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Extract of a letter from Famars-Camp, Half a Mile from Valenciennes, dated May 25, 1793.

"Victory is to the allies, and the most decisive and glorious obtained for some years. At eleven o'clock on Wednesday night last, the whole Austrian and British moved forward in four columns, under the separate commands of Prince Hoë, General Walmoden, General York, and the Duke of York, to attack us on the heights of Famars, where we were encamped. About day-break, we opened our picquets, and the action commenced on places almost rendered almost inaccessible to man, and which, when the allies had made themselves masters of most of the batteries, we attacked sword in hand and bayonet in hand. These attacks the cavalry repulsed. No quarter was given therein. Darkness put an end to the action yesterday. The men were ordered to keep their arms, in fields close to the batteries that remained to us. In the action, the French gave no quarter being given in return, and the remainder of a dark night to retreat from the heights, which they did, and with so much haste as to leave several of their men behind them. The victory was most decisive, and in my opinion decisive of the fate of France; this army was composed of their best troops, and the heights supposed inaccessible; the French could scarce credit their eyesight when we ascended; they appeared panic-struck. General Clairfait's column suffered much, the Duke of York's suffered very little. We shall, this night, open our batteries on Valenciennes, and as our heights command it, I doubt not with much success. Most probably my next will inform you that Conde and Valenciennes are in our possession. I cannot at present ascertain the number of dead and wounded, but little quarter is now given by the Austrians to the French, so that few prisoners, in comparison, were taken. England has reason to rejoice at this day's success.

"Ten at night—The battery is open, and keeps an incessant fire on Valenciennes which is in flames in one place."

PHILADELPHIA, July 23. AMBUSCADE and BOSTON FRIGATE.

An account of the action between those vessels, by a spectator on board the latter.

On Thursday the 1st of August, at 2, A. M. the Boston discovered a sail on the weather-bow; she immediately beat to arms and every thing was prepared for action. The Captain of the Boston knowing himself near the fleet, concluded to stand to the southward as long as it was dark, that at daylight he might see if any more ships were in sight. At about 5 o'clock, finding no other ship in sight, set sail to head reach the Ambuscade, so as to fetch her on the other tack. In about 20 minutes they tacked ship again, but could not fetch the Ambuscade. As soon as the Boston came a breast, she bore down. Captain Courtney, expecting the enemy were going to rake him, wore ship, and met her on the opposite tack. The Boston then hauled down her French colours which she had wore in her former manœuvres, and hoisting her English colours, fired a broadside without hailing the other ship. The Ambuscade returned the fire, carried away the Boston's cross-jack-yard, and passed by. The Boston then tacked again and came under the Ambuscade's lee quarter, when the engagement was very smart. In the early part of the action the 1st and 2d Lieutenants were wounded. About the middle part, the Captain was killed, as was the Lieutenant of marines; and about the same time the main-top-mast was shot away. The Ambuscade was the whole of this time dropping a-stern, to get on the Boston's weather quarter, as soon as she had got this situation, had greatly the advantage, and shortly after cut the spars, sails, and rigging of the Boston in such a manner, that they had very little command of their ship.

The 1st Lieutenant (who had been wounded before) came on deck, and took the command; he immediately bore away, making what sail he could, and having a fair wind, set all his steering-sails on his fore-mast. The Ambuscade gave chase, which she continued about two hours; but finding she could not overtake the Boston, spoke a brig which she appeared to have captured.

The Boston has received much damage in her hull, and sprung her mizen-mast, damaged her fore and mizen-yard, and most part of her standing and running-rigging is cut to pieces. One of her main-deck guns was also dismounted, and by the surgeon's account there were 10 men killed and 24 wounded; among the former were Captain Courtney, the Lieutenant and Corporal of marines; among the latter, 3 Lieutenants and 1 Midshipman.

As some persons have disputed the challenge sent by Captain Courtney to citizen Boupard, I think proper to certify that it is a matter of fact.

The Ambuscade returned to New-York on Saturday morning, with the loss of 8 men killed and about 30 wounded, in the above engagement.

The New-York papers inform us, that the masts of the Ambuscade were so wounded in the late engagement, that she must have a new set complete.

BALTIMORE, August 9.

The latest European Advices further inform, that the Empress of Russia had addressed an *Universal* to the subjects of her newly-acquired Dominions in Poland, informing them, "that, at last, they are going to taste the Happiness which spreads itself equally over all her Subjects; that it is her Purpose to establish for them a wise Government; that shall exempt them from personal Taxes until the first of January, 1795; and that she expects they will gratefully receive these Marks of her Favour, which ought to consolidate them in the Faithfulness they owe her, and in a constant Submission to her Laws"—that the Polish Inhabitants were said to be very well satisfied with their Change of Government, except the Nobles, whose despotic Powers were quite circumscribed—that the late Polish Ukraine was called the *fray* of the North, on account of its great Fertility and the Mildness of its Climate—that the Empress had given Orders to mark out Ground on which six Corps of Cossacks were to be encamped which would enable her to overrun all Moldavia, in case of a War with the Porte—that the Austrian Minister at Grodno had formally demanded the Waywodeships of Sandomir and Dublin, as the Emperor's Share of Poland—that a Fleet of Spanish Ships of War was lying off the Heights of Nice on the 1st of June, and was hourly expected in that Harbour—that the States of Brabant opened their Session, in Brussels, on the 8th of May, by voting a gratuitous Gift of six Millions of Brabant Florins to the Emperor, towards the Expenses of War—that, in their Sitting of the 10th, they issued Letters of Requisition, ordering every Village in the Environs to send all that was not absolutely necessary for the Subsistence of the Cattle, to the Prince of Cobourg's Army, promising that every Thing should be paid for in ready Money—that the City of Mentz was completely surrounded by the Imperial, Prussian, Saxon, and Hessian Troops, whose Camps formed Circle nearly six Leagues in Circumference, and were plentifully supplied with Provisions of all Sorts—that on the Day after Prince Cobourg made himself master of the French Camp at Famars, General Custine joined the French Army, and was assembling all his Forces behind Bouchain, which obliged Cobourg to form an Army of Observation, consisting of 30,000 men, under the Command of General Clairfait, which was posted from Vavrechin to mayeile, to cover the Siege—that Prince Cobourg, with an equal Number, was going to encamp at Denain—that 35,000 men were to be employed in the Siege of Valenciennes, 7000 in that of Conde, and 5000 were to join General Latour to besiege Maubeuge—that Quesnoy was to be invested and attacked at the same Time as the others

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*of a letter from the head-quarters of
Prince de Cobourg, dated Quievrain,*

learnt the day before yesterday,
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ence will suffer the same fate, if
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le will not fare much better.
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