teries, and were on the point of carrying it, when the prince was dangerouſly wounded in the head and thigh, and they were thrown into confuſion and retreated. This corps, being ſoon after ſupported by the arrival of the column from Ipres, under the command of prince Frederick of Orange, renewed the attack, and took poſſeſſion of Verwick. The Dutch have loſt on this occaſion between 50 and 60 men killed, amongſt whom are five officers. The loſs on the part of the French is ſuppoſed to amount to 400 men killed, and upwards of 100 taken priſoners, beſides ſeveral pieces of cannon.

The prince of Waldeck died yeſterday of his wounds.

June 28. The Auſtrians have been unfortunately beaten at Arlon; they loſt about 1500 men, their baggage and magazines. Letters from Paris mention, that the rebel army had been defeated by general Biron, with the loſs of 7000 men, all their baggage and artillery. I do not vouch for the truth of this report, but I know that it comes through Paris. If Valenciennes be decently defended it may hold out a month longer. As yet the beſiegers have not opened any battery nearer than 300 yards; but they talk of beginning another parrallel—a third. Some people report, that the king of Pruſſia's army on the Rhine is ſo reduced, that were it not for the Auſtrians who are with them, they would be obliged to abandon the neighbourhood of Mayence.

PARIS, *June* 17.

The late victory of Gaſton ſeems deciſive of the fate of the convention, and probably the preſent form of government itſelf. His army has been prodigiouſly increaſed by his late ſucceſſes, for thouſands now declare themſelves, who were kept ſilent through fear. It is ſaid that he is now at the head of 150,000 men, and that Angers and Rennes have fallen to his victorious arms.

Accounts from Tours confirm the capitulation of the citadel of Saumur in the morning of the 10th. The republican army, after its deſeat, had divided itſelf into two parties—one of theſe under general Santerre had retreated to Tours.

General Menou is dead of the wounds he received before Saumur.

LONDON, *June* 29.

By letters from the Pruſſian head-quarters before Mentz, of the 19th, we learn, that the ſiege of that place has at length actually commenced, the trenches were opened on the night of the 16th:—3000 workmen were employed in them, covered by 8000 troops; but unfortunately, owing to the darkneſs of the night, one column of Auſtrians fired upon another, by which ſixty men were killed on both ſides, and the whole retreated in confuſion. On the night of the 18th, however, the working in the trenches was renewed, and without any material interruption from the garriſon.

The deputies of the national convention at Mentz, have requeſted leave of the allied armies to ſend a courier to Paris, with diſpatches relative to a capitulation.

As ſoon as an account of the taking of Saumur reached Paris, the convention, as well as the populace were thrown into the greateſt conſternation. The former immediately decreed, that fifty pieces of cannon ſhould be ſent off poſt for Santerre's army. As theſe cannon, however, have to travel at leaſt 300 miles, M. Gaſton may probably meet them on his way to Paris.

The French complain much of treachery in their armies. The men, before fighting, had only two cartridges delivered them; one filled with bran and a leaden ball, the other with gun-powder and a cork bullet.

July 4. The accounts of Gaſton's victory before Saumur are various and contradictory; but the capture of Saumur has been the only fruit of it. The artillery and men ordered from Paris to reinforce the troops againſt him, ſet out on the 16th. It is alſo ſaid, that general Biron, with 12,000 picked men, has advanced ſo as to cover Nantes, and to hem in the inſurgents on the only quarter in which they could have puſhed their conqueſts with hopes of ſucceſs.

The report of the French troops having evacuated Savoy is not confirmed. On the contrary, they are ſaid to have ſurpriſed the important poſt of l'Aſiette and thus eſtabliſhed a communication between Kellerman's army and that of Nice.

Orleans has undergone a long examination at Marſeilles; his anſwers to which, contain complete denials of any counter-revolutionary intentions; but words and deeds always differ in France. The prince de Conti has delivered in a plain and unequivocal defence to all his accuſations, by a ſtatement of his retired and benevolent life.

Thomas Paine is now very narrowly watched by the uſurpers of the executive authority in Paris. Since he has been diſgraced in the convention, he planned his departure to America, and had ſupplied himſelf with a forged paſſport.

Dumourier was ſtill at Oſtend on Saturday laſt, anxiouſly awaiting his fate, the meſſengers he had diſpatched to Bruſſels not having then returned.

Advices from Paris, dated the 26th ult. ſtate that the new conſtitution was concluded that day, and decreed amidſt the loudeſt applauſe.

July 5. A moſt unlucky event has happened to the Auſtrian family, as may be learned from the following article.

TREVES, June 16.

Yeſterday morning, about four o'clock, a detachment of 400 Frenchmen marched againſt the Auſtrian poſt at Faha, Sintz, and Keipling. In this latter place, at the diſtance of half a league from Faha, they took his imperial highneſs the arch-duke Joſeph of Auſtria, with a picquet conſiſting of five dragoons, priſoners of war.

The article adds, that every effort was made to recover the arch-duke, but in vain. The French knew the value of their chief priſoner, and haſtened with him to Saar-Louis.

July 7. The following is the moſt authentic accounts we could collect relative to general Dumourier's arrival at Oſtend:—

The government of Bruſſels being informed that Dumourier would not be permitted to remain in England, ſent an order to the bailiff of Oſtend to watch the packet-boats, and not permit the general to land. This order not being generally known, Dumourier did land, and the emigrant legion de la Chartre being on garriſon duty there, the guard conducted him in common with the other paſſengers to the guard-houſe to enrol his name. Dumourier wrote down a fictitious addreſs, but being told that he was recognized, he inſcribed his real name, and added as a title—*French officer*.

Dumourier's arrival ſoon got wind, and on walking from the guard-houſe he was very groſsly inſulted, and it was feared a riot would enſue. Sir William Erſkine, as ſoon as he heard of what was paſſing, ſent a picquet guard to reſcue Dumourier, who was conducted to Sir William's houſe, where he dined; and a meſſenger was inſtantly diſpatched to Bruſſels, to learn the final pleaſure of the Auſtrian government. Dumourier wrote at the ſame time to the arch-duke Charles; and on Saturday morning an anſwer was returned, allowing Dumourier to proceed to Bruſſels, whither he ſet off on the ſame day at noon.

We underſtand, that Dumourier has engaged to remain quiet at ſome villa near Bruſſels, as a condition of being ſuffered to remain in the Auſtrian dominions.

Dumourier in a converſation with ſeveral Engliſh officers at Oſtend, wiſely perhaps, attributed the miſfortunes of his country to the emigration of men of rank and influence, who by that means have afforded an opportunity to ambitious individuals to gratify their wicked purpoſes. He inſiſts that Danton is the leading man in France, and that the monſters Marat and Robertſpiere are his tools, who he will readily ſacrifice, when he has no longer any occaſion for them.

On the 23d ult. ſailed from the Tagus a Portugueſe ſquadron, conſiſting of ſix ſhips of the line, two frigates, three brigantines and a cutter.

Several captains of trading veſſels from Bergen, in Norway, who arrived in the Sound on the 25th and 26th ult. bring intelligence, that two Britiſh ſhips had been carried into Bergen by a French privateer of twenty guns, which captured them on the coaſt of Norway. This privateer, with ſeveral others, ſailed from the harbour of Dunkirk.

LETTER from gen. SANTERRE to the CONVENTION.

"We can no longer diſſemble. Great calamities threaten the republic, for beſides its innumerable enemies from within and without which ſurround us, we have a new one to contend with—that is, deſertion. Aſſiſt us, citizens, to deſtroy this ſcourge by which we are deſolated. The roads are covered by deſerters from our armies. There exiſts numerous laws to hinder deſertion; but no attention is paid to carry them into execution."

Every nerve is ſtrained to get earl Howe's fleet to ſea, and his lordſhip will ſhortly ſail, with twenty-three ſail of the line. It is confidently aſſerted the French have a ſuperior fleet at ſea.

The Phœnix, Sir Richard Strahan, has captured la Pauline, a French Eaſt-Indiaman, valued at three hundred thouſand pounds, and brought her into Portſmouth.

The Swallow, captain Brooks, after twenty-ſix days paſſage from Gibraltar, is arrived at Falmouth, with diſpatches from admiral Coſby. She brings the pleaſing intelligence of his majeſty's ſhip Egmont having re-taken a Spaniſh galleon, one of the richeſt ever taken; and captured the French frigate who took the galleon ſeveral days before. The French frigate is one of the new conſtruction, mounts forty-two guns, quite new, and the galleon was the only prize ſhe had taken.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 24.

Port-au-Prince, June 30, 1793.

"COMMISSION NATIONALE CIVILE.

"WE, Stephen Polverel and Leger Felicite Santhonax, civil commiſſaries of the republic, delegated to the French windward iſlands in America, for reſtoring order and tranquillity.

"Whereas the traitor Galbaud, after having reduced the town of the Cape to aſhes, has departed and carried with him ſeveral veſſels of war belonging to the republic, together with many commercial veſſels that were in the harbour, and which he means to deliver up to the Engliſh or Spaniards: And whereas, before leaving the coaſt he may again attempt to burn and lay waſte ſeveral towns of the colony: To prevent all ſuch further attempts, we prohibit all commandants of regular forces, and the national guards, all municipal officers, and all thoſe to whom an armed force is confided, from ſuffering or permitting any of the ſaid veſſels, ſo armed, to enter any of the ports, bays or harbours, of the colony, or even to approach within cannon ſhot, neither under the pretence of neceſſity, the want of proviſions or refreſhments, or in fine, under any pretext whatever.

"We order the ſaid commandants, municipal officers, depoſitories of the armed forces, and all our citizens in general, to employ every means in their power to repulſe or deſtroy the ſaid veſſels.

"We declare all thoſe who ſhall receive the ſaid veſſels, give them any aſſiſtance, or hold any correſpondence with them, traitors to their country.

"We require the governor-general to cauſe the preſent order to be put into execution.

"Given at our camp in the General Quarter of Breda, 25th June, 1793, and ſecond year of the republic.

"POLVEREL and SANTHONAX,
Civil Commiſſioners of the Republic.
"PIQUENARD, joint Secretary to the Civil Commiſſioners."

Extract of a letter from London, dated the 10th of June laſt, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"The news-papers, a few days ſince, informed us, that d'Artois had viſited our court, and made an offer from the "ſhe-bear of the north," of the bodies of fifty thouſand men, to go againſt France, provided we would find money. Our court had, however, the wiſdom to refuſe the offer. To-day it is reported in town, and I have heard it on good authority, that Mr. Pitt is deſirous of entering into a correſpondence with the national convention, on the ſubject of a peace. He has made a motion to this effect in the council—and the king has oppoſed it; in conſequence of which, it is ſaid that Mr. Pitt is about laying down his credentials, and retiring from his ſituation. I wiſh this may prove true, as it may be the means of ſhortening the war, and bringing about an opening for trade.

"Accounts from ſeveral parts of the country ſay, that great numbers of the poor are out of employ; and that if it had not been for the contributions raiſed by the rich, they muſt inevitably have ſtarved, or riſen up in mobs, and taken by force what they could not earn by labour. The difficulties of credit, and the ſcarcity of caſh, continue in ſpite of the ſcheme of exchequer-bills. Of the conqueſt of France, every day leſſens the probability."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 28.

Accounts from Martinique inform, that the negroes who were declared free, in order to induce them to take up arms againſt the ariſtocrats—now retain their arms to ſupport their freedom, and will not labour—*ſlavery* and *hard work* being, to their comprehenſion, ſynonimous terms.

CHARLESTON, *Auguſt* 2.

On Tueſday evening laſt an affray happened between ſome French and Britiſh ſailors, in which one of the latter was ſo badly wounded as to occaſion his death on Thurſday morning. It is to be lamented that the vigilance of the officers of the police and city guard extends not from the nature of ſuch rencounters to the prevention of them. Private diſputes always did and ever will produce public diſorders.

By a gentleman from the frontier of Georgia, we are informed, that the Indians have been very quiet for theſe two months paſt, and that no perſon has been killed or plundered within that time.

BALTIMORE, *September* 2.

From a review of the lateſt accounts received by the Adriana, arrived at Philadelphia, we find that the French were ſtill victorious in almoſt every ſkirmiſh which took place between them and the combined armies—That they had made priſoner of the emperor's brother, the arch-duke Charles, lately appointed governor of the Auſtrian Netherlands—He was ſurpriſed while reconnoitring, attended by only five officers and men, and that every effort was made to recover the arch-duke, but in vain; the French knew the value of their chief priſoner, and haſtened with him to Saar-Louis.—That general Cuſtine had arrived at Paris, in order to take his trial before the national convention, on a ſuppoſition of his having a deſign to betray the French army—That the Pruſſian army were almoſt exhauſted by ſickneſs, hunger and fatigue—That none of the fortreſſes on the frontiers of France had yet ſurrendered to the enemy—That the ſpirit of liberty ſtill actuated the minds of a majority of the people—And that the nation were in expectation of ſurmounting all the difficulties and dangers that ſurrounded them, before the cloſe of the preſent campaign—That the brave captain Mullon, late of the Cleopatra, who ſo gallantly fought the Nymph, has left a wife and eight ſmall children in France.

By the ſhip Andrew, captain Makins, arrived at Philadelphia from L'Orient, which place he left on the 3d of July, we learn, that two ſevere battles had been fought between the army of the republic, under general Biron, and that of the inſurgents near Nantes, in which the latter were beaten and totally routed, with the loſs of 7000 in the firſt action, and 11,000 in the laſt.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 5.

A correſpondent is informed, that Mrs. Solomon's benefit is intended for Friday evening, when the humourous comedy of The BEAUX STRATAGEM is to be performed, and when it is anticipated, a diſcerning and liberal public will evince by their munificence, that a chaſte expreſſion, an aſſiduous endeavour to attain perfection, and an earneſt deſire to give ſatisfaction, are the beſt ſureties of public favour. Theſe qualities, always diſplayed in Mrs. Solomon, aided by the great merit of the pieces to be performed, cannot fail to enſure a full and reſpectable audience.

"On Sunday morning, the 1ſt of September, died, after an illneſs of three days, aged fourteen, HORATIO CLARK, eldeſt ſon of Mr. JOSEPH CLARK, architect, who, to a liberal education, added a ſincerity of heart, and an openneſs of manners, that rendered him dear to his relatives and acquaintance, who can only lament a youth that bid ſo fair——

"The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
"Puzzl'd in mazes, and perplex'd with windings,
"Our underſtanding traces them in vain,
"Loſt and bewilder'd in the fruitleſs ſearch."

NEW-YORK, 13
2d year of
Citizen GENET, miniſter plenip
French republic, to general W
dent of the United States:—

SIR,

INTRUSTED in this part of
intereſts and rights of the Frenc
with thoſe of the citizens of Am
to my country, and impoſed it a
myſelf, never to permit private
other motives foreign from the g
pede me in what I conceived the li
conduct has accordingly been m
energy and frankneſs which ever
republican. To you, alone, thro
ſtate, have I complained of the
adopted, and remonſtrated agai
have reſulted therefrom. To yo
clared that the federal government
ing any regard for our generous
country, for the new advantages
fering to her commerce, or for th
ſtrations of our real and diſintereſt
ſacrificing our intereſts to thoſe o
their interpretation of the treaties
us. To you have I repreſented, w
this conduct did not appear to c
views of the people of America,
obſerve with fidelity their publi
with their affectionate regard for
upon which their very exiſtence an
Certain deciſions of your tribun
your juries, added to the ſentim
citizens publicly expreſſed, might
a crime to draw this inference.

Nevertheleſs, certain perſons,
which time will develope, deſpa
principles, have deſcended to perſo
of withdrawing from me that eſte
lic feel and avow for the repreſent
republic. They publiſh, with gr
have inſulted you, and that I h
with an appeal to the people, as i
any one with impunity to treat
or as if the ſlightſt hint of a
magiſtrate, deſerving of his high o
ly deſire, was to you the greateſt
ſer.

It is become neceſſary, Sir, to
calumnies by truth and publicity.
to expect from your candour and
declaration, that "I have never i
intention of appealing to the peo
true that a difference in political
betrayed me to forget what was du
or to the exalted reputation you
humbling a tyrant againſt whom
cauſe of liberty."

A publication of your anſwer
ply, which ſhall be given to tho
never fail to confound the indivi
ſtate, which they too often make
for their zeal, and a reaſon for daſt
der anonymous ſignatures.

As to myſelf, I have always ope
thought, and ſigned what I had wr
have ſuppoſed they could advance
paper publications and paragraphs,
ceived—A good cauſe needs no a
truth will make it triumph, in ſp
enemies and the preſent cold indiff
were its ancient friends.

I have the honour, &c.

MR. JEFFERSON'S A
Philadelphia, A

SIR,

The preſident of the United St
letter, which you addreſſed to hi
on the 13th inſtant, and I am d
you, that it is not the eſtabliſhed c
matic characters, reſiding here,
correſpondence with him—The
the organ through which their com
paſs.

The preſident does not conceive
line of propriety or duty for hi
againſt a declaration which, whet
others, is perhaps immaterial; he
interfering in the caſe.

I have the honour to be, w
Sir, your moſt obedie
And moſt humble
THOMA
The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of
Republic of France.

NOTICE is hereby given, th
preferred to the general aſſe
at their next ſeſſion, by ſundry inha
ty of Queen-Anne's, to obtain an a
amending and repairing the cauſ
rows, in ſaid county.
Auguſt 22, 1793.

Office of Grand Lodge of Maſo
THE officers of the different
juriſdiction of the Grand L
are requeſted to attend the half yea
which is to be held at Eaſton, on
of September, A. L. 5793, at nin
By order of the
R. W. G. M.
CHA. GA