

the prizes supposed to be made within the jurisdiction of the United States, and as he proved, incontestably, that he never had any intention of resisting, by force, the orders intimated to him by the judicial authority, although they were contrary to their political rights of the French nation.

GENET.

P A R I S, August 11.

**T**HE Fete of the 10th of August was yesterday performed. The order of march was planned by the artist David, and was very regularly executed.

The place where the Battle stood was the place of meeting—the hour, four in the morning.

The National Convention, and the eighty six old men, recognised by the Commissioners of the Primary Assemblies, entered the place of the Battle by the gate of the Boulevards.

The National Assembly met before the Fountain of Regeneration, as well as the eighty-six elders, who occupied the one side. Their distinguishing mark was a three-coloured ribbon. To the Deputies were given bouquets of thorns—to the elders, an olive branch, and a lance marked with the name of their respective departments.

The deputies and the eighty-six elders provided themselves from the inspectors of the hall, with bouquets and distinctive marks. Upon entering the gates of the Battle, those who had not provided themselves, received these distinctive badges.

The ceremony commenced with a song expressive of the return of day. The President of the National Convention sprinkled the hall of liberty—he then presented the cup to the eighty-six elders, calling them by their name of their departments. During this symbolic act of regeneration, a hymn was sung to nature; each time a representative drank, a discharge of artillery took place.

The procession directed its march by the Boulevards, where direct on-posts were planted, to shew the point of meeting—1st, of the Primary Assemblies; 2dly, of the National Convention, who, in coming out in a body from their hall, were surrounded by the bond of unity and indivisibility, represented by the eighty-six elders, holding a three-coloured standard; 3dly, of the general mass of commissioners, to whom at their post was distributed a branch of olive; 4thly, the respectable body of the people, of whom each carried the emblems of his trade, and on their flags were inscribed *Age, Innocence, and Misfortune, honoured*—the citizens marched ten abreast; 5thly, a military group dragged a car, carrying an urn, in which were supposed to be deposited the ashes of heroes who have died gloriously for their country—the parents of those heroes encircled the car, holding in their hands a crown of flowers—the car was preceded by martial music.

The procession passed by the Bridge of Revolution, the Quay of Grenovillier, an avenue which led to the place of invalids, where was erected a monument, representing by a colossal form, the French people trampling upon tyranny.

A discharge of artillery announced the passage of the procession; it entered the Champ de-Mars by the side of the military school, where they found suspended the national level, the symbol of equality.

Here the procession separated into two columns, which filed off to the right and left of the altar of the country. In passing, they did homage with their different attributes of industry, and ranged themselves in the plain of union.

The President gave the fraternal kiss to the heroines of the 5th and 6th of October, and presented them with a branch of laurel. They were seated upon pieces of heavy ordnance.

The eighty-six elders ranged themselves close to the statue of liberty. Every standard-bearer came to deposit his colours around the pedestal. The insignia of royalty, brought in carts, were thrown upon billets of wood. The President then tore aside the veil which covered the statue of liberty, and its solemn inauguration took place, amidst a general discharge of artillery, and the singing of a hymn composed for the occasion.

Afterwards the elders, carrying torches, set fire to the billets. After this, a second

discharge of artillery announced the continuance of the march.

L O N D O N, August 31.

Yesterday despatches were received from Sir James Murray, the substance of which is.

On the evening of the 22d, as appears from these despatches, his Royal Highness the Duke of York marched. A cannonade took place between the advanced posts of our army and those of the enemy. The cavalry, consisting of the Oxford blues, three regiments of Imperial cuirassiers, and the light dragoons, formed in a column, took place along the strand between the Downs and the Beach. The Duke of York at the head of a column of infantry, with artillery, took the road leading by the Canal of Furnes; and a third column moved to the left, by the inundation of the Mour.—Some skirmishing took place in the evening, and in the morning the French had abandoned their camp at Ghivelde. By the most authentic accounts, the loss on our side was not very considerable; the advantages in point of position were very great. The advanced posts of his Royal Highness's army, were, on the 24th, within gun-shot of Dunkirk.

The first reports received, yesterday, of these important transactions, carried with them a great drawback in killed and wounded; a circumstance which we are happy to find is not confirmed by official authority.

Letters from the army add, that the English floating battery was cannonading Dunkirk.

This morning, accounts were received, by government, of an action having taken place before Dunkirk, after Sir James Murray's last despatch had been written, in which the allied army had sixteen killed and fifty-seven wounded. Among the number of killed are general d'Alion and colonel Eld. Among the wounded is Captain Williams.

By letters from Lord Hood's fleet, off Toulon, on the 2d instant, we learn, that on the preceding day a flag of truce had been sent in by his Lordship, proposing an exchange of prisoners. The officer who went in with the flag reported, that at Toulon all were in consternation and confusion—sixteen sail of the line were lying in the harbour, and four or five more fitting out. An exchange of prisoners is however to take place.

It is reported, that on the 12th instant an action took place in the neighbourhood of Landau, between the French, amounting to 30,000 men and the Austrians and Prussians, which terminated to the disadvantage of the French.

The decree ordering the destruction of the Mausoleums and tombs of the Kings and ancient warriors of France, at St. Dennis, has been carried into execution. On opening the coffin in which Turenne was inclosed, he was found in a state of high preservation.

B A L T I M O R E, November 13.

By captain Ward, arrived in this port, yesterday, from Cape-François, we have received the following extracts from the Register of the extraordinary Council of Safety of the united parishes of Grand-Ance, in Hispaniola, on his Britannic Majesty's troops taking possession of that place, on the 20th of September last:

“THE members of the council of safety, being joined by the executive council, met together, at six o'clock in the morning, at their usual place of sitting, and after having deliberated on the ceremony to be observed on the reception of the English Governor and his troops, and concluded thereon, it was *Resolved*, that a *Process Verbal* should be made, and that the events of this day should be registered, and our Secretary charged to send copies thereof to the different Parishes.

PROCESS VERBAL of the 20 Sept. 1793.

AT five o'clock in the morning, all the flat-boats, &c. in the harbour, were despatched to assist in landing the British troops. The disembarkation was effected with the greatest order; at 8 o'clock, all the troops were on shore, when colonel Whitelock arranged them in proper order. The English flag was then hoisted on both Forts, and saluted by a discharge of 21 cannon, from each. The salute was returned by his

Britannic Majesty's ships, and all the armed vessels in the harbour—The colonel was received by two members from each council, who complimented him, in the name of the inhabitants, of Grand-Ance: a detachment of 40 dragoons escorted him from the sea-side to the Parade, where they were joined by the militia of the town, under arms, and the dragoons of the district. After colonel Whitelock had inspected his troops, he, with all his officers, repaired to the council-chamber, where every thing was in readiness for his reception—being placed in a chair, in the centre of the council, the President arose and said.

“SIR, Colonel of the 13th Regiment,

“The council of safety have the most lively sense of the happiness enjoyed by all the inhabitants on seeing you amidst them: The eminent title, conferred on you, must assure you of our respect, and we answer for our fidelity—The council will immediately proceed to receive you, as Governor of Grand-Ance.”

The Solicitor-General requested, that the Governor should be recognized; and immediately Colonel Whitelock was proclaimed, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants, governor of Grand-Ance—The President then invited him to the chair of honour, appointed for him, and said,

“SIR, THE GOVERNOR,

“The Councils of safety, and the executive, united, have governed Grand-Ance till this moment—the capitulation which we have this day signed with so much joy, and the powers given to you by the representative of the King of Great-Britain, discontinue our functions—With the degree of honour and power to which you are appointed, you can never forget the men whom you are sent to govern: This day we entrust to you, sir, our happiness.”

The Governor, not speaking French, requested Monsieur Charnilly to make the following reply:

“GENTLEMEN,

“I am flattered in the highest degree by the amicable and kind reception which the troops of his Britannic Majesty under my command have met with, on their arrival here: I assure the Council, and the inhabitants in general, that all the officers and soldiers will use every possible exertion, and the utmost zeal, to maintain the cause in which they are engaged: They are, in the mean time sensible of the bravery of the inhabitants, who have defended themselves against the tyranny of their oppressors.

“With respect to myself, I do most solemnly declare, that I will look upon all the inhabitants of Grand-Ance as my countrymen and friends, and that I will support them in all their rights and privileges whatever, as becomes my duty as a British officer, distinguished by the office with which I am entrusted.”

The Solicitor-General then said,

“SIR,

“You are considered as Governor of Grand-Ance for his Britannic Majesty—From the lively acclamations on your installation, you must be convinced of the sincerity of the sentiments of the good people, who will remain faithful to the oath which the two Councils have taken for them. We rest well assured, Sir, on the promise you have made to watch over our safety and happiness: We think those hopes will not be disappointed; for you well know, that on the execution of this reciprocal engagement depends the happiness of those who govern as well as those governed. Acquainted with the prudence of your principles, and your love for justice, the district of Grand-Ance felicitates itself on your appointment by the Governor of Jamaica. You contributed much, by your military talents, to the public tranquillity of Barbadoes; and the inhabitants, sensible thereof, gave you every proof of their gratitude. We promise ourselves that the same exertions will be made for us, and we will pay to you that affection due to your merit and your virtues. Proud of our strength, which has supported us thus far, through all our difficulties, Grand-Ance will number with the titles of her glory, the having been governed by Colonel Whitelock.

“Among the number of our brave defenders, it is with applause we find Major Spencer, whose bravery and intrepidity is but the least of his merits; He shall be