CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 10.

Yesterday evening a gentleman arrived here from Augusta, in Georgia, who informs us, that six of the Creek towns, with a number of Cherokees, had declared war against the United States, and were actually marching under the command of Bowles and Galphin, to attack the frontiers.

An Augusta paper contains the following intelligence:

Augusta, May 4.

We have it now in our power, from the best authority to give the following melancholy particulars to the public, attending the murder of the family on the Oconee river, on the 22d ultimo.

The Indians, 37 in number, came to the house of a Mr. R. Thresher, and fired upon & killed Mr. Thresher, two children and a negro woman; Mrs. Thresher, to avoid, if possible, the fate with which she was threatened, fled, with an infant of about 5 or 6 weeks old in her arms, and leaped into the river—the Indians pursued, shot her through each thigh and right breast, stabbed her in the left breast with a knife, cut her left arm nearly off, and then scalped her. In this horrid situation she remained until the neighbours could assemble in sufficient numbers to cross the river and pursue the Indians. As the first canoe was crossing she had strength enough to call for assistance, they went, found her hanging by a bush in water nearly up to the chin, her infant at the bottom of the river a few yards from her—she lived nearly 24 hours, and when informed by her physician that it was impossible for her to survive much longer, she with a fortitude, that is rarely to be met with, called her friends around her, and in a calm but pathetic manner, gave her hand to each one, wishing them a better fate than had befallen herself and family; and when after her speech failed, as neighbours were constantly coming in, she continued to give her hand, until about five minutes before she resigned her breath, which was without a groan.

Mrs. Thresher was about 25 years of age, of a respectable family, an elegant person, and possessed an uncommon education.

On thursday the 24th ult. two men were killed in Franklin, 40 horses carried off; and since the accounts published in our last, all the inhabitants on the frontiers have retreated into forts, without arms or ammunition. At one meeting of near 40 persons, they could only muster five old muskets: to heighten the horror of their condition, the Indians were momently expected.

As similar murders are daily committed, it called upon the spirits of 800 gallant fellows, who marched last week against the savages, determined to revenge the cruelties perpetrated on the infant, the mother, and the defenceless.

Sherman & Peck,

HAVE lately replenished the *Old Store* with a plentiful supply of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

selected to the fancy of almost all descriptions—among other articles they are furnished with a good assortment of Chintzes, Calicoes, Broad Cloths, Elastic and Forrest do.—Check'd, Strip'd, Crosbar'd and plain Muslins—Chintz purple and buff coloured Shawls, Moreens, Taboreens Dorants, Calimancoes, Shalloons, and Tartanes of different colours, Fancy vest Patterns, Turkey striped Muslinett do.—3 4, 7-8, and 4-4 Irish Linens, Janes and Fustians, Nankeens, Royal Rib, Satin Lutting, India Bandanna Handkerchiefs, English do.—Cotton Mock do. black Barcelona do.—; Ell 3 and yard wide Modes, Nuns Thread from No. 8 to 60—Silk and Twist, Ribbons, Dutch Laces, India stripe for Trowsers—Sarcenetts, Spotted and Plain Lenos, Malenetts, Gentlemen's and Ladie's Cotton Hose—Fine Rib'd do. Fancy Twill'd and Marble do. Lawns, Fans, Bleekram, Habit Gloves, Silk Mitts, fashionable Chip and Willow Hats, Ostrich Feathers, &c.—HARDWARE, Files, Sickles, Carry Combs, Screw Augers, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Candlestick's, Plain Irons, Nippers, Pincers, Shoe Hammars, Tacks, Awl blades and Hafts Raisors, Straps and Cases for do. Shaving Boxes, Penknives, Knives, and Forks from 4 to 15 shillings per sett. Screws and Butts, Brass Knobs, Chest locks, Brads, Scissars and Shears, Japan'd and Marble Inkpotts, Snuffers, Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Hatbuckles and Bands.—Table Catches, Door Handles, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Steel Boot do. 4d, 8d and 10d Nails, and an assortment of

Glass and Crockery Ware.

HIGH proof, fine flavoured West-India and New-England Rum, Wine of the vintage of 1782, Metheglin, Leaf, Lump and brown Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Raisins, Indigo of the best quality, Cotton Wool, Coperas, Verdegreate, Glue, &c. Any of which they pledge to sell their town or Country friends, at a moderate profit for READY PAY, or short approved CREDIT; and receive most kinds of Country produce.

☞ THEY continue the HATMANUFACTORY as usual, and pay the highest price in CASH for LAMBS-WOOL.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 10, 1793.

Apollos King,

TAKES this opportunity to inform his customers and others, that he has just received a beautiful assortment of

English and India GOODS,

which he is determined to sell on as reasonable terms as anyin the county, almost all kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

Chesterfield, May 27th. 1793.

Broke into the inclosure of the

Subscriber, on Saturday last, a pair of two year old STEERS. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

PAUL WARNER.

Cummington, May 10, 1793.

PROPOSALS,
For PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,
The redeemed Captive returning to Zion: Or
A FAITHFUL HISTORY OF
REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES
IN THE
CAPTIVITY AND DELIVERANCE
OF
Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS,

MINISTER of the Gospel in Deerfield, who, in the desolation which befel that Plantation, by an incursion of the French and Indians, was by them carried away, with his family, and his neighborhood into Canada.

DRAWN UP BY HIMSELF,

Annexed to which, is a SERMON, preached by him upon his return, at the Lecture in Boston, Dec. 5, 1706, on those words. Luke viii, 39. *Return to thine own house, and show how great things God hath done unto thee.*

ALSO,

An APPENDIX, containing an account of those taken captive at Deerfield, Feb. 29, 1703-4, of those killed after they went out of town, those who returned; of those who were slain at that time in or near the town; and of the mischief done by the enemy in Deerfield, from the beginning of its settlement to the death of the Rev. Mr. Williams, in 1729: With a conclusion to the whole, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Springfield, and the Rev. Mr. Prince, of Boston.

LIKEWISE WILL BE ADDED,

An APPENDIX by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, the present Minister of the Gospel in Deerfield; containing some account of the mischief done in Deerfield, and its vicinity, from the death of the Rev. Mr. Williams, to the conclusion of the last French War.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be well executed, on a handsome type, and good paper; and will contain about 130 duodecimo pages.

II. The price to subscribers, neatly bound, will be Two Shillings and Ten Pence, if stitched in blue, Two Shillings. Those who subscribe for six books shall have a seventh gratis.

*** Subscriptions are received at Greenfield by T. Dickman, and at this office.

Printing-Office, Greenfield, May 13, 1793.

ROBERT BRECK, and SON,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have just received a large and general assortment of

English, India and Hard-Ware

GOODS,

Suitable for all seasons, which their customers and others may obtain on the most reasonable terms possible.

Likewise, W. India Rum, N. England, do. Molasses, Gins, Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Cotton Wool, all kinds of Spices, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Snuff, Bohea and Souchong Teas, of the fine quality, & cheap as usual; Russia and Sweed's Iron, German Steel Crawley Steel, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glass, 20d, 10d, 8d and 4d, wrought Nails, Cornfans and Bolting Cloths, Iron Shovels, Frying Pans, Mackrell, by the barrel or less. All kinds of Grocery, always for sale; Painted Canvas Table Cloths, Horseman's Hanger Blades, Rorum and Felt Hats.

A large and general assortment of Glass and Queen's Ware, very low. A general assortment of American & French Paper Hangings, suitable for papering Rooms. Likewise an assortment of elegant Gilt Frame Looking Glasses, of all Sizes and Prices. Most kinds of produce taken in payment as usual. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's Humble Servants,

R. BRECK, and SON.

N. N. They want to purchase a quantity of BEES-WAX, for which they will pay the highest price in cash.

Northampton, May 21, 1793.

JESSE SMITH,

Of Worthington, has just opened and ready for sale at the store lately occupied by Doctor Solomon Bond, of Plainfield, a large and beautiful assortment of

West India & English Goods,

Among which are Superfine and Common Broadcloths, Buff and other Cassimere, Elastic Cloths, a handsome assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, Velvets, Corduroys, Thicksets, Nankeen, Janes and Fustians, Ginger, Pepper and Rice—W. I. and N. Rum, Brandy, Gins, and Wine, too many other articles to enumerate—Which he is determined to sell as cheap as they can be purchased in the County for ready pay or short credit. Constant attendance given by Jonathan Perkins, and all favours greatfully acknowledged. Gentlemen and Ladies please to call on said Smith, at his store in Worthington, and on said Perkins, in Plainfield, and buy cheaper than the cheapest—1/4 per yard will be given for TOW CLOTH, and 7 1/2 d. per pound for Butter.

N. B. All those who are indebted to Solomon Bond, for Goods, are hereby requested to call on him, and make immediate settlement by note or payment, and all those that neglect this reasonable request may depend upon their accounts being put into the hands of an Attorney to settle by the first of Sept. next.

Plainfield, June 4. 1793. SOLOMON BOND.

NOTICE is hereby given to

GEORGE GREEN, a non-resident proprietor of lands, lying in Norwich, in the county of Hampshire, that his lands are taxed in a state, county and town taxes, to the amount of two pounds eleven shillings and five pence; unless said taxes are paid on or before the 28th day of June next, so much of said land will be sold at public vendue on said 28th day of June, at the House of James Converse, in said Norwich, as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes, with intervening charges.

JAMES CONVERSE, Collector.

Norwich, May 28th, 1793.

To the PROPRIETORS *of* LOCKS *and* CANALS *on* CONNECTICUT RIVER, *in the* COUNTY *of* HAMPSHIRE.—

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of said Proprietors is to be had, on Thursday the 27th day of JUNE current, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at their South-Barrack, near Taylor's South Mill at the foot of the Falls in South-Hadley; then and there to consider and act on the following articles, viz:—

FIRST.—To consider and determine on the expediency of any other works than have heretofore been contemplated towards compleating a passage by the Falls in South Hadley.

SECOND.—To raise any further sums of Money that shall be thought necessary.

GIVEN under our hands this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1793.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, *President.*
CALEB STRONG,
JONA. DWIGHT, } *Directors.*
LEVI SHEPHARD.

Wright & Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the Public, that they have just received, at their Stores in Northampton, and Westhampton, an additional and compleate assortment of

ENGLISH GOODS:

ALSO a general assortment of

Hard Ware Goods.

All which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, and treat those who shall oblige them with their Custom with such attention as will merit a continuance of their favors.

BUTTER, FLAX, BEESWAX, old PEWTER and most kinds of produce will be received in payment.

*** ALL persons indebted to said Company whose Notes and accounts are more than one years standing, are requested to make immediate payment.

Northampton, June 12, 1793.

Just opened and for sale by

ARAD BROWN,

At the House of Mr. Elijah Wright, jun. West of the Meeting-House in Eastampton, a compleat assortment of fashionable ENGLISH & HARD-WARE GOODS.

Among which are the following articles, viz:

SUPERFINE, Scarlet, Light and Dark coloured Broadcloths, Striped Swandown, Dove coloured Fancy Cord, Cassimere, Velvet, Jane, Fustian, Nankeen, a beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, various colours; Furniture, do. Moreen, Shalloons, Durants, Calimancoes, Modes and Sattins, Black and White Tissanies, Sarcenet, Plain Lawn, Flower'd and Strip'd Aprons, Lace of different kinds—Plain and Strip'd Muslin, Handkerchief and Apron do.—White Cotton and Worsted Hose, Gentlemens' and Ladies Gloves, Silk and Twist, Pins and Needles, Ribbons of all kinds—A beautiful assortment of Fans—Thread from No. 10 to 64—Wafers and Sealing Wax, Purple & Chintz Shawls, Chip Hats, Ostrich Feathers, Silk Vest Shapes, Satin Lading, Irish Linnen, Writing Paper, Umbrillas, Morocco Pocket-Books, Plated and Steel Spurs, Japan'd Snuffers, Rasors and Penknives, Cutlery, Brass Knobs, Tobacco Boxes, Snuff do. Large and Small Spoons, Plated Shoe and Knee Buckles, Pinch Back, do. Brass Handles and Escutcheons, Knives and Forks, Chest Locks, H and HL Hinges, Shoe Hammars, Spectacles, Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Gimblets of all kinds, Mill Files, Raisins, &c.

ALSO,—A very large assortment of Crockery, by Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than can be purchased in the county—An assortment of Glass and China Ware of all kinds—Snuff, Pigtail Tobacco,—With many other articles too numerous to mention.

Those gentlemen and ladies who wish to purchase, are requested to call and see if they can't be as well accommodated by him, as by any of his brother traders in this or any of the neighbouring towns. Most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and 3 months credit will be given for any of the above goods. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's humble servant,

ARAD BROWN.

N. B. Those persons formerly indebted to said Brown, are requested to call and see what is to be done.

Eastampton, June 3. 1793.

The Blind Man of Chesterfield,

HAVING lately received from New-York a general assortment of

GOODS,

(much larger than usual) fashionable and suitable for the season; actuated by sentiments of gratitude (as well as by motives of interest) presents his acknowledgments to his friends & customers for their benevolence to his person and family, and for their beneficial attention to his *efforts* in trade for years past, which has afforded him the means of a comfortable subsistence:—

He wishes for the continuance of their favors, and flatters himself, their commiseration for the singularity of his circumstances, (having been totally blind 27 years) together with their long experience of his fair and upright dealings, will be inducements of charity and interest to multiply their favors and thereby add to their property.

SOLOMON RUSSELL.

Chesterfield, June 3. 1793.

WANTED a quantity of

WHITE OAK BARK,

for which Eighteen Shillings per cord, will be given, if delivered by the 20th of July, by

BRIDGMAN & RICE.

Northampton, June 5, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1793. [NUMB. 356.

The following letter from Le FAYETTE, *during the first days of his captivity, are worthy of being preserved. They are copied from the* (*London*) *Star, of the 16th of April; vouch the authenticity of them is vouched for.*

NIVELLE, (*Netherlands*) August 27, 1792.

YOU must be much interested with my singular situation, among the conjectures which your friendship formed respecting me, this certainly never could have found a place. I informed you that I would defend the constitutional throne with the same sincerity with which I combated the ancient system; and though the republican faction would have given me any terms to change my conduct, I never wished to have any communication with them. My conduct in the Assembly, by uniting against the villains a majority of two thirds, was about to strengthen the political machine a little, when the horrid crisis of the 10th of August overturned every thing. I found in the constitution, as well as in my own indignation, and the interest of my country, every possible reason for resisting that rebellion, contrary to all its principles and to all the laws. The department of Ardennes, in which I was, the municipality of Sedan, all the citizens of which are excellent, and a part of my troops, were the first means of resistance which I employed. Three commissioners of the Assembly, among whom was Kersaint, have been arrested, amidst the acclamations of all Sedan, and confined in the citadel, from which they beheld the National guard and the troops renew, before the municipality, the civic oath to the nation, the law, and to the King. A courier from M. Claviere, came to me with a report, from which the name of the king had been erased—I sent him to prison. I no longer corresponded but with the ministry of the Department of the Ardennes.

Until liberty shall be restored to the king, and to the national Assembly, whom I consider as also in a state of captivity, I protested to the other departments a coalition, and a kind of small congress, which should take the suspension of the king, until the executive power should be restored to him, so that the suspension might be declared by a respectable majority of the kingdom to be criminal act, to which France would not submit: But what can the most energetic efforts avail when terror reigns every where? The departments were slow in declaring themselves.—Besides, the administrations were expelled. Several fanits of account—faults, against which I myself often exclaimed, were exposed to view with success; and the capital gave an example of timidity which was too much followed. Dillon, with the whole left wing of my army, from Doukirk to Maubeuge, yielded to the commissioners, and did not even send me the troops which I requested from him, and on whom I most depended. Luckner assisted in the fitting at Mentz, in which the suspension of the king was accepted by the municipal and administrative bodies, who were ready to die with him, as well as their general. Behold then, all the civil surrounding authorities, and all the troops, except the main body of the army immediately with me, bend under the yoke! Several of my regiments had been seduced; and among others, I shall speak in only one of the infernal machines employed, which was to enlist in the army, and send me as recruits the ablest of my grenadiers.

The artillery of suspension, decrees of accusation, and in short every thing which could destroy confidence was hurled against me. I had still some good regiments and a great number of officers. I wished to put myself up in some strong place, and to circumscribe towards and against all, the constitutional standard; but it was represented to me, that being surrounded at the same time by the combined powers, and the power of the Jacobins, I should, by resisting, only tend to no purpose the blood of my friends, expose myself, and perhaps cause the King, his family, my own, as well as all the persons known to be attached to me, to be assassinated. During this time the commissioners, who were prisoners, requested me to grant them a capitulation, which, they said, would settle every thing. It was in my power, they said, (a la Columbe) to be the first man in the world.—I readily believe, that by forgetting their crimes, by sacrificing the king, and by joining their party, I should have become a chief of great importance to be gained over; but as I was perfectly certain that their proposal would not be reconcilable to my conscience, I had refused even to see them. In this situation I could do nothing else than quit France, as my death would have been no service to it. It is from the 19th of August that I date my egira. I repaired to Bouillon, with Menabourg, de Pozy, and some other officers. We set out under pretence of reconnoitering, leaving my escort of Hussars on the Road, I sent back all my Ordonnances, (soldiers on duty, whose business it is to carry the General's written orders) to make those dispatches of the army retire who were in danger, and to inform Luckner, my own General, and the Municipality of Sedan, of my departure.

In a word, instead of carrying off with me as I might, my officers and troops, I did not wish that the most scrupulous delicacy should have any thing to reproach itself with.

Having arrived near Rochfort, in the country of Liege, from which we expected to proceed to Holland & England, we were informed that there was there an Austrian post which we could easily avoid, but which we had no reason either to fear for, or fly from. With a view only to avoid all mistake and all uneasiness, Bureau de Pozy quitted us to make the commanding officer a declaration similar to that which I now send you. We were invited to approach, and you will be as much surprised as I was, when you learn that we were treated as prisoners of war. Being conducted to Namur, and afterwards to this place, we are so closely confined, that I have a centinel at the door of my apartment, and I am not allowed to walk in a small garden which is at the bottom of the stair-case, we walk only in the court. This conduct towards us is as unjust as impolitic. You will readily perceive that it tends to alienate the National Conventional party, that is to say, the grand majority of the nation, from all confidence in the Court of Vienna, since it is very clear that we quitted our country for having defended royalty, at the same time as liberty.

In short, whatever may happen to me, I shall always remain such as you have known me; but if justice and policy prevail over personal malice, I expect to repair soon to England, where I shall be happy to see you.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE.

Second letter of M. DE LA FAYETTE.

Arlon, Sept. 3.

"I am sensible how much your attention is engaged with my situation—I am well, this is all the satisfaction I can at present give to my friends.

"I wrote to you since the epoch—when the crimes of the 10th of August, the violence offered to all constituted powers, the little support I found in the bold step of arresting the Commissioners of the assembly, and lastly the inutility of my death to the public cause, were so many successive reasons for determining me to quit France.

"Had the King been able to determine to quit Paris, as I proposed to him, after having taken measures for conducting him to Compeigne, he would have avoided great dangers and great misfortunes. But it is useless to recur to the past.

"I informed you how I resolved to quit France, in which I could neither compromise with guilt, nor bend under the despotism of the Jacobins.

"I informed you how I reached Rochefort, where there was a post of Austrians whom I and my companions neither sought for nor avoided. You could read in the papers a declaration made by us, as well as a list of the companions of my journey; the manner in which we announced ourselves, left us in no doubt respecting the right we had to pass freely. We were however conducted to Nivelle, and our confinement became closer every day. Apart of the officers who had accompanied me, have at length been released; the rest ought to have been so. Since Menabourg, Alexander Lamieth, Bureau de Pozy, and myself, were put into a carriage, under the escort of a major and three officers of infantry, with a detachment of hussars. At every place where we arrived, two centinels were posted at the door of our apartment, two at the bottom of the stair case, and two at the street door, besides those posted at the stables & under the windows, so that we were in every respect treated not as prisoners of war, which was absurd, but as state prisoners, which is explained by the constitution of bayonets. We shall arrive to-morrow at Luxemburgh—this is all I know.

"It is strange enough to see La Rochefoucauld, and Barnave under the rod of the Jacobins!—I and my companions in the chains of the Austrians. The friends of liberty are proscribed on both sides: I am not therefore in my place, but in a prison; and I had rather suffer in the name of despotism, which I have combated, than in the name of the people, whose cause is dear to my heart, and whose name is at present profaned by villains.

"I wish that the Duke of Brunswick may march speedily to Paris, in order that honest men may escape the dagger of assassins, and quit France in safety. But I am filled with indignation at the cowardice with which both towns and troops surrender.

"I know well that the crimes of the 10th of August contribute greatly to this, but it is necessary that the French nation should have at the same time energy sufficient to punish them, and to defend itself from suffering enemies;—my countrymen have had neither the one nor the other.

"In short, though my present situation is disagreeable, it is not disgraceful for a friend of liberty, and it is not what it would have been at the head of an army, under the monstrous government which the Jacobins have substituted for the constitution.

"You will perhaps ask, what are they going to do with you at Luxembourg? I really do not know; but they will not make me a man inconsistent in principles, nor pliable, by the situation in which I now am. (Signed)

"LA FAYETTE."

Foreign Intelligence.

MADRID, (*Spain*) March 31.

SIXTEEN ships of war are failed from *Ferrol*, to cruize in the Mediterranean against the French; 10,000 Volunteers have been raised on the frontiers.

The Declaration of war against *France* was made known yesterday in the different squares and the public parts of this capital.

Admiral GOODALL's squadron has taken fifteen vessels from *Marseilles* and *Cette*, with rich cargoes; they are sent into *Gibralter*.

ARANJUEZ, April 10.

The Madrid Gazette has of late been filled with a register of patriotic offers, which still continue to be made with great alacrity and zeal. The Duke DE LA INFANTADO, has presented the King with a regiment of 1200 men cloathed, armed, and equipped in every respect—They have eight battalion guns, two field pieces, and four howitzers, with the necessary ammunition and baggage, waggons, and mules, and the *Caisse du Regiment* stocked with a large sum of ready cash.

Another Grandee has also raised a regiment on his estates; & several have paid into the Royal Treasury a voluntary gift of 20,000 l. in hard and sterling money.

The QUEEN, and all the ladies of the court, are busily employed in making lint.

BRUGES, (*Flanders*) April 19.

The guards, who were expected to have made some stay in this city, received orders last night to march this day for *Courtray*, a town about eight leagues from this place, near the French frontiers. The 37th regiment marched yesterday to *Ostend*: The 14th and 53d are still here.—The reason alleged for this precipitate march of the guards, is to assist the Prussians in surrounding a considerable body of French troops, who are now near *Courtray*, on their march through the imperial territories from *Brede* and *Gertrydenberg*, and to oblige them to lay down their arms. These troops, it may be recollected, were allowed to march from those garrisons, with their arms, cannon, military stores, baggage, and all the honors of war; which capitulation the Prince DE SAXE COBURG, has declared will be no longer adhered to, in consequence of the French garrison of *Condé* having most inhumanly massacred one of his officers, who was sent with a trompeter to the garrison. Before introducing him into the town, they bound his eyes, & then tore him in pieces. In consequence of this attrocious violation of their faith, the Austrian Generals have given orders to stop all the baggage and military stores which were following them.

BRUSSELS, (*Aust. Netherl.*) APRIL 22.

On the 17th General CLAIRFAYT resolved to attack the wood of *Raisses*, where the French had posted themselves, for which purpose he sent a battalion of Hungarian Infantry, one of the regiments of *Ligne*, and another of free corps of *Mirchantwitz*, with some light horse and chasseurs. The contest was long and obstinate and lasted seven hours, but at last the French, upon the point of being surrounded, after a long and bloody resistance retreated in tolerable order to *Lisle*. By all accounts the loss of the enemy must have been very considerable. We had but 300 killed and wounded.

The garrison of *Lisle* made a vigorous sally to dislodge our advanced posts, which were within a short distance of that city, after our troops had taken post at *Lannoy*, *Roubaix*, and *Tercoin*. On this occasion an action took place, in which some were killed on both sides.

APRIL 26. That part of the combined army, consisting of Austrians and Prussians, commanded by General CLAIRFAYT, which threatened *Lisle*, and had taken several advantageous positions round that place, has quitted them, in order to advance against *Condé* and *Valenciennes*, which will probably be the two principal points of attack. While this movement was effecting, the corps commanded by Lieut. Gen. DE LA TOUR, after having given a false alarm to the entrenched camp of *Maubeuge*, advanced against that place to blockade it, and to cut off entirely its communication with *Valenciennes*. These measures were attended with success.

On the 23d, a very smart engagement took place between the advanced posts in the neighbourhood of *Maubeuge*. The French having advanced in great numbers, forced at first some posts of chasseurs, but soon our people, being reinforced, obliged the enemy to fall back in disorder.

FRANKFORT, (*Germany*) APRIL 17.

General KALKREUTH, who directs the investment of *Mentz*, has summoned the city to surrender; but General POIRE, who commands there while General MEUNIER has the command of *Cassel*, replied, that he would defend it to the last. The bombardment of this unhappy town was therefore begun yesterday. The besiegers having in vain attempted to dislodge the French from the village of *Weissenau*, which was necessary for them to carry on the operations of the siege, they at length set fire to it. All the environs are likely to be subjected in the fullest extent to all the horrors and devastations of war.

GENT, (*Austrian Flanders.*) APRIL 19.

It is this morning reported that the Marquis LA FAYETTE, died on the 12th inst. in the old prison in *Berlin*; the manner of his death is variously related. One report is, that the victory of the Austrians over the French at *Lonzel*, being extravagantly exaggerated to him, was the cause of his fatal illness; the other is, that the gaoler, on discovering pen, ink, and paper, in his apartment, took the liberty of confining him in the dungeon, wherein the unfortunate General left his mortal part.

[*This account is not confirmed.*]

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PERMANENT SITTING—APRIL 16.

THE following letters were read, as