

the aspects; but, Sir, I trust to inform you, that I cannot consent to that proposal. I shall begin by stating to you as my Captain, and as the bearer of the present letter, that I have returned, and shall not return until I am in possession of the town. I desire you to spare the blood of the French, and to forward it to me.

*(Signed): Comte de Barthelemy de la Tour.*  
"Lieutenant General."  
General Touville answered, that he had given no orders for the proposition of suspension of hostilities; and that he intended to defend the town, he hoped, with as much success as the enemies wished to themselves in the attack.  
Cuffine sent another letter, and a note to the Convention. He by that proved to the Convention how the nation was imposed upon by the Congress and other Agents. He asked for a full and honest account of the conduct of the Congress, and he said that he could not resist the enemies without the necessary articles. He complained that he could not have the officers he required; and that he did not know the abilities of those that were sent to him.

June 9.—General CURTIS at the head of 20,000 men, is ready to attack the Electorate of Trevis, and his advanced posts are already on the Electoral Frontiers.

FRANKFORT, (Germany) April 18. The French, with an eye to advance, had spread their forces from Stras-Louis, to Biche, the Duke of Brunswick has pulled forward to reanimate the ground they occupied, and was followed yesterday by the King of Prussia in person.—His Majesty, attended by the Duke of Deux-Ponts, proceeded to Chazelleberg, the French having in the mean time retreated back to the heights that bordered on the Duchy. Cuffine has published a Proclamation, in which he endeavors to prove, that he is now the greatest Public Robber, in existence.

The Clubbists at Metz, endeavor more than the French themselves, by every possible expedient, to prevent a capitulation; and the National Deputies, to keep up the force of delusion, have declared in a Proclamation, that they expect a success of 60,000 men. The French have plundered the peasants at Homback, and committed every possible enormity.  
We have possession of a Battery very near Metz, formed on the ruins of an ancient entrenchment, from which we play on the Fur, and the Batteries named Philippe.  
We have contrived by means of the relics of an old Roman Aqueduct, to inundate the Enemy's Mines at Metzgard.  
General Dumourier is still at Stuttgart.

TOURNAI, (United Netherlands) May 3. On the 1st, the French, under Dumourier, attacked General Clairfait's posts, at Rainey and Vierge, with considerable force.—Their intention was to relieve Conde, which they have succeeded in, had they taken these Posts.—They made four several attacks from five in the morning until the evening, but were repulsed with the assistance of a detachment from the Prussians under General Kaspilow, sent from their Camp at Maudry, not without a bloody and long contest, which was pushed in front of the Camp, in which they checked the two battalions of Prussians, and the two battalions of Prussians had left the camp near Tournay, to reinforce those posted at Maudry. The affair was severe, and the loss great on both sides; but the French were completely repulsed.

The same day, the French also left their Camp at Farnas, and attacked Prince Coburg's Post at Saue and Urning, probably with a view to prevent his giving any assistance to Clairfait.  
The Infantry advanced with an intention of turning the left of the Austrians, & at the same time kept up a violent and heavy cannonade, and sent attack from the right, but were well received from the right by the Austrian, that they fell back upon two villages in great disorder, to the amount of 15,000, and were some time exposed to a heavy cannonade, by which they lost 5 or 6000 men, without daring to move out until their Cavalry advanced & covered their retreat, which they made in great confusion, and were pursued by the Austrians beyond the last bridge before their Camp at Farnas, which the latter would have forced, had they been stronger. The French were lost 12 pieces of cannon, among which were two 6 and three 12 pounders.—The rest were 16 and 24 pounders. These attacks which were evidently meant to relieve or raise the siege of Conde, by turning out exactly contrary to their expedition, will probably hasten its surrender.

DOVER, (England) May 6. There has been a very brisk engagement near Calais last Tuesday. The French attacked the Austrian line, and made great havoc in the Prince de Saxe's regiment.

but at last were defeated by General Clairfait, who has taken 14 pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition and baggage.—The Prussians were also attacked, and defeated the French.  
His Royal Highness the Duke of York, with his Hanoverians, attacked a post of two pieces of cannon, and took one of them.  
The further particulars of the above engagement have not yet transpired, but it seems to have been bloody, and lasted from 4 A. M. until 8 P. M.

LONDON, May 6. Answer of fifty parishes in Brittany, emancipated at Somerby, to the proclamation of the Commissioners of the Convention.  
"In the name of the only true God, whom you have always."  
"We are forced to return an answer to your third proclamation, the only intention of which, like that of both the preceding, is a disarming, which good sense and reason will not permit us to comply with; nor to submit to your laws, which we will never acknowledge, were we even to lose the last drop of our blood. Your sanguinary chamber, well known by your misdeeds, with which you have had the audacity to reproach our chiefs, does not permit us even to doubt respecting your deceitful promises. Your inveterate declarations against our chiefs merit only the most profane contempt. Our most ardent desire is to give battle to your invincible army of patriots! Our sacred shield against your arms is a GOD, the avenger of crimes, as it proved in different attacks in which we have lost only two men: And instead of fearing their fury, which you say you are unable to restrain, we desire that you may add to it your own personal courage. We feel too well to suffer ourselves to be seduced by your deceitful speeches, of which we have been neither seduced nor intimidated, by any of your promises. We make it remembered, the yoke is shaken off, and even if it were not, we should do it at present. We abjure all submission to your laws and protection."

"It is needless for you to make any more mention of districts, departments, or municipalities, the armed force of which we are in no dread of. After the abuse which the first depots made of our instructions, and petitions, so often rejected, as not being conformable to your laws, we declare in the face of the universe, that we will acknowledge none of them, and that we will not take any oath, which we purport to reaffirm by the sword, and the effusion of democratic blood, if the patriots do not abjure their errors, and, as the first proof of compliance with our wishes, begin by setting at liberty our clergy, and by concurring to raise that throne which you have overturned. You are wrong if you think that the cause of the nobility is the only end of the insurrection of the people—it is their own cause which they defend at present. Numberless acts of oppression, the decrees of the Convention and Legislative Assembly, & those of the revolutionary committees, have forced them to take up arms, which they are determined never to lay down until you have diffused their fears by a proclamation. To accomplish this, grant the prayer of their petitions. Such is the will of all the united patriots."

April, the first year of the reign of Louis XVIIII.  
May 9. Head Quarters Generals, at Quirouain, May 1, eight in the evening.  
"The French army, fearing that they would be attacked, and not willing to have the disadvantage of being on the defensive in which they never succeed, made an attack on this day for a grand attack.—The battle was general, and bloody, and the defeat of the enemy was complete. All their force was in movement before the break of day. They marched against our centre, passed Saint-Sauve, and advanced to Eberon. Our advanced posts not being able to resist the whole army, retired. They were, however, reinforced, and the French artillery kept up a heavy fire upon them. Our centre, which had maintained its ground until ten, being covered by numbers, gave way for half an hour fell back; but the left wing did not. It attacked the right wing of the French in flank, and pierced. The battle was soon renewed in the centre, and the French were driven beyond that camp. The defeat was so complete, that a part of the enemy threw themselves into Valenciennes. The courage was very great. The regiment of Barco, above all, displayed extraordinary and invincible bravery, and avenged the barbarity with which the French had run out of one of their camps, who had fallen in one of their hands. We were taken from the front of the pieces of cannon, twenty two different files with ammunition, and the horses that drew them. The loss of the

enemy must have been considerable: Our loss does not amount to two hundred men, but three of our officers are dangerously wounded."  
The number of ships of the line in commission at this time, 167, being nearly one half of the whole navy of Great Britain, of that description.  
The total number of prisoners now in Ponton prison is 570, five English found taken on board the *Dumourier*, made their escape on Tuesday night.

DUBLIN, (Ireland) March 17. The unhappy bankruptcies that distress the Irish country, are attributed by some of our usual prints to originate from an undue extension of paper credit, and not to the war, into which the British empire has been precipitated. Now the fact is, that this terrible convulsion exhibited no symptoms.  
Until the farmers of England were prevented from exporting their corn to France.  
Until the entire foreign trade of Britain was stopped by a general embargo of all her shipping.  
Until the distressed men throughout England, alarmed by the high rates of interest, the depression of the funds induced, drew from the hands of the provincial bankers, merchants and manufacturers, the capitals they had deposited with them.

Until by a general stop and countermand of orders from the east country, Holland, France, Italy, and almost every other great market in Europe, the woollen, hardware, cotton, and earthenware manufacturers, received for great a shock that 300,000 individuals men were thrown out of employment, and obliged to beg their bread.  
Until 500 British merchant ships, richly laden, were detained for want of convoys from proceeding on their destined voyages, seized in hostile ports or captured at sea—while the merchant hills run out their cargo long before the provision for discharging them arrives.  
Until the precautions of insurance being quadrupled, and the universal want of money preclude an adequate writing on goods, the merchant could not dispose of them but at a great and certain loss.

It is not then an extension of paper or public credit, (the first time we had that kind of credit as an evil in a commercial country) that was occasioned the dreadful bankruptcies in England. It is the consequence of war alone; the Minister who has plunged his country into this calamity, can best justify the necessity.  
DUMOURIER.  
This extraordinary man will form no inconspicuous character in the future annals of history. For ever, never did a hero of ancient or modern days achieve more, or experience such wonderful vicissitudes of fortune in so short a time. A year ago, country, with wonderful address, did he perform, for himself the command of the army; first having ruined his rival La Fayette—upon which, at the head of half disciplined troops, he chased from the heart of France the Duke of Brunswick and 80,000 veteran Prussians, totally defeated the entrenched army of the Austrians at Jemappes, overran and conquered the Netherlands and invaded Holland. Here his career was stopped, all his posts were attacked and forced at once by the enemy. He then flew to the head of his army, was on the point of gaining another victory, and although obliged to retreat before superior numbers, and superior discipline, yet he disputed in five successive pitched battles, a tract of country of about 30 miles in extent, (for it is no more from *Tierstein to Halle*). Finally, while his last efforts were making, he understood that he was to be sacrificed to the suspicions of the Convention, and refused to reduce monarchy to France. All these great events were performed by the active energy of one man, in the short space of nine months!

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3. The various politics of foreign courts are here in the highest feverish activity. The British court at no other period had recourse to such low and infamous intrigue with the divan as at present. After all however, the Porte will be refuted enough, and is sufficiently conscious of her own strength to emancipate herself from the leading strings of the empress of Russia, and to reject the influence of the British minister. The Turks never found themselves in better condition than at present. Their fortifications are every where repairing, and a considerable fleet is in preparation. The circumstances, and the times only influence Catherine II., to grant this short breath of repose, but let the trumpet charge and the Sultan will find her as voracious an enemy as ever. The court of Petersburg will soon have an ambassador, from hence. He is to

travel with a full of 300 persons, and carries with him an immense number of rich presents for the empress and her nobility. Soon will the Turkish minister be admitted into the very hall room, where the court of Russia is lately discovered on the field of Mousa, and other mountains in the Western Territory.  
The animal is between twelve and fifteen feet high, and in shape resembling a human being, except the head, which is in equal proportion to its body, and draws in somewhat like a bairn; its feet is like that of a negro, about two feet long, and hairy, which is of a dark blue colour; its eyes exceedingly large, and open and shut up and down its face; the hair of its head is about six inches long; and its tail a negro's; its nose is like that of the human species, only large, and inclined to what is called Roman.  
These animals are bold, and have lately attempted to kill several persons, in which attempts some of them have been killed.

Their principal resort is on the Bald Mountain, where they lie in wait for travellers—but some have been seen in this part of the country. The inhabitants of this place call it Yaboo. The Indians, however, give it the name of *Chicksey* Court.  
NEWBERN, (N. C.) June 8. Yesterday John Roberts, Philip Mounier, Robert John Edwards, Henry M'Daniel, and Thomas Boyle, were tried in the Circuit Court of the United States for this district, for MURDER and TRACY, when Thomas Boyle and Robert Roberts, were found not guilty, and the rest guilty.  
WINCHESTER, (Vir.) June 24. On Thursday the 23d ult. some persons unknown, but believed from a variety of circumstances to consist of from 3 to 6, first of two named Indians, two Chickasaws and a Cherokee, who, being in 400 paces from Gov. Blount's house, and one of the Chickasaws, John Morris, which would be dead on the 24th, and was buried on the 24th.  
The following is Governor Blount's order for his burial:  
"John Morris, the Chickasaw who was lately murdered on the 23d ult. by the late hand of some unknown assassin, is buried this afternoon, at the usual burial ground of the white people, with the military honors due to a warrior of his nationality. The procession to accompany him, will be in the woods about 10 o'clock."  
ORDER OF PROCESSION.  
"Sergeant, corporal and twelve privates precede the corps.  
"The Governor and brother of the deceased as chief mourners.  
"The Chickasaws, two and two.  
"The civil and military officers, two and two.  
"Private citizens, two and two."  
The inhabitants of Knoxville generally, and many from the surrounding country, attended, and expressed great sorrow at the untimely murder of this good and friendly young Chickasaw.  
John Morris, and his brother James Anderson, who was with Flamingo in Gen. Clark's army, arrived with Condey, the Hanging Maw, and several other Cherokees at the Governor's, on Sunday the 19th, and at the time they were in the woods, attending on their horses at graze, between the Governor's house and plantation, in a head of the river Holston, where no arms or persons could have any business, except such as the Indians; as they might there

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 31. A Gentleman on the South Fork of Santee river, in a letter of the 23d ult. sends his correspondent in this city the following description of an extraordinary animal which he lately discovered on the field of Mousa, and other mountains in the Western Territory:  
The animal is between twelve and fifteen feet high, and in shape resembling a human being, except the head, which is in equal proportion to its body, and draws in somewhat like a bairn; its feet is like that of a negro, about two feet long, and hairy, which is of a dark blue colour; its eyes exceedingly large, and open and shut up and down its face; the hair of its head is about six inches long; and its tail a negro's; its nose is like that of the human species, only large, and inclined to what is called Roman.  
These animals are bold, and have lately attempted to kill several persons, in which attempts some of them have been killed.

BOSTON, July 3. FROM OSTEND. Capt. OAKS, in the ship *Festitas*, arrived here yesterday, in 51 days from Ostend. By him we learn that the French, at Paris, and in the woods about 10 o'clock, appeared determined to defend their country to the last extremity; and there was not the appearance of want, in the Republic.—That there were reports of a battle in which the Austrians and British were defeated, with the loss of 2000 men: That a body of one thousand British Dragoons, marched from Ostend to join the combined forces, the day before he sailed: That a body of English land forces had arrived, and some more were expected: The officers of those arrived, expected, they said, the French would fight with more confidence than in any former war: That all communication with France was cut off at the time of his sailing:—And that on his passage he spoke the French frigate *Bayonne*, of 35 guns, that eight days before had fought a frigate of superior force, and had lost the Captain, and 40 men.  
An arrival at Rhode Island, from Barbadoes, informs, that a British armed ship from Liverpool had met, and for three days engaged a French East Indiaman—when, the Commander being killed, and the second Captain having jumped overboard, the vessel was surrendered and carried to Bridgetown, when, it is said, he proved to be worth two hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3. A letter from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, of 2d ult. gives an account of a duel between Major James Lamberton and Mr. John Duncan, the dispute originated as an action of militia officers, and terminated in the death of Mr. Duncan who was shot through the head.  
An extract of a letter from Manchester, a gentleman in Philadelphia as published in Mr. Dunlop's paper of yesterday, says "This [speaking of England] is a country of marriage; and from its situation in the universe; and from its situation when the rich and great only enjoy privilege, and when the poor are trampled upon, or punished like Cathartes, by the hand of arbitrary power! You will now say I continue to live in this country, I answer that thousands beside myself are preparing to depart from it; and advise yourself that it will not be long till I see you in happy America! I must not neglect to inform you that a general fall in this day appointed, (but for success) to the combined army, for liberty? And also to return thanks to Almighty God, that one villain has been bafe enough to forsake a good cause, and become a second Arnold!"

MARRIAGE. At the Court-House yesterday, Mr. NATHANIEL SCOTT, to Miss RUGGLES, both belonging to adjacent towns.—Some circumstances attending this union are singular. In consequence of a mutual affection between the parties, the now bride became pregnant, & in a letter to her lover, informed him of her situation, and urged the necessity of marriage. This letter, falling into the hands of a stranger, was made public, and the bridegroom, beingasperated at some circumstances, diffented from the match. The injured woman immediately arrested him by a writ, and had him committed to jail in this town. Yesterday she came to the prison, intimating that she might obtain his consent, and that it was not too late to fulfill his former promise. Not relinquishing his consent, he consented to marry her. Accordingly, the being communicated the information to the Court of Sessions, the wedding was held in the Court-house, where, each confining, they were joined in Hymen's bonds, by one of the Hon. Justices on the 1st men and 3 passengers, being 23 days

out from Cayenne, laden with cotton, coffee, &c. was met by an English privateer of 14 guns. He sustained a combat of 3 hours long, when having expended all his powder, he took refuge in the bay. This courageous combat, frightened the privateer and forced her to fly. Captain Hedin his not lost a single man, though his sails are riddled with bullets, and his rigging otherwise damaged. But he advises that the privateer has suffered much more: All the balls which he fired having injured her hull as to render it difficult to keep her afloat."  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated July 14, 1793.  
"I have just arrived here from the Havana, which place I left on the 6th June. On the 2d of May the declaration of war was proclaimed in Spain, France, at the Havana, and on the 2d of the expedition of the French from the territory, in 8 days, was published.  
"On the 4th of June an extraordinary packet arrived, and in the newspapers of this city, I read the account of an attack made by the inhabitants of Bifony on the town of Bayonne, which they took with the loss of 4000 men, and put 30,000 on the sword; and I also read that the Catalonians had taken great part of Ostend."

On the green margin of the faithfuls' deed.  
Intent on pleasure, sportive as the train Of playing lambs, which gambol on the plain,  
Thou unsuspecting plang'd beneath the ware,  
And, ah! how fatal wars' way grew.  
July 4.—Col. HITCHCOCK, of Dorchester, who has lately travelled through France, was at Ostend, with Capt. OAKS, on his way from Paris to London, upon private business. In conversation with a number of British officers, at a Hotel in Ostend, the Colonel ridiculed and contradicted positively, the sanguinary reports of the French condition of our military allies; and asserted, that they had plenty of arms, food, &c. and he was confident that they would surmount their present difficulties, and establish a free Constitution. Capt. OAKS was informed by a Lieutenant of a British Ship of War, that they had orders to stop all provisions in American vessels bound to France; which they had accordingly done. A vessel from Baltimore was seized by the English, and carried into one of their ports, where she was lost. The vessel's name Capt. OAKS heard, but had no opportunity to know her name. It is said that they had plenty of arms, food, &c. and he was confident that they would surmount their present difficulties, and establish a free Constitution. Capt. OAKS was informed by a Lieutenant of a British Ship of War, that they had orders to stop all provisions in American vessels bound to France; which they had accordingly done. A vessel from Baltimore was seized by the English, and carried into one of their ports, where she was lost. The vessel's name Capt. OAKS heard, but had no opportunity to know her name. It is said that they had plenty of arms, food, &c. and he was confident that they would surmount their present difficulties, and establish a free Constitution. Capt. OAKS was informed by a Lieutenant of a British Ship of War, that they had orders to stop all provisions in American vessels bound to France; which they had accordingly done. A vessel from Baltimore was seized by the English, and carried into one of their ports, where she was lost. The vessel's name Capt. 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