At nine, the enemy's camp was forced. The fugitives were purſued the whole night.

At five in the morning, the laſt redoubt was carried ſword in hand, and the French patriots, driven entirely from an impregnable camp, fled precipitately to Valenciennes and Bouchain.

Their loſs was very conſiderable. Our troops took from them in the night fifteen cannon, and there is reaſon to think that in all they loſt more than thirty, ſeveral of which were of large calibre. Among the priſoners, is the marſhal de Camp de Verges.

It is impoſſible to know, at this moment, all the details of this glorious and deciſive action: we only know, that the Auſtrians, Pruſſians, Engliſh, Hanoverians, Heſſians and Dutch, all emulated each other in ſignalizing their valour.

This day the entrenchments of Auzain will be attacked, and will no doubt be carried:—then Valenciennes, left to itſelf, as well as Conde, will no longer be able to reſiſt the conquering army.

Friday, May 24—at noon.

The prince of Hohenlohe and the duke of York have acquired great glory.—The entrenchments of Mount Auzain are carried—Valenciennes is inveſted and blocked.—The French have thrown into it 10,000 men, and have fled to Bouchain and Cambray. Conde has been ſummoned for the laſt time. A great many deſerters come over to us.

Saturday, May 25.

The corps of Pruſſians had been directed to attack the numerous body of French patriots which occupied the entrenched woods of Haſnon. It acquitted itſelf with the greateſt ſucceſs.

On the 23d, at ſix o'clock in the evening, the patriots were diſlodged from all theſe woods and entrenchments, and were purſued till night. Three thouſand of them threw themſelves into the building belonging to the abbey of Haſnon, and were ſurrounded.

Yeſterday (the 24th) at ſeven in the morning, the Pruſſians attacked them with the greateſt intrepidity, with fixed bayonets, and in a few moments the French were all either cut to pieces or made priſoners. We know not as yet how many cannons fell into the hands of the victors.

The ten thouſand patriots who threw themſelves into Valenciennes, were driven thither againſt their will, by a body of Auſtrians, who cut off their retreat from Douay, to which place they wiſhed to retire. It was thought better that they ſhould carry inconvenience and diſmay, and add to the want of proviſions in Valenciennes.

M. Meak, who ſerved as a volunteer in the affair of the 23d, was wounded.

The Dutch column, which advanced towards Turcoin on the 23d, was compoſed of 300 men of the regiment of Waldeck, 300 Swiſs, and 100 dragoons; a body of 4000 French attacked this body, which, in ſpite of the enemy's ſuperiority, reſiſted them. It was ſurrounded;—but, fighting with incredible valour, it at length forced its way through the enemy, and fell back to its former poſt, after a very trivial loſs, conſidering that the force oppoſed to it was in the proportion of ſix to one.

June 3. The Leyden Gazette, of the 28th of May, contains the following article:

MANHEIM, *May* 19.

The neceſſity of ſuccouring Mentz, blockaded on all ſides, ſeems to have induced general Cuſtine to make an effort, in which he has ſucceeded beyond all expectation. We are this day informed, that, having advanced at the head of a numerous army, he attacked general Wurmſer, and obliged him, after a vigorous reſiſtance, to retreat beyond Queich; that he afterwards cauſed a part of his forces to attack the corps of the Pruſſian army, under the command of the hereditary prince of Hohenlohe, at Carleſberg, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts, and abandon this important poſt to the French. We expect the date, confirmation, and particulars of theſe events.

Another heavy action took place in the environs of Landau, on the 17th. As far as we can learn at preſent, the French attacked the Imperial poſts and a part of the prince of Conde's corps at Belheim, with ſo much fury, that they at firſt gained ſome advantage; but were in their turn obliged to retreat after the enemy had received a reinforcement. From Deux-Ponts we learn, that the French have again made an incurſion into that duchy in great force. Not only the towns of Deux-Ponts and Homberg, but alſo Carleſberg, are in their hands. The Pruſſian troops have retired to Landſtucht and Lautern, and the whole circle is in the higheſt alarm. A number of the inhabitants have fled with the moſt valuable of their effects. From Bluſcaſtle the French had taken away the magiſtrates, and all the people in office, and ſent them to Mentz.

Yeſterday Mr. Slater, the king's meſſenger, arrived with diſpatches from the combined armies. Theſe accounts ſtate, that ſo far from being demoliſhed by that victory which made the ſubject of our laſt Gazette Extraordinary, the French had been the firſt to ſhew themſelves again in the field. They had ſucceſſfully attacked a poſt occupied by the Dutch troops, and had completely routed them with the loſs of 300 killed, and many more wounded and priſoners. The particulars of this action we ſhall no doubt be able to give to-morrow.

A gentleman of character arrived at Weymouth from Cherbourg, ſays, that at Cherbourg he read in a Paris Gazette the account of an important victory over the inſurgents of Poictou, by general Kellerman, who, after being acquitted of the charges brought againſt him, was ſent to command in that quarter, till the arrival of general Biron.

June 4. The letters received yeſterday from Oſtend, dated the 31ſt ultimo, bring intelligence of the utmoſt importance. The following are the particulars, as extracted from ſeveral:

"On the 29th, at night, there arrived at Oſtend from England, 37 ſail of tranſports, having on board the dragoon guards, the queen's light dragoons, the new legion of French emigrants raiſed in England, under the command of la Chartre, a number of draughts from different corps, and an immenſe ſupply of hay, oats, arms of all kinds, ſtores and proviſions for the grand armies. The troops, horſes and ſtores, were all landed ſafely.

"This morning a moſt unexpected alarm was given that the active republicans, whom, from the vain-glorious accounts publiſhed of the victory at Famars, we had conceived to be quite demoliſhed, made a ſortie from Liſle, and had cut to pieces two of the beſt Dutch regiments. The Hollanders ſtood with their uſual intrepidity, till their ranks were ſo thinned and broke as to make further reſiſtance impoſſible, when the greater part of the ſurvivors were taken priſoners.

"We had ſcarcely recovered from the intelligence, when a new, and to us a more imminent alarm was given. News was this day brought us, that laſt night a body of French troops, to the amount of 7000, had marched from Dunkirk, and at 12 o'clock of the 30th, had attacked Furnes; a body of Dutch and Auſtrian troops, to the number of 1200, who were poſted there, made a vigorous reſiſtance, but they were forced to yield to ſuperior numbers.

"The French entered the place and took poſſeſſion of all the ſtores and ammunition, depoſited there for the uſe of the campaign. At this inſtant the flying Dutch and Auſtrians are entering Oſtend for ſhelter, and I cannot give you an idea of the panic which has ſeized all deſcriptions of people. We expect the French here this evening, and we have no dependence but in the troops juſt arrived from England. Should they prevail, and the forage and other ſtores from England now here, fall into their hands, the cavalry, Britiſh, Hanoverian and Auſtrian, muſt periſh, for they have no means of ſuccour but from England.

Eight o'clock—in the Evening.

"This inſtant there is a cavalcade of waggons now entering the town from Furnes, filled with wounded troops, Dutch and Auſtrians. It is impoſſible for me to tell you the number. In the beginning of the attack, fearing the iſſue, the commandant of the garriſon had taken meaſures for a retreat, and ſent off what ſtores it was poſſible to ſave. In theſe carriages the wounded have alſo been brought to us. It is evident, that the French, hearing that ſo great a force had landed from England, wait for a reinforcement before they puſh their advantage hither; there was no other probable cauſe for their not cutting off the retreat of this cavalcade, and being here before now, as Furnes is only 15 miles diſtant. Courriers have been diſpatched to acquaint the duke of York of this important movement, and every means is taken to ſave the grand armies from the dreadful conſequences of the loſs of the ſtores.

NEW-LONDON, *July* 11.

Saturday laſt arrived the brig Betſey, captain Caulkins, in fourteen days from Port-au-Prince.—On the 25th ult. he was boarded and brought to anchor under Heneaga, by a Britiſh privateer ſchooner from New-Providence, in order to ſearch him for French property. After ſtarting a conſiderable quantity of coffee upon deck, unheading ſeveral caſks of ſugar, and breaking open the moſt of his letters (one of which directed to a merchant in Saybrook, they took away) he was permitted to proceed on his voyage. The next day he was boarded under Crooked-Iſland, by the privateer Betſey, from New-Providence, and went through a ſimilar examination. The captain of which told him, that he had ſent the brig States-General, captain Law, from Aux-Cayes, and ſchooner Maria, captain Wait, from Petit Guaves, into New-Providence, ſuppoſing them to have French property on board.

It appears by the lateſt arrivals at this port, that the Britiſh fleet which inveſted Martinique have gone to Jamaica.

LITCHFIELD, *July* 17.

New-Haven is ſaid to be crouded with diſtreſſed Frenchmen from Cape François; and a gentleman from New-York aſſures us, that upwards of 200 ſail of veſſels had arrived at Bermuda, having on board the remnant of miſerable families which eſcaped the horrid maſſacre; and that it is matter of doubt whether Boſton or New-York will be ſought as an aſylum. It appeared moſt probable, however, that Boſton will have preference.

NEW-YORK, *July* 30.

Captain Dennis, of the United States revenue cutter Vigilante, came up on Sunday evening from Sandy Hook—He informs, that at 4 P. M. of the afternoon of ſaid day, two leagues E. by S. of the Hook, ſpoke the Britiſh frigate Boſton, of 32 guns, commanded by captain Courtney, having in company with him a ſmall ſchooner of eight guns. Captain Courtney informed captain Dennis he would be very happy to ſee the French republican frigate Ambuſcade, citizen Bompard, at any time within five days.—[If we are to judge from appearances on board the Ambuſcade, it is more than probable he will be gratified with a ſight of her.]

The following note was on the coffee-houſe book yeſterday afternoon:—"Citizen Bompard's compliments wait captain Courtnay—will meet him agreeable to invitation—hopes to find him at the Hook tomorrow. Dated Monday, July 29th."

We hear that nine veſſels are chartered by different parties for the Hook, in order to ſee the action between the Ambuſcade and the Boſton frigate.

PITTSBURG, *July* 20.

Extract of a letter from the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Indians, dated at Fort Erie, June 28, 1793, *to a gentleman in this town.*

"We have received a letter from Mr. Wilſon, dated at Detroit the 17th inſtant, informing us, that the weſtern Indians were then beginning to counſel among themſelves, at their general meeting at the Rapids of the Miami of the lake. We ſhall ſail with the firſt wind to Detroit river, and go to Sanduſky as ſoon as we find the Indians are ready to proceed thither from the Miami."

Wedneſday laſt a detachment of riflemen, under the command of lieutenant Gleen, and a few diſmounted horſemen, commanded by cornet Brick, ſailed from this place for Fort Waſhington. The whole conſiſted of about eighty men.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 31.

Captain Art, of the ſchooner Charming Betſey, on his paſſage here from Tortuga, in lat. 24, 17, the 11th of this month, was boarded by an officer from the Penelope, a Britiſh thirty-two gun frigate, the captain's name he does not know—but ſuppoſes it to be Rowley, who behaved with the greateſt poſſible civility, on captain Art's explaining that he belonged to the United States—and gave him a certificate, that he had not found any French property on board. This was done with intention to prevent any cruiſers from troubling captain Art.

How different the conduct of this captain of a Britiſh frigate, from that of the ſkippers of thoſe cruiſing craft, which at preſent diſturb the intercourſe between the United States and the Weſt-Indies.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated 29th July.

"The Boſton frigate has this morning ſent up, per the revenue cutter, a challenge, which, after captain Dennis delivered it to citizen Bompard, he put it on the coffee-houſe books, viz.

"Subject Coffin, of the Boſton, preſents his compliments to citizen Bompard, of the Ambuſcade, and will be happy to ſee him a few leagues from the Hook, and will wait ten days for him. Subject Courtney has only 32 guns, and hopes for his anſwer in that time."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 29th, 1792.

"There is an Engliſh frigate called the Boſton, mounting 32 guns, off Sandy Hook—Captain Dennis, of the revenue cutter, ſpoke her yeſterday—ſhe has a tender with eight guns, and the captain, whoſe name is Courtney, ſent word by captain Dennis, that he would be very glad to ſee the Ambuſcade, and deſired him to tell captain Bompard of it.

"It is ſaid this morning, that the Ambuſcade has received orders to ſail in purſuit of her, and we may expect to hear of ſome bloody work if they meet."

BALTIMORE, *Auguſt* 2.

On Wednesday laſt, arrived at this port, the ſhip Samſon, captain Barney, from Cape-François, which he left on the 11th of July, bound for St. Marc. On the 12th, he was boarded by an Engliſh privateer, the Flying-Fish, captain Gibſon, of New-Providence: Upon the ſtricteſt examination made by captain Gibſon, he was perfectly ſatisfied that the whole of the cargo, as well as the ſhip, was American property—that the ſhip's papers, and other vouchers, were ſo full and explicit, as to preclude every poſſible ſuſpicion of unfairneſs: And therefore, with a becoming candour, he permitted captain Barney to proceed. On the 14th, at the entrance of St. Marc, the Samſon was boarded by the boats of three other Engliſh privateers—the brig Mary, captain M'Iver, the ſchooner Curlew, captain Bowie, and the ſloop Henrietta, captain Brown: The officers of theſe privateers, captain Barney unhappily ſoon perceived, were actuated by principles very different from thoſe of captain Gibſon: In obedience to the rudeſt and moſt inſolent orders, captain Barney delivered to them all his papers and keys; he informed them, without reſerve, of the whole of the cargo, and of the money on board, exhibiting at the ſame time the requiſite vouchers, to ſhew that the ſame was American property: captain Barney, moreover declared to them, that if they had a ſuſpicion that any part of the cargo was not American, if they would diſcloſe to him the ground of their ſuſpicion, he could remove it by ſatisfactory vouchers. They declined all arguments; but aſſerted that the money on board muſt be French, and therefore the ſhip muſt be taken as a prize, to New-Providence; but, at the ſame time, it was propoſed to captain Barney, that if he would deliver to them the caſh, he might proceed on his voyage. This propoſition was rejected with indignation, as the money was manifeſtly American property. The officers of the privateers then told captain Barney, that he was a priſoner; and immediately they took all the crew of the Samſon, except the boatſwain, the carpenter, and the cook, as priſoners, on board the privateers; and put her in charge of three prize-maſters and eight men, all completely armed. On the 18th, on their courſe to Providence, after they had left the privateer, the prize-maſters, in a peremptory manner, ordered captain Barney to deliver to them his wines and other ſtores. Captain Barney well knowing that theſe ſtores, being neutral, ought to have been conſidered by them as ſacred, cautioned them, with a firmneſs becoming an American, not to appropriate to their uſe theſe ſtores, or any other property on board the ſhip. The prize-maſters immediately called their people to arms, threatened to put captain Barney in irons, and declared that they would take and uſe, as they might please, every thing on board. It occurred to captain Barney, that this outrage on his property was only a prelude to ſomething more ſerious, and that upon the ſame principle, they might the next day demand the key of his iron cheſt; and this apprehenſion was increaſed, from

a conſideration of the groſs ignor
cious diſpoſitions of thoſe officer
preſſion, he conceived it highly
regaining his veſſel; and, on the
he accomplished his object, with
boatſwain, carpenter, and cook,
Captain Barney immediately refu
his ſhip; and as his own ſailors
him, he obliged the privateers
this port.

ANNAPOLIS,

From *The* BALTIMORE *Daily Rep*

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a letter, dated New

"Yeſterday the Ambuſcade re
She loſt in the engagement, whic
a quarter, 8 killed and 32 wou
having loſt her main-top-maſt, pu
gain time no doubt, in order to
damage; the Ambuſcade purſued
to come up with her, is returned."

Yeſterday evening two of the o
lican privateer, who were captur
gate, and of courſe were on boa
ſay that the engagement between
cade began about half paſt five laſ
and laſted one hour and three qua
which time each frigate behaved
very. The firſt broadſide was
and all firing from this ſhip was
rapid, that from the Ambuſcade
ſcarcely a ſhot miſſed telling.

One ſhot from the Ambuſcade,
the action, killed captain Courtne
nant of marines, and afterwards
wounded. In another of the Am
the Boſton received five ſhot betw
and ſoon after her main-top-maſt
another ſhot, which threw her
and had they received another bro
buſcade, it is the opinion of our
have ſtruck, but ſhe was lucky e
ſheer off under all the ſail ſhe
Ambuſcade ſoon after, ſay in tw
the Boſton; they could ſee her
hours—in the interim, a Britiſh
and the Ambuſcade not being
the Boſton, captured this brig
New-York.

The Boſton arrived at Cape-
and would have come up here
informed of two French frigates
obliged her to change her courſe.

City of Waſhington

THE commiſſioners will me
the 1ſt of September ne
ſence, attendance will be give
making diviſions of lots in Carro
ſubject to their confirmation whe

COMMITTED to my cuſt
negro lad by the name of
is the property of PEREGRINE
county; he is about eighteen
five or ſix inches high; his clo
ſhirt and trouſers, ſtriped velve
hat. His maſter is deſired to
charges.

HENR
of

Auguſt 3d, 1793.

COMMITTED to my cuſt
negro man by the nam
THEWS, who ſays he is the
THOMAS, of Montgomery coun
fellow, about five feet ten inch
or eight years old, and has lo
right foot; his cloathing are a
breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt and tr
and ſtockings, the ſhoes nailed
middle of the ſoles, he has alſo
jacket and breeches. The ow
queſted to take him away, oth
agreeably to law for his gaol fee

F. HAM

St. Mary's county, July 26th

NOTI

ALL perſons that have a
eſtate of JOHN DEW,
deceaſed, are hereby deſired to
lawfully authenticated, by the
next at farthest, that they ma
All those who do not attend to
that their claims thereafter wi
notice taken of them, by

ELIZABETH DE

Calvert county, July 10, 17

LOST on the 10th Ju
POCKET BOOK, on
ham to the cool ſprings, with
47, dated 18th June, 1781,
to ATHANASIOUS FORD, for
Court and Co. and many ot
none but the owner. Any
and will return it to the ſu
ſatisfied by

JOHN

St. Mary's county, 10th Jul