15,000 men, appeared advancing from Lisle, whilst another corps, having forced its way through general Otto's position by Waterloo, attacked us on the rear. The few troops that remained with me, soon gave way before such superior numbers, nor was it in my power, with every effort I could use, assisted by those of the officers who were about me, to rally them. At that moment the advanced parties of the column from Lisle shewed themselves also upon the road between Roubaix and Mouveaux, and I found it impossible to succeed in the attempt which I made to join the brigade of guards.

Thus circumstanced, I turned my attention to join general Fox's brigade, but, upon proceeding to Roubaix for that purpose, I found it in the possession of the enemy.

Thus completely cut off from every part of my corps, nothing remained for me to do, but to force my way to that of general Otto, and to concert measures with him to free my own troops.

This I effected, accompanied by a few dragoons of the 16th regiment, with great difficulty; but the project of marching upon Lannoy, to which general Otto had consented, as a measure which would greatly facilitate the retreat of my corps, being given up, upon finding that the Hessians had been obliged to abandon that place, I found myself under the painful necessity of continuing with general Otto's column the remainder of the day.

Previous to this, I had sent orders to general Abercrombie to retire from Mouveaux to the heights behind Roubaix, where it was my intention to have assembled my corps; and the Coldstream battalion had been posted to cover the communication till he effected his retreat. In consequence of these directions, general Abercrombie began his retreat, and on his arrival upon the heights at Roubaix finding himself surrounded upon all sides without a possibility of assembling the corps, he determined to continue it to Lannoy. This he effected amidst the repeated attacks of the enemy, who poured upon him from all parts. General Abercrombie found Lannoy also in possession of the enemy, but he avoided the town by marching round it under a very heavy fire, and soon after reached Templeuve.

Major-general Fox, after sustaining, with great resolution, a very vigorous attack from the principal part of the column which came from Lisle, began his retreat also, and finding himself cut off from the brigade of guards, and Lannoy occupied by the enemy, he directed his march upon the village of Leers, at which place he joined the column of lieutenant-general Otto.

I enclose you a return of our loss upon this occasion. I regret that it is so great, but when the nature of the action is considered, and that it was conducted in a country the most favourable to the views of the enemy that they could have wished for, while their perfect knowledge of these parts enabled them to take every advantage of it, it might have been expected to have been still more considerable. From the badness of the roads, the loss of the horses, and the timidity of the drivers, the leaving a part of our artillery became inevitable.

I am to desire that you will assure his majesty that the officers and men shewed all the firmness and resolution on this occasion that could be expected from them; and it would be an injustice done to the rest to distinguish any particular corps. The abilities and coolness with which lieutenant-general Abercrombie and major-general Fox conducted their corps under these trying circumstances, require, however, that I should particularly notice them.

It is a peculiar consolation to me that the column under my command executed to the full extent their intended part of the operation, and that in the check which they afterwards sustained, the conduct of the British troops has entitled them to the warmest expressions of gratitude and admiration on the part of his Imperial majesty.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right honourable Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Total killed, wounded, and missing, on the 17th and 18th of May, 1794.

Killed: 1 surgeon, 4 sergeants, and 53 rank and file.—Wounded: 10 officers, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon's mate, 8 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 185 rank and file.—Missing: 4 officers, 9 drummers, and 538 rank and file.

WHITEHALL, May 17.

A letter, dated Tournay, May 13, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday received from the duke of York, by Mr. Dundas.

"Since my last letter no attempt has been made by the enemy to harrass or molest any of my posts. On Sunday morning, however, they attacked in great force general Clairfayt's corps, which had the night before crossed the Heule. The action lasted from one o'clock in the afternoon till eleven o'clock at night, when general Clairfayt succeeded in completely driving them back into the town of Courtray, but, not being able to take possession of that place, he retreated first across the Heule, afterwards behind the river Mandel; but being still very closely pursued by the enemy, he found himself under the necessity of continuing his march to Thielt, where he has taken up a position in order to cover Ghent, Bruges and Ostend. His loss, I am sorry to say, has been very considerable."—So far Gazette.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua,) June* 23d, 1794.

On Saturday last a vessel arrived from Guadaloupe, by which we learn, that about 4 o'clock on Friday morning, a tremendous explosition of mortars and cannon were heard in Point-a-Petre quarter, Grand Terre, which continued without intermission until ten o'clock, when it ceased for about an hour, and then recommenced with equal violence, and lasted for about two hours longer.—From this circumstance we concluded that Fleur d'Epee and the other posts of the French; had been attacked from all quarters, by his majesty's land and sea forces, but by an arrival yesterday, we learn that it was occasioned by two French frigates having attacked the watering place, which was defended by two gun-boats, and a detachment of his majesty's troops. The frigates were beat off, but not before they sunk one gun-boat, which has since been got up.

The British, consisting of 2200 men, exclusive of seamen had gained the heights above Fleur d'Epee, without the loss of a man; in this situation affairs stood at Grand Terre, on Friday last.

BERMUDA, *June* 21.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, June 6.

"A French fleet very unexpected arrived at Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe, on the 3d instant, consisting of 4 sail of the line, 2 frigates and 3 transports. Yesterday morning the French landed (by report) 2000 soldiers, and they effected their landing without opposition, except by two planters, (royalists) who drew up their negroes to the number of about 200, near the beach, but who were soon obliged to give way, after having half of them killed. Only 100 British troops were near the spot, but they were yesterday reinforced, and we hope (as there are a great number of royalists there) they will be able to drive them off, or keep them at bey until admiral Jervis arrives with relief to their assistance. We expect he will be there this evening.

"Three vessels were captured going into Point-a-Petre, by a 64 gun ship that anchored there, the masters not suspecting any danger.

"P. S. News is this moment received that the enemy have taken the forts, and are in possession of the guillotine."

The French fleet and troops which arrived in the West-Indies came too late to relieve their islands—but had they been a few days longer on their passage, Sir John Jervis must have been sailed for England with some of the largest ships, and every thing must have favoured them. However, there is every reason to believe, that all the force sent by the French regicide will be captured, as the British forces in that quarter are thought sufficient for the purpose.

ALBANY, *June* 30.

We have received certain information, through various channels, from Canada, that the French citizens in that province are almost unanimously determined to throw off the British yoke, the first favourable opportunity—that they have mostly procured arms and ammunition—have private magazines secretly established—and are waiting anxiously for a co-operation with them, either from their brethren of France or the United States; and as there are at least five to one to the English, and as upwards of 20,000 of the citizens of the United States are established in Upper Canada. and would lend a helping hand, a doubt cannot exist, but that their struggles for independence would be short and certain of success.

It is with the most lively satisfaction, we learn, from different quarters, that the citizens of the United States are again re-animated with a military ardour—our venerable but pacific veteran, who sits calmly at the helm, has found means to infuse this new life——and if events should force us to the necessity of avenging our wrongs at the point of the bayonet, success must crown our efforts, and Dorchester and his contemptible satelites will meet their merited fate.

The patriotic band of 80,000 minute men are now enrolling themselves in all the states—and the different states seem to vie with each other, which shall produce the completest body of men, in respect to discipline and uniform—Massachusetts, it is said, as yet bears the palm—Pennsylvania and Virginia are making great efforts, and will, doubtless equal her in a short period—our capital has also set an example, which it is hoped will animate every part of the state. America has the peculiar glory of resting its safety on the discipline of freemen, instead of minionary slaves.

NEW-YORK, *July* 6.

By letters from Canada, we learn, that the solicitor-general has been dispatched by the governor, lord Dorchester, to Montreal, for the purpose of putting in force the alien bill, which was lately passed at Quebec, by the legislative assembly; and that all those who should refuse swearing allegiance to his majesty king George, should either be imprisoned or leave his majesty's province; in consequence of which, several hundreds were about to leave the place.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated July 3, *from a person who may be depended upon.*

"There is no doubt but that Port-au-Prince is taken by the British—accounts of which have been sent to Fort Dauphin by the commandant of Port-au-Prince, who dispatched thither captain Baunney, of a Spanish schooner. Divers reports had been circulated about the reduction of Port-au-Prince, as likewise the destiny of the commissioners. We have likewise heard of the arrival of some French troops at Point-Petre, where they have made a landing, supported by one ship of the line, and some frigates. Reports are always exaggerated by the captains of vessels and the Gazettes of this country. Admiral Jervis had got to Gaudaloupe. He will not have failed to prevent the re-capture. We hope soon to have further information—these succours had been asked for by Mr. Collot, who did not wish for more than two battalions, agreeable to what he has told here.

"By recent news from Europe, we learn, that the army of the republic, in Flanders, has been completely beaten by the combined armies under the command of the emperor, the duke of York, prince Saxe Cobourg, and Clairfayt. By the reports of passengers from Bourdeaux, in forty-five days, the army of the republic in Flanders has been totally destroyed. From the present disposition of the combined powers, I believe that they will still have more success, and that this year will terminate the war." [*Marvellous!*]

Yesterday arrived in town from Niagara, a Mr. Pierce, a gentleman whose veracity may be depended upon, who informs that the British forces intended to act in opposition to general Wayne, have been recalled from their station; and that part of them had arrived at Niagara, previous to Mr. Pierce's leaving that place, which was four weeks ago. Mr. Pierce also informs, that a large number of Indians were, before this, collected, who intended to join the British; but that they had all dispersed.

The above orders were supposed to have been issued by lord Dorchester.

July 11. Notwithstanding the various conjectures respecting the intention of colonel Simcoe's late proceedings, we are assured by a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from Canada, that the business on which Simcoe was dispatched, was only to erect a grist-mill for the Indians to grind their corn, which being now completed, he had returned, as mentioned in this gazette on Tuesday last.

The same gentleman informs, that almost every necessary, of which the Indians stand in need, to prosecute the war against America, is supplied by the Spaniards, who seem anxious to encourage their hostile dispositions.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city.

"The Spaniards have been completely routed in the south, and the victorious French are entering Spain. Menin, Furnes, and Courtray are taken in the north. The La Vendee insurgents are defeated, and brilliant successes are announced from all quarters.

"A proclamation of the representatives of the people in this department, grounded on three different arrets of the committee of public safety will explain to you in some degree, the footing on which trade is to be carried on in future.—I have not time to observe on the different points, but the object of it is, to insure the certain supply of articles of the first necessity to this country, by confining the exportation of their own valuable commodities to those who enter into engagements under security to import an equal value of necessary articles.

BALTIMORE, *July* 14.

The British house of lords were summoned to attend on the 26th of May, on a motion of lord Landsdowne, to take into consideration *some recent conduct of the United States of America!*

Captain Gordon, of the brig Trial, arrived at Philadelphia, 63 days from Ferrol, informs, that on the 26th of May, off the Western-Isles, he fell in with the French fleet from the Chesapeake, and was brought to by one of the frigates, from which he received a sailor in lieu of a Frenchman. The ships of war were in a sickly condition, which was imputed to bad water on board the fleet. They had taken many prizes on the passage—the Ambuscade had a large Jamaica ship in tow.

Captain Gordon likewise informs, that the French fleet had taken the transports from Martinique with the prisoners bound to France.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Bourdeaux, dated May 4, 1794, *to a gentleman in Philadelphia.*

"Our prospect of a good crop is extremely favourable; and indeed every circumstance appears in favour of the republic. There is now more unanimity among the 25,000,000 of French people than ever was known before."

Extract from the London Gazette Extraordinary, of the 23d of May; containing a letter from the duke of York to Mr. Dundas, of the 19th.

The army moved in 5 columns to attack the French; the column his royal highness commanded, were composed of 7 English, 5 Austrian, and 2 Hessian battalions, with six squadrons of light dragoons and hussars, were successful in the two attacks they made on the French; and after driving them from two entrenched posts, his royal highness was preparing to take a position for the night, near Lannoy, and for that purpose advanced under lieutenant-general Abercrombrie, a brigade of guards as the advanced corps. He soon after received orders from the emperor to move on and to attack the enemy; in this he again was successful. In this position his royal highness was compelled to fritter away his command, first leaving the two Hessian battalions at Lannoy, 2dly, four do. of British guards at Mouvay, under general Abercrombie, 3dly, two Austrian do. detached to communicate with colonel Davier of general Otto's column, and lastly, a brigade under general Fox, to secure his royal highness's right flank; in consequence of these detachments, the duke had only three British regiments with him, and the dragoons. The French gaining intelligence of this, pushed a corps between his royal highness and general Otto, who gained the rear of the duke, and a body of troops soon after issuing from Lisle, began the attack on his royal highness.—The conflict was of no duration, they were attacked in front and rear by as many thousands of the French as they had hundreds, were soon broke, and his royal highness with difficulty gained general Otto's column. The detachments under generals Abercrombie, Fox, &c. made good their retreat and joined their columns on their right and left. The loss in killed, wounded and missing is 700, of that, three regiments (the 14th, 37th, and 53d,) sustained near 450, so tha
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July 15, 1794.

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Annapolis, July 16, 1

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