

"The women of the place, forgetting the weakness of their sex, assiduously carrying bullets and ammunition.

"The republicans of the citizens of Angiers equalled the bravery of our soldiers. The rebels have left us four of their pieces of cannon. The fields are covered with their dead bodies. Five hundred were cut to pieces. They are retiring in disorder upon La Fleche—our cavalry are pursuing them."

The Convention, after hearing this letter declared, that the citizens of Angiers had deserved well of their country.

PARIS, December 11.

Monsieur Van den Yver, the famous banker, has been executed, with two of his sons. They were found guilty of endeavoring to ruin the credit of France, having advanced large sums of money to Madame du Barre, who sent them to Great Britain to be placed in the British funds; of having sent 200,000 livres to the Bishop of Rochefoucault, and the same sum to M. Rohan Chabot; and finally, of having been found at the Louvre with the Knights of the Poignard, to whose corps they belonged.

The ex-minister of finance, Clavier, has stabbed himself in prison.

M. Emery, the former mayor of Dunkirk has been executed.

The trial of Madame du Barre before the Revolutionary Tribunal, was concluded on the morning of the 8th inst. The jury having pronounced her guilty of the charges adduced against her, she was condemned to die. As soon as sentence was passed upon her, she declared she had important secrets to disclose. The execution of the sentence of death was therefore ordered to be suspended.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The following is a list of what the Austrians have acquired by the capture of Fort Louis: 110 pieces of cannon in the best condition, 17 pieces damaged, 20 howitzers, 10 mortars, 30,000 balls of different sizes, 7500 bomb and howitzer shells, 70,000lb. of gun-powder, 30,000lb. of bacon, 800 sacks of rice, 1700 sacks of barley, 6000lb. of flour, biscuit for six months, 300 live oxen, 650 sheep, 8000 measures of wine, 200 of brandy, and 100 pontons of copper, worth a million.

December 7.

Last night dispatches were received from the head-quarters of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated the 13th instant. The army under the command of his royal highness, was upon the point of marching to Ghent, its appointed winter quarters.

By the Dutch Mail which came in last night, we had no further accounts of the bloody action fought between the duke of Brunswick and the French on the 1st inst.

Although the Republicans were driven back with great loss on the first, yet they returned to the attack on the second. It was on this occasion, that in the army of Wurmsler, General Keglwich was shot, and the duke of Bourbon wounded in the hand. The corps of the prince de Conde was principally engaged in this action.

On the 4th the French made a fresh attack, in which they were also repulsed.

The accounts from the army of the duke of Brunswick, state, that the French have evacuated Bliescastel, and retreated to Saarbruck.

Letters from Madrid of the 3d ult. state, that a corps of 60,000 men has been ordered to be raised to reinforce the Spanish army.

A warrant, it is said, has been issued by the Lord Provost and Sheriff of Edinburgh, for the arrest of the eldest son of a Scotch peer, who took an active part in the business of the British Convention.

Besides the attack which the Republicans made upon the Austrians and the corps of the prince de Conde, on the 2d inst. they hazarded a second attack on the 8th, upon the whole corps of Conde; and upon the right wing of the Austrians. They were however, repulsed with great loss.

The corps of Conde lost on this occasion the brave general Gelb.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 23.

"I wish the English knew the real state of France, they would then be convinced that though they may ruin themselves, they will never be able to subdue the spirit which is now afloat in this country. A new species of fanaticism fires every imagination and invigorates every man. There are nine hundred thousand men actually

in arms, and the whole kingdom is now become a military school.

The treasury overflows with money, and should it be exhausted, the rich will be forced to produce every farthing they possess, for this is the day of triumph to the poor. Of the present government I will not speak, there can be but one opinion of it: yet were the English to make peace, it must change, and the hand of death would be stopped within as well as without. I repeat it, my friend, all Europe, I have not learned to talk big here, will only render the enthusiasm more warm that carries every thing before it. Should the war continue, it will furnish a fresh pretext, plausible reasons to gloss every tyranny, but it will never restore Monarchy."

DOVER, December 19.

This morning arrived from Ostend the Turkish Ambassador; his name is Jusuf Effendi—he has a suite of about 20 persons, among which is an Aga of the Janissaries. On his landing, the guns from the castle and forts were fired: A guard of grenadiers ordered from the Devonshire militia—and their band plays before the inn he is at. He appears very affable and fond of being seen.

The Ambassador departs to-morrow for the capital. Before he sets off the military will be drawn out, and every respect and attention shewn him that is possible.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK March 8th.

Capt. Beebe, of the *Albatross*, from Guadaloupe, informs, that it was reported and believed, in that island, that a British armament of 6 sail of the line, and 5 or 6000 troops, had taken possession of St. Pierre and Trinity, in the island of Martinico, on the 7th of February; that Gen. Rochambeau, the French commander, had collected his forces at Fort Bourbon, and being well supplied with provisions, &c. it was expected he would make a successful resistance.

Further particulars of the re-capture of TOULON.

A French Gentleman who came passenger in the *Morning Star* from Carthage, and who resided in Toulon, during its investment, and embarked from thence for Carthage, with the troops on board a Spanish ship, has favoured us with the following particulars respecting the defeat and capture of Gen. O'Hara. That the Republicans were erecting a battery near the city and opposite fort Malbosquet; the Spanish and Neapolitan generals represented to O'Hara the dangerous consequences of the Republicans holding possession of that battery; O'Hara replied, That's nothing, let them place their cannon, and I'll go and take it. The Republicans having completed the battery, it was mounted with 24 pounders, and began to play on fort Malbosquet, this made O'Hara resolve to attack it, for which service he took 6000 men, of Spanish, Neapolitan, Piedmontese and British, in three columns, and appeared before the place which induced the French to abandon the battery; the Allies took possession of it: O'Hara not being satisfied with accomplishing his first object, continued to advance with the British troops against another small redoubt, when he found himself surrounded by about 6000 French; his party was completely routed, and himself taken prisoner; the Neapolitan, Piedmontese and Spaniards, attempting to support the retreating British, were pursued by the French, and driven back to the town with the loss of nearly half their number, in killed, wounded and prisoners. This defeat disgusted the Neapolitan and Piedmontese so much, (not having been in service for a great number of years) that they threw out severe reflections against the British general, O'Hara, for having brought them into such a scrape.

NORFOLK, February 26.

On Sunday last arrived in Hampton Roads, the brig *Two Sisters*, Capt. Jones, in 30 days from St. Eustatia. Captain Jones informs, that the day before he sailed a Proclamation was received there from the Windward Islands, which authorized the British ships of war and privateers, to capture all neutral vessels who have French property on board, vessel and cargo considered lawful prize. That the laws in force at the time of the reign of Louis XVI. are to be the laws by which the Americans shall be guided, and that all vessels who have other produce than taffia and molasses on board are to be condemned, vessels and cargo, for the benefit of the captors, as illegal traders. In consequence of the above a number of vessels had already been condemned, among which were the brig *Richmond*, Capt. Dayes, belonging to Portsmouth, and the sloop *Diligent*, Capt. Cunningham, of this port. The English fleet had arrived at Barbadoes, consisting of 17 sail of the line, and some frigates, with 10,000 troops, destined for the attack of the French Islands.

WINCHESTER, March 3.

On Monday last the important question, whether the Commonwealth of Virginia was entitled to the Manor of Leeds (a part whereof is situate within the county of Frederic) in consequence of the Proprietor, Denny Fairfax, being a Bri-

tish subject, and resident within the kingdom of Great-Britain? was ably argued before a respectable Jury, convened at Millwood, by the Escheator, for that purpose; who, after bestowing that deliberation on the arguments used, as well for as against the claim, which a regard for justice and the magnitude and importance of the subject required, determined, that the Commonwealth was not entitled, by any existing law, to the property claimed.

PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 12.

The anniversary of the birth day of the President of the United States has been celebrated through the Union with unusual testimonials of pleasure and satisfaction—Such as evince that increasing years have added to the general sentiment of respect and veneration in the minds of our citizens, for the father of his Country and the friend of Man.

The tenth instant there was a procession and rejoicing in New York on account of the news of the recapture of Toulon.

A list has been published of the names of 35 vessels of the United States, detained at the British ports in the West Indies—viz. at Dominico 36, St. Kitts 20, Montserrat 29.

The College of Physicians of this city, taking into consideration the disagreeable tendency of many reports respecting the Yellow Fever, have agreed unanimously to inform their fellow-citizens, that to the best of their knowledge, there is not a single case of the above mentioned fever in the city or liberties.

The British forces landed at Martinique, are under the command of Sir Charles Graff. Their landing was effected without opposition at Priority, St. Ann's and Trinity.

Accounts from St. Domingo, from 29th Dec. to 17th Jan. last, as published in the two French papers in this city, state, that *Marmelade*, *Dondon*, *Port Margot*, *Plaisance*, *Du Limbe Gros Morne*, *Gonaive*, and *Du Borgne* are in possession of the Spaniards, also that Fort Dauphin was taken on the 30th Jan.—and that Cape Tiburon was taken by the English the 17th Feb. with the loss of 11 men and an officer killed.

TRANSLATION

Of the 14th and 15th articles of the Regulations of Domestic Trade, made by his Catholic Majesty, during the present Contest with France. 1793.

14th. In three months after the publication of this royal Cedula, no goods, wares, or merchandize, which are now imported, shall be admitted to an entry in the custom-houses of my kingdom, from any friendly or neutral states or country, without a sufficient justification or proof, that such goods, wares or merchandize, are not the produce of France or her colonies.

15th. The above required justification or proof must consist of certificates from the magistrates or inspectors of manufactures in the different cities or ports, from whence such goods, wares, or merchandize shall, or may be exported, in which certificate their quantity, quality, manufacture or growth, shall be fully expressed, and that they have not received any advantage or improvement in France, or any of its dependencies, or contributed in any wise to its revenues.

The said certificates must come attested by the Minister of Spain, and in defect thereof by the Spanish consuls at the ports or places, from which the goods are exported, proving them to be exported with the knowledge of the magistrates or inspectors of manufactures of the port or place, who shall declare that they are well informed of such shipment being bona fide intended for the ports of this kingdom.

Done at Madrid, &c. &c.

A Gentleman has favoured us with an East India paper, which contains the following Intelligence.

MADRAS, August 24.

WE lose not a moment in communicating to the Public the important and interesting intelligence we have just received of the Surrender of the Garrison of Pondicherry to the British Army, under the command of Colonel Brathwaite.

Our fourteen gun Battery to the northward was opened at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, and in less than two hours the North, and North-East angles of the Fort were completely silenced. The enemy being obliged to mask every embrasure—At noon the mortar battery was opened with so much judgment and effect, that the destruction must have been very considerable, for at 4 o'clock P. M. flags of truce were displayed from all parts of the Fort; and about 5 the Lieutenant Colonel of the French troops, with the

town Major were conducted to head-quarters, deputed by the garrison to request that no further approaches, should be carried on, and that a cessation of arms might take place for 24 hours. The Commander in Chief positively refused the first part of the requisition; but agreed to suspend hostilities until 8 o'clock the following morning; at which time the surrender took place, and the Colonels Floyd and Maxwell, were directed to take possession of the Fort.

The private property of individuals is secured, the French officers to be on their parole, but the troops not permitted to march out with the honors of war.

Circumstances as they were, the terms of capitulation evince the moderation and forbearance of the captors;—and the after orders of the Commander in Chief are so expressive of the urbanity and generosity which have ever been the leading features in the British character that we have a peculiar satisfaction in having an opportunity of laying them before our readers.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Pondicherry, 23d August, 1793.

Colonel Brathwaite has the honor and happiness to announce to the gallant army under his command the news of the surrender of Pondicherry, on terms dictated by himself. Terms which he flatters himself must ever remain as a memorial to the French Nation that no superiority of force, no advantage of circumstances, no misconduct of an enemy will cause a British commander to deviate from that humanity which is the distinguished characteristic of a brave nation. He has spared the whole of the property of individuals which the rigid laws of arms would have justified him in treating otherwise. He has spared an enemy that continued to act offensively and destructively while unmolested, but who sunk under the first impression of his superior force, actuated by the same sentiments he has no doubt but the whole army under his Command will consider these infatuated and unfortunate prisoners entitled to their most humane attention.

It is not necessary for him at this time to give so eminently distinguished an army any orders on this head. The Generals under whom they have served have taught them that an enemy conquered is an enemy no more—and he is convinced that the British troops about to garrison Pondicherry, as conquerors, and about to take charge of French prisoners, will convince both them and the inhabitants that they can be as orderly, generous, and humane, in the discharge of those duties, as they have been active and brave in the duties of the trenches.

To a cheerful, unanimous and zealous perseverance in their several duties, and to their established character for Bravery, must be attributed the success of the present day—and their Commander will ever remember it with pleasure and gratitude.

To thank corps or individuals in an army so fully entitled to his warmest thanks and approbation, cannot be attempted. He thanks and approves the whole with all his heart; and will not fail to speak these his sentiments to his superiors.

By the Swallow Packet and Scorpion Cruizer, just arrived, we learn that General Sir Robert Abercrombie and his suite, who embarked on the former vessel from Bombay on the 8th instant, had been safely and in good health, landed at Anjango on the 17th.

CITY-HALL, March 8th, 1794.

At a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the inhabitants of the Northern Liberties, and the district of Southwark, called by public advertisement, to receive the report of the committee appointed the 14th September last, to alleviate the sufferings of their fellow citizens, laboring under the afflicting sickness which then prevailed.

The Hon. THOMAS M'KEAN, Esq. Chairman.

ANTHONY MORRIS, Esq. Secretary.

The report of the committee was made and read as follows—and also the following particular statement of donations and disbursements—the vouchers in support of which were produced.

Having been appointed a Committee on the 14th of September last, at a meeting of the citizens, called by the Mayor, for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of our fellow citizens, who were laboring under the afflicting sickness which then