall be reduced to its usual cheapness."

LITCHFIELD, *July* 16.

On Wednesday last, a person by the name of Smith, an intelligent foreigner, who for many years resided in the cities of Hartford and Norwich, arrived here on his way to the eastward, about five weeks since escaped from the Western Indians, in company with his two sons, with whom he had been in captivity more than two years. He says he went out from Norwich, in the employ of Mr. Woodbridge, and settled at Marietta, from whence he was taken and carried off, his wife and an infant being absent at the time, who were afterwards murdered by the same party, but of which he had no information till he arrived at Susquehanna—The Indians telling him, that they had left his wife and child in a second excursion on the town, but did not hurt them. Smith says he was furnished with money and rations at the British garrisons, and produced a pass from colonel Simcoe; that the British are vigilant and scrupulous, though they do not appear unfriendly; and that every possible exertion is excited by various methods, to induce the Americans to settle on the crown lands. Our informant was prisoner with the principal tribe engaged with St. Clair. He saw them march out to attack our army, and says they amounted to nearly 3000 able warriors, headed by the notorious Girtys, and that their loss in the action was computed not to exceed thirty killed. He assures us that the Indians are vastly numerous, and amply furnished for war, and from their late success hold their white enemies in great derision. Their supplies, he believes, are not given them by the British government, though actually drawn from the king's stores among them, but he thinks for the valuable consideration of their fur. They, however, draw a yearly suit of blankets, &c. from the crown, to encourage their hunting, and keep them in humour. Smith is fully of opinion that our commissioners cannot settle a treaty on any other terms than establishing the river Ohio as the boundary line between the United States and the Indian nations at war. We obtained from our informant the names of such persons in custody of the Indians, as came within his recollection, viz. Edw. Hinman, a private of Shaylor's company; —— Hall, (of Wallingford) a sergeant in do. —— Ameis, recruiting sergeant, of Fielding's company; —— Moffat, of do. from Massachusetts; Peter Larkins, of Durham; an Atkins, supposed of Middletown, all of whom were with St. Clair's army; likewise D. Hull, an aged man, (a weaver) from Water-town, in this county. Smith says he was with our commissioners (in whose care he left his children) and obtained a pass, rations and a guinea, from col. Pickering, to enable him to prosecute his journey.—He says the treaty will be delayed twenty days, in consequence of the detention of the commissioners; the British requiring more formal credentials of their mission, before they can pass their garrisons; which pretended formality has obliged them to encamp, till the return of their express from the war-office at Philadelphia. Their suite consists of more than 30, part of whom are a respectable deputation from the benevolent society of Friends, largely supplied with money, &c. to ransom the prisoners and cultivate peace.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 22.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship John, from Amsterdam, and who was not long since at Mentz, says, that it is one of the strongest fortified towns in Europe; and that the garrison had ten months provisions; so that it was able to baffle all the attempts of the combined armies, to take it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland, to his correspondent in this city, dated April 23.

"Nothing but calamitious times appear—it is supposed war will soon be declared against America by the crowned heads that are now against France, to reduce it to subjection to England—I believe this is only supposition in the minds of the people; however, it seems more than probable it will be the case. It appears in a little time emigration must be stopped, or I believe the half of the people would go to America. Last week, when I was in Belfast, no less than five failures was in it, one of whom was 50,000l. this company carried on the cotton manufactory. This one house has put 300 men out of employ."

We have it in our power to give a direct contradiction of the English account of the capture of Nantes. The privateer Sans Culottes left that city on the 28th of April, when that event was not even feared. The English date of its capture was on the 24th.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, May 19, *via Boston.*

"The American ship Hamilton, captain William Rodman, who came from Rhode-Island with fish to our house, took in a cargo of fruit here, and sailed for St. Petersburgh, Russia; when she got about twenty leagues distant from the Rock of Lisbon, was boarded by a French privateer called the Republic, of 16 guns and 160 men; the captain of the privateer ordered all the American sailors to come on board him, except the captain and mate, and sent nine French sailors on board the Hamilton with an officer, and desired them to carry her to Brest; but luckily, when she got within about 30 leagues of Brest, an English frigate retook her and sent her to Bilboa, where she is now waiting for convoy to carry her to England, to see whether they are entitled to the salvage."

The American brig Betsey, captain Clarke, bound from St. Bartholomews to Hamburg, with Dutch property, and one passenger, was captured by a French privateer polacre, the Sans Culottes, of Nantes, off the Western Islands. The passenger is said to be a Swede, and was kept prisoner on board the privateer. Captain Clarke was allowed to stay with his brig. It is supposed the cargo will be condemned. Captain Clarke came to town yesterday at noon. The prize was at Mud Fort, and the privateer coming up the river after her.

Capt. Clarke also spoke the Petit Democrat off Delaware capes.

The privateer Sans Culottes, of [illegible] captured, as we are informed, the [illegible] viz. the ship Flora, of Glasgow, [illegible] worth 30,000l. sterling; also, a [illegible] Portuguese brig.

July 25. There were letters in to [illegible] Cape François, dated some days [illegible] that place, which mention, that [illegible] restored, and that a number of wh[illegible] remain in the town, which is not [illegible] part destroyed. In consequence [illegible] there are several families preparing [illegible] from the different ports in the Uni[illegible] rican bottoms. The only obstacle [illegible] tion is, the *risk of meeting with insu[illegible] of interruption*, from the New-Yo[illegible] fitted out by lord Dunmore and the [illegible] nous memory in New-York, &c.

The zebec Sans Culottes, capt. [illegible] of Marseilles, and carries 10 dou[illegible] pounders, and 100 men, fell in w[illegible] of Glasgow, bound outward to [illegible] goods, on the 29th of May, and se[illegible] master to this port. There were t[illegible] Flora, who are now on board of [illegible] came up to port Tuesday morning [illegible] as did also the prize ship.

The zebec was brought to last M[illegible] by the militia stationed there. T[illegible] register, and finding her a lawful [illegible] her to come pass the fort.

The Flora carries six pounders [illegible] so that she seems to have been fitt[illegible] marque.

The ship Fair American was b[illegible] Capes by the Petit Democrat priva[illegible] her papers and then left them.

July 26. A correspondent has [illegible] the citizens of the United States, [illegible] France has heard with pain a repo[illegible] longing to the republic should hav[illegible] an American vessel. The minist[illegible] that the offence should be inquire[illegible] tain, if found guilty, should be d[illegible] ed.

He has likewise given peremp[illegible] commanders of vessels in the ser[illegible] on the American station, to pay [illegible] respect to the American flag wh[illegible] ally to another, and conformable [illegible] treaty and friendship.

CHARLESTON

Extract of a letter from a gentleman [illegible] friend in this cit[illegible]

"The freshes are upon us; six [illegible] we shall all be ruined for this yea[illegible]

"When you come up, bring a [illegible] collect. Has Dumourier's detecti[illegible] cause, or not? Or do they still h[illegible] can heads? God grant it.

P. S. If you are not a viole[illegible] dangerous for you to come here."

July 12. Yesterday arrived the [illegible] milton, capt. Bacchus, in six day[illegible] Providence, to which place he [illegible] schooner May-Flower, of that po[illegible] on his passage from Aux-Cayes to [illegible] arrival at Nassau, he received a [illegible] from the court of admiralty to la[illegible] ing of coffee, sugar and cotton, [illegible] plea of its being French property [illegible] ly landed and left there, and it [illegible] condemned and sold. The good[illegible] Cape by an American agent, to a[illegible] Baltimore; but the captors alle[illegible] letters in a schooner they had ta[illegible] ously, describing the goods whi[illegible] in the Alexander Hamilton, and [illegible] were the property of Frenchmen

The second mate of the bri[illegible] Charleston, came passenger in [illegible] mentions that the brig had been [illegible] from Cape François to this po[illegible] Bermuda, where both vessel and [illegible]

The brig Governor Pinckney, [illegible] so taken to Nassau by a British [illegible] was libelled, but the captain h[illegible] as his property.

By the above sloop we are also [illegible] reported in the Bahamas, that a [illegible] derable force had fallen in with [illegible] bound fleets for the East and [illegible] Finisterre, and captured one h[illegible] which were then under convoy [illegible] and four frigates, their principa[illegible] them at a particular latitude. [illegible] Cape François, by the Eclat fr[illegible] Brest, and also corroborated by [illegible] Havanna, St. Domingo and Jam[illegible]

MARTINSBU[illegible]

We have at length discove[illegible] western army—General Wayne, [illegible] his command, were, on the [illegible] ington.—The person who gav[illegible] also informed, that all expecta[illegible] the hostile tribes in that quar[illegible] that the commander in chief [illegible] press to the president of the U[illegible] orders for offensive operations [illegible] through Winchester a few days [illegible] Mount Vernon.—From the ab[illegible] hope soon to be able to furnish [illegible] &c. on the part of the savages.