(XLIXth YEAR.)

R I N. June 23.

Strasoldo, after taking two hundred prisoners in Ar-

gentierre, pushed forward into the valley of Bar-

celonetta, and made himself master of the defiles

which lead to that part of the army, commanded by

count Aosta, in the valley of Sura, and secures the

communication with that part which is posted in the

county of Nice, under the duke of Chablais. This

advantage gives general Strasoldo the opportunity to

approach Nice by the valley of the river Var, whill

the other columns advance by other roads. The

French will thus find themselves in a triangle, of

B. R. E. D. A. May 28.

natural courage; and in a thousand persecutions which

are excited, they shew that they are not unworthy to

suffer in the cause of liberty. At present, without

the court of the stadtholder, and that court is impolitic

enough to exercise its vengeance, when there is cer-

tainly but a fingle step by which its yoke can ever be

Arengthened. They puriue, therefore, with rigour,

all who are suspected to have favoured the French in-

vasion of Holland. They even produce the letters,

true or false, with which the wealthy merchants in-

vited Dumourier as a conqueror, and engaged for an

advance of money by their subscriptions. Forty-two

of these persons have been arraigned, who are put-

FRANCFORT, June 4.

the night between the 30th and 31th of May. They

divided themselves into three columns, and in the

middle one was their cavalry. Their principal at-

tack was against Marienbourn, about two leagues dif-

tance from Mentz, general Kalkreuth's head-quarters.

They then made a false attack upon the Prussian's lest

wing, to draw off the attention of the right, and in

the mean while they made themselves matters of the

entrenchments before Marienbourn, spiked three pieces

of cannon and a howitzer, and killed and took pri-

ioners about twenty-eight men. They then proceed.

ed into the village, and having the watchword, easily

overpowered the centinels, and afterwards advanced

in great force into the Prussian camp, where they de-

stroyed all the empty tents, &c. which were left there.

Their cavalry that forced the passage through the vil-

lage, sent a detachment towards general Kalkreuth's

quarters, who having fled, they retired, after destroy-

ing every thing that came in their way. Another

party visited the quarters of colonel Tretocler, whose

servant was shot dead as he was taking his master's

horses out of the stable; they were afterwards met by

the curassiers of Saxe Weimer, when a skirmish en-

fued, and many were killed on both fides : at length

the whole Prussian army being alarmed, the French

thought it prudent to retire, and were followed to the

walls of Mentz, where a strong cannonade was kept

up in favour of their retreat, a number of the Prussian

cavalry was killed and wounded, among the latter is

major Woolfram. As it was suspected that the French

had good information from Marienbourn, the pastors

of that place and Eistrich have been arrested; and the

lecretary of the latter had also undergone a strict ex-

GRODNO, June 27.

The French made a sudden sortie from Mentz on

sessed of offices either civil or military.

The patriots of Holland derive hopes from their

which the fleets at lea will form one line.

A E

RGE-TOWN, as

, and bounds with hereof are in wood. round. This lot is dering waters of the fall of zr feet, and ent building stone. ons for houses. and bounds with

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at 75. 6d. is £.7000 f land at f.20 per 2140 0 0 1680 0 0 780 0 0

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thington, whose inth the growth of the of America-Hence, efinition, it will be ne Guinea a valuable e obtained in the vior a lot in a town erce.

ing this Lottery in September next, or , which he flatters is present prospects.
will immediately be e money for the cash Notice will be given pers, and a lift of the nediately published. ved to the subscriber. een at Mr. George

Meffrs. Wallace and and Mr. George IAS BOUCHER.

1 9 :

In yesterday's sitting of the diet, orders were unani-

moully given to the chancellors to fend instructions to the ministers of the republic residing at the foreign courts, which remain neutral with regard to Poland, and especially to that at the court of London, to solicit their friendly offices with the empress of Russia and

the king of Prussia. On the same day it was decreed by a majority of 107 against 24, that the chancellors do prepare a form of instructions to regulate the conduct and powers of the deputies to be chosen by the diet, for the purpole of negotiating with M. de Sievers, the Russian ambassador, conformably however in every respect to the sense of the notes presented by the states, which declare the inability of the diet to accede to any act of cession of Polish territories, it being contrary to the outh of the confederation of Targowice, under which folely made his accession, because this confederation being formed under the auspices of the empress of Rullia, warranted most solemnly the integrity of the dominions of the republic.

## MARTIANDGAZETE

## HURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1793.

arrest by the Russian ambassador, who also sent a written order to the treasurer of Lithuania, not to pay OO INCE their last defeat, the French any money to the king on account of the civil lift; have strengthened themselves in Savoy fimilar orders are illued to the farmers of the crown and the county of Nice; but we do lands .- Notwithstanding this treatment, and threats not learn that they have attempted of a worse style, the unfortunate king perseyeres, together with the diet, in refusing to subscribe to the We have accounts that general

> SIEGE OF VALENCIENNES. Official account of the operations of the combined

cession of the provinces so unjustly torn from Poland.

army before Valenciennes. Head-Quarters at Herin, July 7. Last night the formation of the banquettes in their whole lengths was continued, and in great measure finithed, as well as the steps leading from the third parallel. About noon a bomb fell upon one of our powder magazines in the first parallel, which blew up, and killed lieutenant Waffermandael, and a corpora

were wounded. During this interval of twenty-four hours, the cannon of the enemy did not play much, but the fire of their mulketry, directed from the covered way against us, was so much the more violent. Our lois consists protection, they are delivered up to the resentment of-

of five killed and twenty-two wounded. A report, sent by his serene highness the hereditary prince of Nassau Orange, announces, that being desirous to inform himself of the exact position of the enemy, he resolved to send out a strong reconnoitring party on the 5th instant, at break of day. With this view he ordered col. Genseau to advance beyond Turcoign, towards Mouveaux, and his serene highness the landgrave of Hesse d'Armstadt to quit Werwick, and to advance against Blaton. With regard to himfelt he quitted Roneq with a detachment of chasseurs, hussars, volunteers, and infantry, supported by four pieces of cannon, in order to proceed to the cauleway of Lisse. When he arrived at La Roussel he sell in with the picquets of the enemy, attacked them, and, notwithstanding the assistance which came to support them, and their obstinate resistance, he drove them into their entrenchments.

Immediately after this expedition several divisions of the enemy were observed towards Linselles, Que-Inoi and Bondues; but as the hereditary prince, who had already accomplished his object, could not engage in a new action against an enemy so superior in numbers, he retreated in the belt order possible, without the enemy daring to make the least movement to moleit him. The other two commanders acquitted themselves of their commission with so much activity that the enemy were on all sides driven into their entrenchments, after sustaining considerable loss.

In these different skirmishes between posts, the Dutch had eight killed and eighteen wounded, among whom are capt. Wrangel of the staff, and ensign Hurlitz, who marching as volunteers as far as Bonduca, deck had a horse wounded under him.

The bravery of the Dutch troops occasioned a much greater loss to the enemy; for a great many killed were found in the field of battle, and they were seen to carry away a very great number of wounded. The Dutch took prisoners one officer and two soldiers. His serene highness announces also, that at three o'clock of the morning of the 6th, the enemy, confisting of two battalions of infantry, supported by three pieces of cannon and seventy cavalry, attacked at different times the post of Neuf-Eglise, but that they were constantly checked and repulsed by a company of Tyrolian chasseurs accompanied by capt. Vilsan, affitted by a party of the chasseurs of Laudon. The enemy were attacked in their retreat by a detachment of the Imperial hussars of Blankenstein and Dutch hussars, who pierced them, killed forty men and wounded a great many. We lost in this affair two men killed, and had four wounded, among whom is count Goerlitz, lieutenant of the Tyrolian chasseurs; two of our men were taken prisoners by the enemy.

July 8. All the parts of the third parallel were nearly completed. The workmen were employed in constructing fix batteries with their respective communications. The cannonade of the enemy was feeble but the fire of their mulketry, constantly and with great vivacity directed against our labourers, killed four men and wounded twenty-two.

BRUSSELS, July 13. Yesterday his screne highness the archduke Charles,

fet out to join the army. Intelligence was received on the 10th from Tour-

the present diet is held, and to which his majesty has nay, stating that the camp of observation near Valenciennes was moving towards Queinoi, to prevent the junction of the army of Custine with that in the environs of Givet.

All that transpires respecting the siege of Valen-

NATIONALYCONVBNTION

Letter from the representatives of the people with the ariny on the fide of Breft.

NANTES, July 2. The reports which we have received, prove that the plunderers have not yet evacuated the environs. They fire, from time to time, red hot bullets into the suburbs; but we cannonade them vigoroully."

Letter from the same. ce Citizens Colleagues,

"We had reason to inform you that the robbers were yet near us. In fact, they have shewed themfelves on the other side of the bridge. To-day we go to meet them. We have obliged them to retire. We have made twenty prisoners, and brought some cattle into the city. This little action will not prevent us from marching to Ancenis, to which place the French of artillery; one under-cannoncer and a Hanoverian army directs its march at present."

> Richard—" I also have news to communicate. Here is the postcript of one of our commissioners with the army of the north, dated Crumbray, July 7-"Valenciennes made yesterday a terrible fortie, which destroyed all the enemy's works, and cost them a great many men, to such a degree that they will no longer he able to take any position to attack the place."

STATE POAPER. Letter written by his most serene highness the elector of Mentz, to general Dumourier, first published in the German Gazette, in Franconia, on 2d of July. COLOGNE, May 16.

"I have received your letter of the 12th inff. and am strangely surprised to find that you still reside at Mergentheim. I once had hopes you would have made a better use of the indulgence which I had shewn in the orders to my governor, to induce you to feek some other place of residence. But it appears that you want, by your letter, a farther declaration of my lentiments, which I will not delay giving you.

"France, whose interior parts were shaken by divers profligate factions, inspired me first with nothingbut compassion; a horde of russians have since changed that sentiment, by their iniquitous deeds, into abhorrence. I beheld the events which then occurred, as the madness of the moment; and although myself, and the Teutonic order of which I am director, sustained. great losses by them, yet I confidered the whole as mere catastrophes, and flattered mysels with confidence to see a new order of things from the moment their minds should have recovered from their phrenzy. All spirit of order and constitution was destroyed in France; but the rest of the world remained quiet. To your ministry alone, Sir, the greatest part of Europe stands indebted for its participation in those unlucky events. much distinguished themselves. The prince of Wal- You was the first that advised France to invade foreign countries, to attack neighbours, and to spread among them all the horrors which convulled your own country. All the blood which has been spilt, all the cruel extortions and oppressions which so general and disaftrous a war brings not only upon France, but upon all the world, reflect upon you its first author and promoter; and the fignal and splendid successes of your generalship, can neither palliate nor obliterate the injury you have committed on mankind.

"I will forbear speaking of the manner in which you quitted the army: my judgment, which, as a rrivate man, is only sounded on a sense of candour and rectitude, would not please you; and I congratulate you upon your interpreting as a token of regard, the curiofity which the people manifested when they saw you, the author of their misfortunes, and the object of their apprehensions, deprived of the power of ill treating them in future. Nay, it is not your principles, but the times alone, which are altered; and if the powers of Europe are of opinion that you might be of service to them, or if you imagine they one you thanks, I assure you, on the contrary, that, as a simple private individual, whom some countries have chosen for their chief and governor, I can weither reconcile myself to such a thought, nor have any direct or indirect connexion with you: I rather find myself under the necessity of renewing the orders of my governor to urge your departure from my dominions.

With these sentiments, I am, FREDERICK CHARLES JOSEPH. Baron Von Erthael, Primate of all Germany, Archbishop and Elector of Mentz.

L O N D O N, July 15.

A letter from! Valenciennes says, " It is criminal to disguise the truth. The kings of Europe cannot hope to take this place, without the facrifice of 20,000 human beings, and when they have gained it at this This town is furrounded by four different camps of clemes is, that the beliegers are keeping up a most expence, they have done no more than prepared for testion troops. Some of the Nuncois were put under terrible fire upon that fortress, both night and day. the capture of Lisle, at the expence of 50,000 more?