hands. The flight of the enemy was so precipitate, that the road from the bridge to the town, which is about the distance of a league, was strewed with muskets, accoutrements, cartridges, dead and wounded, bags, remains of tents, dead mules, and other articles.

Desertion is very great among the Austrians; they are highly disgusted against the Piedmontese for their cowardly behaviour. Our artillery is coming up, and I believe we shall shortly attack Ceva, a place somewhat fortified and defended by heavy artillery, and the Austrians which have retreated hither. Our troops are excellent; it is a pleasure to make war with such brethren in arms, nothing can stop them. None but Frenchmen could bear the dreadful fatigue of marching over rocks and craggy mountains, to wade through snow and rain, and bear hunger and all other species of misery; a number of the battalions have not been dry since the day they marched from Meaton.

17 Floreal, May 6.

We think we ought to give our readers some further details of our successes in the maritime Flanders. We expect they will read with pleasure and pride the following letter from head quarters to the citizen Guoyolot, commanding at Dune Libre dated the 11, Floreal.

"After an engagement of 8 hours, the enemy, to the number of 60,000, making in three columns, has been entirely routed by an equal force; we cut off his retreat and made 15,000 prisoners, we have taken 32 pieces of cannon and killed or wounded 4000 men; the Hanoverian general and 32 officers are fallen into our hands, the enemy was pursued to Saint Leges, a league and an half from Tournay. The enemy's plan was to surround us at Courtray, and give succours to Menin which was in a respectable state of defence; but Menin surrendered at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 11th Floreal, we made 1100 prisoners, took 38 pieces of cannon, and put to the sword 500 emigrants. This is one of the most important victories, as the consequences, I trust, will shew.

LONDON, *April* 28.

The following is a very accurate return of the forces of the allies in and near Flanders, with the places they were stationed at, according to the last advices.

The total amount of the army under the command of his Imperial majesty is estimated at 187,000 men; namely, 15,000 Dutch, and 15,000 Austrians, under the command of the prince of Orange and general Datour, by whom the siege of Landrecies is formed; and 15,000 British, and 15,000 Austrians, commanded by the duke of York and general Otto, encamped on the side of Cambray, to watch the motions of the French army. The emperor, and the prince of Saxe Cobourg are at the head of 60,000 Austrians, in the vicinity of Guise; 12,000 Hessians and Austrians, under the command of general Worms, are stationed near Douay and Bouchain, count Kaunitz with 15,000 Austrians defends the Sambre, and the quarter of Maubeuge. And lastly, general Clairfayt, with 40,000 Austrians and Hanoverians, protects Flanders, from Tournay to the sea-side.

The number of British ships of war now in commission exceeds all former exertions in the naval line. The list made up to the 20th inst. includes the following now in actual service: of the line, 93; of 50 guns, ten; frigates from 40 to 24 guns each, 119; sloops, cutters, &c. 91; revenue cutters, 37; armed ships, 28; tenders, (which last are employed chiefly on the empress service at different ports of Great-Britain and Ireland,) 24.

April 30. The following particulars respecting Madame Fauchez, mentioned in the Times of Monday, may be depended upon:—The husband of this lady, who has property in this country and St. Domingo, offered a considerable sum of money to an American captain in one of our ports, if he would go to Bourdeaux, where Madame Fauchez and her three children were, and endeavour to bring them over. On his passage, he was searched by a French frigate, which took a Frenchman he had on board. Upon his arrival at Bourdeaux, he contrived in the middle of the night to get Madame Fauchez on board, concealed in a water cask. The French pilot discovered the circumstance from the crew carrying provisions and water to her in that situation; she was stowed under the ballast, and the only air she received, was from the pump-hole upon deck. The pilot threatened the captain to inform, if he did not immediately send her on shore, which he did; but got her on board again in the night, taking care to make the pilot drunk; and on the following day he set sail.

The American ship met the same frigate in returning from England; who searched it very narrowly, but did not discover the lady. The French informed the captain, that the Frenchman they took from him, was a spy, employed by England, and that he had been guillotined immediately at Brest. The captain arrived safe, and landed Madame Fauchez in England. She is a very beautiful young woman, not 20 years of age. No mention is made of the three children.

May 2. The French are in great force at Worms, and have with them a considerable train of artillery. Lautern has a garrison of 6000 Sans Culottes, which was reinforced on the 21st ultimo, by two fine regiments of hussars.

On the 23d ultimo, the Prussian troops quartered at Cologne received orders to march back to the environs of Mentz.

Accounts received from Coblentz on the 21st ultimo, announce, that the enemy's plan upon Treves has been happily frustrated.

The tendency of the late conspiracy which broke out against the king of Naples and his government, was to have established a republic in that country. Many of the conspirators have fled to the Papal territories, and others embarked for the coast of Africa.

The king of Prussia is to take the commmand in person of the 62,400 men, for which we are to pay. This is generally considered as good security against their coming to any harm.

May 3 Several American gentlemen just returned from an excursion to Paris, concur in the following representation of the state of affairs in that capital. They say, that since the extermination of Danton's faction, every thing has been conducted at Paris with perfect order and regularity; that there is nothing in the aspect of the town, or its inhabitants, that indicates their being engaged in a desperate war with almost the whole of Europe.

That, on the contrary, they are as gay as usual; there being fifteen considerable theatres open, besides others of less note; that they seem to hold the efforts of the allies in perfect contempt; and that, when it was reported at Paris that the king of Prussia had withdrawn himself from the league of crowned heads, they were so far from appearing to felicitate themselves upon the occasion, that the only remark made, in all companies, was, *tant mieux pour lui*, so much the better for him. They add that provisions were both cheap and in plenty.

May 6. The accounts received yesterday from the continent, are more calculated to give scope for invention, than to satisfy rational inquiry. It is certain that towards the coast the alarm has subsided. The orders issued at Ostend for getting the ships out of the harbour, and for opening the sluices, have been countermanded; but is does not appear that the French have retired from Courtray. Our correspondent at Brussels writes, that they attacked general Clairfayt on the 2d, in his position between Courtray and Tournay. On the issue of this attack depends the fate of Tournay and Ghent. On the other flank of the combined armies, their army of the Ardennes has penetrated into Namur, while Jourdan, with the army of the Moselle, keeps Beaulieu almost in a state of siege in the Luxembourg, and Richaud, with the army of the Rhine, is advancing against Treves.

A British officer has been taken into custody in Flanders, on a charge of correspondence with the enemy.

Dispatches were yesterday said to have been received from Dublin by government, rather of an alarming nature. Report says, that in consequence of the apprehension of Jackson, the clergyman, for treasonable correspondence, a discovery has been made of a most dangerous plot against the state. This is the gentleman who was so distinguished some years ago in the quarrel between the celebrated Foote the comedian, and the late dutchess of Kingston.

By the accounts which are arrived at the admiralty from Ostend, we learn, that general Clairfayt had sent to governor Stewart, acquainting him, that he had been attacked by 60,000 of the enemy, whose object seemed to be that of penetrating to Ostend. He had, it seems, repulsed them seven times, but on the eigth attack they forced his lines, and obliged him to retreat with the loss of 23 pieces of cannon.

It was yesterday said, on the authority of a private letter, that the Polish insurgents had attacked Warsaw, and after bombarding the city carried it by assault; and that the king, with the remnant of the Russian troops, had retired into the citadel, where they were besieged. The account is probable, for we know by previous information that the people of Poland are to a man in favour of the insurgents, and that every corps of the army that had an opportunity has joined them, even those who had been taken into the pay of Russia.

The conspiracy in Naples against the royal family, our letters of yesterday inform us, was occasioned solely by the jealousy of the nobles, on account of the principal offices of the state being occupied by strangers. The king had retired to a country seat, under a guard of 4000 men, and when the last advices came away, the city of Naples was in a state of the most violent fermentation!

May 8. Government has received dispatches from Berlin with accounts of the revolution at Warsaw. These accounts add, that his Prussian majesty, on being informed of the events, immediately set out for his Polish dominions, in order to head his army against the Polish patriots, in person.

It was yesterday confidently reported that the marquis Cornwallis is to have the command of the Prussian troops to be taken into the pay of England in the absence of the king of Prussia, who is set off for Poland, in consequence of the revolution in that country.

The illustrious Koscinsco.

We have seen a letter from this great patriot, written to a Swedish nobleman in London. In this the general bewails, in terms strongly expressive of indignation and resentment, the sufferings of his country, the pusillanimity of the king, the abject treachery of the nobles, and the cruelty of the oppressors.

In this correspondence he gives no direct intimation of the revolt he was then meditating, nor did his friends suspect it; but it is now manifest that the letter was written while that important event was in contemplation.

The general, who appears to be a man of deep judgment and sound discretion, takes a summary view of the vast natural strength of Poland, though the anarchy of more than an age has rendered it a prey to every surrounding despot. He then compares the internal resources of this country with those of America, at the time that his love of liberty induced him to fight in the service of those states, where he distinguished himself by exploits of the greatest enterprise and valour; and, though he laments the want of maritime strength, he is still of opinion, that Poland, if unanimous, would be able to defend itself against the Russian and Prussian powers, the latter of whom was known as a kingdom when the brave John Sobieski raised the siege of Vienna, and rescued Europe from Mahometan slavery.

Surely there is, at least, no Briton, who will not rejoice in all the successes of this glorious and intrepid man.

BOSTON, *June* 30.

By the schooner Sally, captain David Lamb, arrived here on Saturday last, in forty-five days from Bourdeaux, we learn—That the republicans have obtained a complete victory over the Spanish army, having killed 4000, and taken 3000 prisoners, among whom were two of the Spanish generals, together with their whole camp equipage, and 260 pieces of cannon. They have taken Nieuport and Furnes, in the Austrian Netherlands, and hourly expected to hear of the surrender of Ostend.—The whole time captain Lamb was in Bourdeaux, almost daily accounts were received of the successes of the republicans over the combined armies.

NEW-YORK, *June* 27.

The master of a vessel from St. Bartholomew's reports, that Port-au-Prince was taken by the British on the 4th of June. He also says, that a small French armament, had attacked and re-taken Point-Petre, Guadaloupe.

Captain Leake, of the sloop Democrat, belonging to Norwich, arrived here yesterday from St. Bartholomew's, which place he left the 12th instant. He brings an account of the re-capture of Point-Petre, in Guadaloupe, by the French. The gentleman who gave him this information said, that the French appeared off Point-Petre with nine sail of French men of war, who sent a boat on shore, which was detained by the English; in consequence of which the French vessels bore down as near to land as possible, landed 1200 men, and stormed the fort, and after being repulsed several times, carried it. It was also reported, that by means of some people who had made their escape, admiral Jervis was made acquainted with the above intelligence, who immediately collected part of his naval force, repaired to Point-Petre and blockaded it.

The above, with several other reports respecting the re-capture of Point-Petre, were prevalent at St. Bartholomew's when captain Leake sailed, the truth of which was not doubted, except that of Jervis's having blockaded the place, who was supposed to have sailed for England.

July 2. The British troops arrived before the city of Port-au-Prince the second of June, anchored in the Road, and landed about 6000 troops in two different places.—The commander, major-general Whyte, immediately, by an officer, summoned the French governor to surrender.

Monsieur Santhonax declared he would defend the city to the last extremity, on which an attack was commenced, by the Road of Leogane and Le Croix des Bouquets. The place was soon carried, and the principal fort, St. Claire, resisted only nine hours.

The garrisons, both of the city and fort, were put to the sword. Santhonax has killed himself with a pistol—his colleagues, Polverel, Monbrun, and Beauvais, chiefs of the mulattoes, have been made prisoners. Port-au-Prince, Leogane, Le Croix des Bouquets, L'Arcahaye, are now in the power of the British, and have been burned.

A detachment from the British troops has been sent to Jackmel, and a Corvette dispatched to Fort Dauphine—where we are informed that a general illumination had taken place, and Te Deum was sung on receiving this intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 2.

Extract of a letter from Mr. William Weaver, to Mr. Jacob Weaver, dated Kingston, 3d June, 1794, communicated to the governor by Mr. Robert Ralston.

"The yellow fever is raging very bad on board the shipping here. The fleet that arrived a few days ago, have most all their crews down with it, and die very fast; and a great many gentlemen who came passengers, have died.

"I think it would be necessary to make every vessel ride quarantine, that comes from Kingston to Philadelphia."

Sunday last arrived here the brig Eliza, captain Vanneman, in fourteen days from St. Thomas's. Captain Vanneman informs, that he was at Guadaloupe on the fourth ult. on which day there arrived at St. Anne's a French ship of the line, five frigates, a cutter, and two prizes, and landed 1500 troops. Intelligence being sent by express to admiral Jervis, at Basieterre, the British fleet of two ships of the line, and several other ships were seen on the sixth, off the east end of Nevis, beating up for St. Anne's. And the day before captain Vanneman sailed from St. Thomas's, accounts were received of admiral Jervis having blocked up the French fleet, attacked them, and killed 600 men, and it was expected that the French forces would be compelled to surrender at discretion, as the terms of a capitulation was refused them.

A gentleman arrived at New-York in the ship Victory, informed that they fell in with lord Howe's fleet the 30th of May, and the next day spoke a Danish brig that had four days before passed through the French fleet from the Chesapeake.

The brig Susannah, captain Baird, sailed from Belfast the seventh of May. She has brought 285 passengers, all in perfect health; and we learn by her that Mr. Rowan, the celebrated Irish patriot, had made his escape from prison in Dublin. A reward of 1000 guineas was offered for securing him.

July 4. Yesterday arrived
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BALTIMO

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July 1, 1794. 1

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July 1, 1794. 1

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